Brazen Attack

Spoilsmen take offensive in brazen attack upon United States merit system. See Page 6.

The Washington Post

The Weather

Today—Cloudy and much colder; snow.
Tomorrow—Fair and cold.
Yesterday—High, 45; low, 37.

NO. 22,453 Entered as Second-class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON: MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937 XX**** THREE CENTS

Copyright, 1937, By The Washington Post.

D.C.Redskins Smear Giants, 49-14, to Win Eastern Title

8,000 From D.C.GoWild as New York Eleven Is Snowed Under.

Riley Smith Boots Seven Placements

League's Passing Record Smashed by Baugh; Chicago Is Next.

(Pictures on Pages 17 and 19)

By Shirley Povich.
A Staff Correspondent

New York, Dec. 5. — Again, again and yet again Washington's Redskins swept down field this afternoon, driving New York's Giants before them in a wild, dazzling and relentless scoring spree that gave to Washington the Eastern championship of the National Football League.

By the startling and near-incredible score of 49 to 14, the Washington team smeared New York's hopes of victory, left their foes dazed and bewildered and sent the 8,000 Washingtonians among the 58,285 in the stands joyously stampeding onto the field at the finish.

Then, fighting off police who attempted to defend the goal posts, the wildly cheering contingent of Washington fans seized the uprights, rent them in splinters and bore the remains off the field in a triumphant procession.

Celebration Is Wild.

Long into the darkness the wild celebration continued until the Capital fans were forced to scurry downtown to board special trains back to Washington.

Sensational is the word for the Redskins' victory, and "on to Chicago" was the cry in the Washington dressing room at the finish. One week from today the Redskins meet the Chicago Bears in the East-West playoff for the league title.

The Giants' line that had yielded only two touchdowns all season, yielded two touchdowns to these Redskins in the first quarter. But the insatiable appetite for touchdowns was not satisfied, even when the Redskins had a 42-14 lead, the greatest point total ever amassed against a New York team. On the Redskins went to roll up another touchdown and break all scoring records in league history.

Cliff Battles Stars.

Of course it was Cliff Battles who led those Redskin charges, ever-dependable, ever-reliable Battles who seemingly had saved for this game his most brilliant ball-carrying of the season. Twice in the

Continued on Page 17, Column 7.

Leviathan Sold For $800,000 to British Ship Firm

By the Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 5.—Rejecting a Japanese bid for the 23-year-old Leviathan, the United States Lines announced the sale of the World War-time troopship to Metal Industries, Ltd., of London, for about $800,000.

Basil Harris, a vice president, said "we did not think it advisable at this time to even consider an offer from Japan."

The 48,943-ton liner, seized from Germany during the World War and later sailed as the flagship of the United States merchant marine, will leave shortly for England under her own power, to be broken up into scrap metal.

Other bidders were a German firm, an Italian firm and three English companies.

Winnie Winkle Returns to The Post Comics With a Husband

No longer a breadwinner, Winnie Winkle—the girl who had her ups and downs—returns to The Post comic page today in a brand-new role—a bride. Meet the new Winnie Winkle . . . a different Winnie Winkle. And meet her husband, too, in The Post comic section

Starting Today

The President Congratulates Post on Sixtieth Birthday

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1937

My dear Mr. Meyer:

The sixty years that have elapsed since the establishment of the Washington Post have been fruitful of profound changes not only in the life of Washington and the Nation but in the whole trend of American newspaperdom. The Post, as chronicler of these great changes has played an important role during the three score years since it first saw the light of day. In congratulating you upon the attainment of this notable milestone may I express the hope that as the Post goes on from decade to decade it will ever uphold the noblest traditions of American journalism and thereby serve the highest interests of the community and the Nation.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Other letters from distinguished readers on pages 8, 9 and 10. Turn to special Anniversary Section for the engrossing story of 60 years of national and Washington history.

Zedtwitz Team Wins National Contract Title

Mitchell Barnes, Baron Emerge Champions in D. C. Matches.

By Marian H. Barre.

Baron Waldemar von Zedtwitz and Mitchell Barnes, New York City experts, last night won the National Open pair bridge championship and custody of the Cavendish Cup as the National Contract Bridge Championship closed at the Shoreham Hotel. They scored 529 match points.

Second in the running were Harry Fishbein and Phil Abramsohn, also of New York. Two Norfolk, Va., men, Ralph Margolius and Herbert Gerst, took third place.

Two Navy Men Win.

The national amateur pair championship was won by Lieut. R. A. Cook and Lieut. C. W. Humphreys, United States Navy officer stationed at Annapolis. Runners-up in the division were John Chappell and Preston C. Ellett, both of Richmond, Va. As a result of their victory, Cook and Humphreys will be given national master player rating.

Tom Hamlin and E. B. Conolly, two local players, finished highest among the Washingtonians entered in the National Open pair event. They placed eighth, with 487½-match points.

The Vice President's Plaque, awarded by James H. Lemon, of Washington, to the player making the best individual score out of

Continued on Page 11, Column 8.

Warring Factions Unite in Jersey to Form Labor Party

Newark, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP).—C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions, declaring "the time is here for the people of the State to end their political and economic enslavement," founded tonight the American Labor Party of New Jersey.

Delegates said to represent 150,000 workers named a provisional executive committee of 42. Whether the new party would present a full slate in elections was not disclosed.

Detroit, Dec. 5 (AP).—Formation of Labor's Nonpartisan League of Greater Detroit, to be affiliated with the national organization and looking toward establishment of a Michigan State Labor Party, was announced tonight after a meeting of 250 members of both C. I. O. and A. F. L. unions.

Real Estate Heir Missing 3 Days, Family Reveals

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 5 (AP).—John R. Nyhoff, 23, son of John J. Nyhoff, prominent real estate man, has been missing since Thursday, the family said today.

He has been married 2½ years and has a baby daughter. His wife is the daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. James V. Coffey.

His father developed subdivisions in Troy and Albany and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman from the Twenty-ninth District.

Gang Walks Into Police Trap; 1 Slain, 3 Flee in Car Under Fire

One of four yeggmen was shot to death and others were believed wounded when they walked into a police trap at Thirty-eighth street and Suitland road southeast at 8 o'clock last night.

Carleton G. (Cotty) Williams, 30, of the 700 block of Fourth street northwest, who had a police record extending back 16 years, went down with five bullets in his back when the gang became the center of a withering burst of fire from submachine guns, shotguns and rifles in the hands of six plainclothes men. His three companions escaped in two automobiles, one with Maryland tags, firing rapidly from the car, followed by a hail of lead from the six officers. Later, two suspects were held.

Shortly after the gun battle a general radio broadcast to all nearby police requested "diligent inquiry of all doctors and hospitals" for anyone applying for treatment of gunshot wounds.

Police surrounded the house, according to Detective Capt. Ira Keck, when they received a tip that the men planned to rob a safe belonging to a prominent numbers operator on the second floor. Two men were stationed across Camden street, on one side of the house, at 5 p. m., and four were sent across to surround the house.

At 8 p. m. two automobiles drove between the two groups of men and halted on Camden street (an extension of Thirty-eighth street southeast) near the house. When the occupants stepped to the ground they saw the detectives and immediately opened fire.

From the police guns a hail of bullets answered. The four cracksmen turned back to their automobiles and Williams fell to the street just as he attempted to enter one machine. His three companions left him lying desperately wounded in the roadway and tore off down Camden street, firing rapidly and followed by fire from the police.

Capt. Keck said indications were that several shots punctured the

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

May Have Bone In Jaw Scraped, Roosevelt Says

Will Call on Dentist Soon After Arrival Here; Gum Is Still Sore.

By the Associated Press.

Aboard Roosevelt Train En Route to Washington, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt, tanned and rested from a week's cruise in Florida waters, was Washington-bound tonight after disclosing he would have his jawbone scraped if his gum, sore from an extracted tooth, did not heal soon.

At a press conference on board the yacht Potomac soon after it docked at Miami from the Dry Tortugas Islands, the Chief Executive said the gum cavity had not healed as quickly as expected. He will call in his dentist soon after reaching Washington tomorrow around 4:30 p. m.

He said also he would see Congressional leaders, but no dates had been set for conferences.

Would Resent Punch.

He said he felt fine, but that his jaw was still sore, and if "someone punched it, I'd probably resent it." He allowed the direct quotation.

Capt. Ross T. McIntire, naval physician to the President, interrupted to remark that the gum had not healed "the way it should, and we thought we'd better get back and look out for it."

At the press interview the President said he planned no more messages to the special session. This was in reply to questions whether he would have any recommendations on anti-trust legislation soon. Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti trust division, was a guest on the fishing cruise, along with Secretary Ickes and Relief Director Harry L. Hopkins.

Representative Lister Hill, of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Committee, was another passenger on the Presidential special, seeking a conference with Mr. Roosevelt on the power question. He told reporters he hoped to see the President on the train. Hill, candidate for the Senate seat now held by Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves in a primary to be held January 3, has been interested in TVA legislation in the past.

'Mystery Malady' Kills 11th Infant

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP).—A mysterious malady which has spread through the maternity wards of St. Elizabeth's Hospital tonight claimed its eleventh victim—12-day-old Daniel Enneser.

Seven other infants afflicted with the illness were under constant care of hospital staff physicians. Two were reported in critical condition.

Aiken Advises G.O.P. Purge, Southern Bid

Reform of Committee to Avert 'Demoralization' Asked in Letter.

Liberal Revolt Threat, Coalition Plan Seen in Vermonter's Stand.

Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, yesterday advised the Republican National Committee it needed a "purge," especially of "the baneful influence" of Southern committeemen, to combat a prospective "complete state of demoralization."

The Governor's letter, written ten days prior to a meeting of the executive committee of his party's national committee, stirred wide speculation here as to spread of anti-Roosevelt coalition sentiment among Republicans and as to Aiken's future national prominence.

Coalition discussion which followed disclosure of the letter was more vigorous than that inspired by similar previous declarations, even one by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (Republican), of Michigan.

Bridges Calls for Action.

Another New England challenge to Republicans came yesterday from Senator H. Styles Bridges (Republican), former Governor of New Hampshire, who in a speech at Springfield, Ill., called upon the party to "solve the problem" of insuring the survival of democracy in the United States, the Associated Press reported.

In his open letter to the committee, Aiken indirectly threatened a party revolt unless, in addition to minimizing Southern members' influence, "reactionary elements" are uprooted and a broad affirmative program adopted, the Associated Press also said, in Montpelier, Vt.

Aiken proposed a nine-point program which would adopt social aims similar to those of the New Deal but would call for reduction in Federal expenditures and "special benefits" and for adding new safeguards to States' rights.

Invitation to Democrats.

The two latter proposals were interpreted in some quarters here as a new peak in Republican expressions designed to attract disaffected Democrats into an anti-Roosevelt coalition. The South offers more of these Democrats than any section, and their dissatisfaction has been aggravated in recent months by advancement of the wages-hours, anti-lynching and other bills.

"The character of their (the Southern committeemen's) representation is such as to preclude any possibility of securing the co-operation of millions of patriotic fellow citizens south of the Potomac and Ohio; and their prominence in party councils repels right-minded voters

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Bodies of 2 Fliers, U. S. Navy Plane Found in Atlantic

By the United Press.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5.—The bodies of James J. Jones and Troy W. Blanton, Navy fliers whose plane crashed into the Atlantic Ocean Wednesday night, were recovered today.

Jones, a cadet from Washington, was found strapped in part of the plane recovered from the ocean bed a half-mile off Virginia Beach this morning. Blanton's body was washed ashore late today near the resort beach. Blanton was a machinist mate first class, from Lafayette, La.

Lindberghs Return; Use Assumed Name

"MR. AND MRS. GREGORY."

Pair Booked as 'Gregorys' Slip Down 3d Class Gangplank and Freight Elevator on First Trip to U. S. in Two Years.

By the Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 5.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife arrived secretly in New York today on the S. S. President Harding after a never-explained two-year sojourn abroad.

The famous aviator left his two small children, Jon, 5, and Land, 6 months old, in England. They may be at the Lindbergh estate, Long Barn, Sevenoaks, in Kent, England, or with Mrs. Lindbergh's sister, Mrs. Aubrey Neil Morgan, who lives in Wales.

The Lindberghs almost escaped notice, but an alert ship news photographer saw them. Other photographers and reporters were roving the first class quarters in search of "celebrities" while Col. Lindbergh, heavily muffled, and his wife hurried down the third class gangplank, immediately upon the ship's arrival at its North River pier shed.

They slipped down a side freight elevator, without customs inspection, and sped away in a khaki-colored sedan to the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh, in Englewood, N. J.

Hurrying through Jersey, the Lindberghs passed landmarks of the feverish State-wide search in 1932, when Col. Lindbergh joined State troopers and G-men in scouring Sourland Mountain thickets in the vicinity of his home at Hopewell, N. J.

Kidnaped on March 2, the Lind-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1.

House to Reveal Tax Relief Plan At This Session

Committee Slated to Make Reassuring Statement Before Christmas.

By Robert C. Albright.

Definite assurance to the country in general and to business in particular on how far the House Ways and Means Committee intends to go in modifying the present tax structure will be made public before special session adjournment.

This was disclosed yesterday by House leaders as insistence upon immediate tax action to help check the continuing business decline began to well up again in House and Senate.

Speaker William B. Bankhead said he expected a formal statement of reassurance on taxes to be made on the floor of the House before the Christmas holidays. This will sum up the net conclusions reached from House tax studies.

Will Furnish Barometer.

Representative Fred M. Vinson (Democrat), Kentucky, chairman of the House Ways and Means tax sub-committee, said yesterday it has not been definitely determined what form the statement will take, but it will furnish a reliable barometer of what to expect early next session in the way of business tax modifications.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton, of the House Ways and Means Committee, has favored this means of clearing up public doubts on the tax question for some time. A similar

Continued on Page 10, Column 7.

Housing Vote By Mid-Week, Leaders' Aim

Chiefs Hope to Rescue Building Law From Congress Blocs.

By Sidney Olson.

The spectacle of a Congress chopped up in a dozen rampaging blocs forced House and Senate leaders last night to consider sandwiching in the least controversial measure on the agenda—the private housing bill—before the chambers fall into desperate battles over the anti-lynching and wages-hours bills.

House strategy was concentrated on whisking the farm bill through to passage while applying pressure to the Banking and Currency Committee to force the housing bill through it by mid-week if possible.

Senate supporters of housing legislation sought the aid of Administration leaders in an effort to get their bill up after the desultory debate on the drastic Senate farm bill concludes. They faced the grim insistence, however, of Senators Wagner, New York, and Van Nuys, Indiana, both Democrats, that the Senate be held to its last-session pledge to take up anti-lynching legislation immediately after the farm bill.

Speaker Bankhead, expressing an almost-wistful desire "to get something done this session," has stated his hope that the Banking and Currency Committee can finish hearings on the housing bill in the next

Continued on Page 10, Column 4.

Part-Time Carpenter, 65, Has 11 Dependents; 9 Children Face Lean Yuletide if No One Helps

MRS. W IS A WIDOW with nine children whose ages range from 1 to 17 years. Mr. W died in July and with his death ended also the $30 non-service pension he had been receiving from the Government.

No. 5—The W Family

The Post today presents the fifth case among the 25 neediest families of the District's unemployed employables, for whom its Christmas fund will be collected. There is no relief fund for them. They are deserving cases, investigated by an agency of the Council of Social Agencies. Their need is measured in terms of money. Unless they are helped now, the amount they need later will be much larger.

The 10 Ws live with Mrs. W's father and mother. The father is 65 years of age. He is a carpenter and able to find work 2 or 3 days a week. This is the only income for both families.

Before her marriage, Mrs. W. was a bindery operator in a printing office. She is entitled to 10 per cent preference in a civil service examination because she is the widow of a veteran. But she is not entitled to take the examination unless she has had six months' experience in the last three years. Also, she needs to learn the stitches that have come into use since her last employment.

However, the agency which has investigated her case is sure that her re-employment is just a matter of a short time. She is only 40 years of age and in good health.

To date, she has not been eligible for social security aid for dependent children, because she has not been able to account satisfactorily for some money which came into her possession on death of her husband. Eventually, this aid doubtless will be given.

In the meantime—until she can get social security aid for her children and a job for herself—she needs food and carfare.

Nine children take a lot of feeding. Mrs. W has had to appeal to charities a number of times in the last few months and has received small amounts. A welfare agency is helping her with her civil service problems and investigating job possibilities.

In other years the agency itself might have provided the aid needed but this year welfare funds are so limited in the District that "to spread them thinner would jeopardize the welfare of all."

The way to help Mrs. W, the agency said, is to provide $100 for food. The aged mother and father are providing the home and would carry the entire burden if they could.

Sunday's contributions totaled $362, which, with contributions previously reported, brought the total received to $569.25. (List on Page 10.)

Send contributions to The Washington Post Christmas Fund or leave them in box provided on first floor of The Post Building.

Tokyo Planes Maim Three Britons and Destroy Ship

Hundreds of Chinese Refugees on Craft Killed or Injured.

2d English Vessel Hit in Wuhu Raid

Steamer Captain, Wife, and Commander of Gunboat Wounded.

By the Associated Press.

Nanking, Dec. 5.—The commander of the British gunboat Ladybird and two other Britishers were wounded and several hundred Chinese killed or wounded today when Japanese airmen bombed the waterfront and shipping at Wuhu, Yangtze River port 30 miles south-southwest of here.

Two British steamers, the Tuckwo and Tatung, were hit. The Tuckwo was set afire and was believed to be a total loss. The Tatung's captain and his wife, both British, were wounded; their steamer was beached.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Douglas Barlow, of the Ladybird, suffered shrapnel wounds.

In Shanghai, officials of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., which owns the 3,770-ton Tuckwo said they believed she had between 2,000 and 3,000 Chinese refugees aboard.

U. S. Hospital Takes in 100.

The Wuhu American Hospital, only one in that area, admitted more than 100 mutilated, burned or half-drowned persons. American and British volunteers worked all afternoon rescuing victims.

Five Japanese planes, apparently attempting to hit the Wuhu railway station, swooped over the crowded river port at 11 a. m. and dropped ten bombs. (A Japanese communique in Shanghai said the attack was aimed at between 30,000 and 50,000 Chinese troops retreating across the Yangtze, in junks and other craft.)

The stricken Tatung, 1,560-ton vessel belonging to the China Navigation Co., was beached after her crew, assisted by British naval men, had worked valiantly to get her out of danger.

Both Flew British Flags.

Both the Tuckwo and Tatung flew red British ensigns and had big Union Jacks painted on their sides. Each carried four British officers, with the rest of the crews Chinese.

Several civilians aboard a launch belonging to the British Asiatic Petroleum Co. were reported wounded by bomb fragments. Some Britishers were believed to be aboard the launch.

Latest consular reports said 24 Americans, 14 women, four children and six men, still were at Wuhu. Those at the American hospital included Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brown, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Dr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Morgan, of Galva, Ill. Apparently none of the Americans was hurt.

Wuhu, in Anhwei Province, is one of the busiest ports of the middle Yangtze, being opened by treaty to foreign trade. It apparently is the

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Snow and Colder Today's Forecast

The coldest weather of the season is in store for the Capital, the Weather Bureau said last night.

Snow this morning followed by clearing skies and dropping temperatures was the bureau's forecast for today, with temperature probably as low as 20 degrees in sight for tomorrow morning.

Today's low temperature will probably be about 32 as compared with Sunday's minimum of 37 recorded at 5 a. m. Varying only eight degrees, the mercury managed to attain a peak of 45 at 3 p. m., but continued to drop slowly during the night.

Today's Index

	Pages
Amusements	16
Bridge	5
Classified Ads	20, 21, 22
Comics	23
Crossword	20
Death Notices	21
Editorials	6
Federal Diary	14
Financial	11
Hollywood	16
McCarthy	7
"Over the Coffee"	15
Pegler	7
Radio	20
Society	12
Sports	17, 18, 19
The Post's New Yorker	16
Woman's Page	13

France Ready ToBreak Soviet Tie for Poland

Delbos Gives Approval to Warsaw-Bucharest Axis Against Ally.

By the United Press.

Warsaw, Dec. 5.—Reports that France is prepared to abandon the Franco-Russian military alliance as the keystone of her Continental defense system spread tonight on the basis of indications that French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos had approved the new "Warsaw-Bucharest axis."

Delbos, on a tour of the capitals of France's allies in central and southeastern Europe, was reported to have told the Polish army leader, Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, that the French government was "highly pleased" with the Polish-Rumanian alliance.

Strongest Alliance in Europe.

Inasmuch as the so-called "Warsaw-Bucharest axis" was established as a measure of defense against possible Soviet interference, the report spread that abandonment of the Franco-Soviet pact—the strongest military alliance in Europe—was involved.

From French sources it was learned that the Delbos visit to Warsaw has produced these results:

1. The Franco-Polish military alliance remains a cornerstone of the Polish foreign policy and Poland will remain within the framework of France's structure of continental mutual assistance pacts.

Poland Shuns Soviet.

2. Poland has no intention of having anything to do with France's alliance with Soviet Russia.

3. On all other matters involving either or both nations, they are in "perfect agreement."

Earlier there had been much speculation as to France's attitude toward the Warsaw-Bucharest alignment, brought into being by King Carol's visit to Warsaw earlier this year.

In diplomatic quarters it was believed Delbros' approval indicated France regards the new alignment as a fortunate buffer on the East, in case anything should happen to the Franco-Russian pact.

Rome Greets Yugoslav Aide.

Rome, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Italian government tonight gave Premier Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia an impressive welcome on his arrival to discuss the economic and political peace of central Europe and the Balkans. Some political observers believed Yugoslavia might be urged to sign the anti-Comintern pact which links Italy, Germany and Japan.

Planes to Rescue 20 Women, Babies On 3 Ships in Ice

Rudolf Island, Franz Josef Land, Dec. 5 (By Wireless to Moscow) (AP).—Preparations were made today to fly 20 women and children by moonlight back to the mainland from three ships frozen fast in this region of polar ice.

The ice-bound ships, the Rusanoff, the Roshal and the Proletarii, brought equipment and provisions with which to renew the search for Sigismund Levaneffsky, Soviet flier lost on a flight across the Pole.

The aerial hunt was expected to be resumed about mid-December, when a full moon will permit flights during the polar night. When flights become possible, Ivan Mazuruk, aviator stationed at the Rudolf Island base, was ordered to fly the women, children and sick members of the crews to the Russian mainland.

Reds Jail Hostess Of U. S. Missions

Moscow, Dec. 5 (U.P.).—Imprisonment of Mme. Theiana Sofiano, secretary of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, her brother and a brother of her exiled husband was revealed tonight.

The Russian woman, a friend of hundreds of prominent American business men who have visited Russia on commercial missions, has been held in a Soviet jail since November 23, when she disappeared mysteriously from her office.

So far as could be learned no formal charges were made against her. There was nothing to indicate the nature of the charges against her brother and brother-in-law.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the Banking House, 1503 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1938. The polls will remain open from 11 o'clock a. m. until 12 o'clock noon. GEORGE O. VASS, Cashier. 3,6.

I WILL NO LONGER HOLD MYSELF responsible for any debts incurred by Edith Hazen or Mrs. N. William Hazen, or for any credit extended to her in reliance upon my name. N. WILLIAM HAZEN, Washington, D. C.

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Working for Washington

West End Citizen Unit Includes Roosevelt Among Its Members

ROBERT D. LYONS.

By Christine Sadler.

Among distinguished members of the West End Citizens Association is President Roosevelt, who joined in 1934 as an indication of his interest in community unity.

President Wilson became a member of the group in 1919. Since no Republican President has belonged, although the White House is distinctly in the West End territory, the Democrats might claim a tie-up with good citizenship.

Robert D. Lyons, president of the organization, points out, however, that no political significance should be attached to this fact. "It's just that we got run down during those years and had to put on some tsrong membership drives," he declares.

The West End "territory" stretch from Fifteenth street on the east and N street on the north to Rock Creek Park and the Potomac on the west and south. This gives the group the Lincoln Memorial and nice big stretches of the Potomac drive.

Pleased at U. S. Spending.

"We are very much pleased that so much Federal money has been spent in our territory for park and highway developments, as it will help us with our main purpose—which is to make the vicinity into a high class apartment area," Lyons says.

The West End citizens feel that the future of their area lies in the apartment house field. "The land is too expensive to hope that it will be used for residences, but it is ideal for apartments. It is close to town. Eventually the large gas tanks along the river will be removed, and the natural beauty of the section will be enhanced. George Washington University is an attraction, and we have every reason to believe that our ambition in that direction will be realized," avers President Lyons.

Organized in 1905.

The association was organized in 1905 and has approximately 300 members on its books. Due to the age of the area and its location, it has never had to worry much over the question of lights and streets. At one time its territory was one of the choicest residential sections of the city, and then it changed—as sections will—and was known as "Foggy Bottom."

"But another metamorphosis is taking place," Lyons declares. who live there can see the change in process."

The members of the association have never had much luck with their pleas for school aid. They have two grade schools in their area, Grant and Weightman—both more than 55 years old. Efforts to get Grant replaced by a senior high school or to get a junior high school built have been in vain.

Assail Business Tax.

At present, they are very much dissatisfied with the manner in which the business-privilege tax is working out and would like to see it repealed. The new bus and car fares would be acceptable to them, if three tokens would be made available for 25 cents.

Lyons is a native of South Dakota, where he still votes. He has been in the District for 16 years, connected with the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. During the World War he was in the Navy, and after the war returned to the University of Wisconsin to finish work on a degree. Since he has been in the District he has received a law degree from George Washington Univrsity and is a member of the District Bar Association.

He has strong feelings on the subject of District suffrage, believing it would be calamitous. "I think we have a very good government here at the present time," he declares.

On Wednesday—Mrs. Walter B. Fry, president of the D. C. Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, will be next in the "Working for Washington" series.

Brother Trails Leopold in Visit To English Girl

Belgian King's Romance With Duke's Granddaughter Is Denied Officially

By the Associated Press.

London, Dec. 5.—Prince Charles of Belgium landed unexpectedly in England today less than 24 hours after the unheralded arrival of his Queen Mother Elizabeth for a visit with the Duke and Duchess of Portland.

Leopold's incognito visit to Portland's Welbeck Abbey estate stirred rumors—immediately and officially denied—of his romantic attachement for Lady Anne Cavendish-Bentnick, the Duke's 21-year-old granddaughter.

It was not known whether the 34-year-old Prince Charles, who was reported engaged to Lady Anne in 1932, would go to Welbeck Abbey.

Lady Anne was hunting yesterday and was not present for the welcome given the King and his mother by the duke, an old friend of the late King Albert of the Belgians.

The British Press Association issued a statement declaring it had been authorized to assert it was entirely untrue that an announcement shortly was to be made regarding the engagement of King Leopold.

Baron Capelle, Leopold's secretary, declared in Brussels the rumors were "absolutely false; they are childish fairy tales."

Since the tragic death two years ago of Leopold's queen, the lovely Astrid, in an automobile accident in Switzerland, the 36-year-old King's name several times has been connected with European princesses.

These reports always were denied, the last occasion being Christmas Eve, 1936, when a statement from the King's secretary said Leopold did not intend to marry any of the six princesses with whom he had been reported "matched." The six were Juliana of Holland (since married), Maria of Italy, Eudoxia of Bulgaria, Adelaide of Hapsburg, and Alexandrine and Feodora of Denmark.

The 1936 statement sharply rapped "gossip about the King's private life" and said that it might be "excusable concerning a bachelor prince but not when it concerns a head of a state whose heart still is bleeding from a wound far from completely healed."

Ex-Army Flier Killed In Power Dive Smash

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 5 (AP).—Albert W. "Lucky" Sheppard, retired Army flier, was killed when his racing monocoupe crashed in a power dive near Municipal Airport here today. Sheppard, about 33, was a native of Columbus, Ga.

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Name Linked With King of Belgians

Lady Anne Cavendish Bentnick, granddaughter of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, whose name has been linked with that of King Leopold of Belgium, who, with his mother, is visiting the Portland home in England.

Wide World Photo.

Haitian Envoy Brands Reports Of Border Killings Propaganda

'Nothing Can Blot Out the Tragic Events Already Well Known,' He Says, Referring to Dispute With Dominicans.

By the Associated Press.

Haitian Minister Elie Lescot said yesterday "nothing can blot out the tragic and unfortunate events already well known" in connection with the dispute between his country and the Dominican Republic.

The minister's statement was issued after publication of reports from Ciudad Trujillo quoting Dominican authorities to the effect "a large number" of Dominican farmers had been killed or wounded in an attack by Haitians on a Dominican frontier community.

The statement said it was prompted by "certain news given out by the press, which seems to have its source in an organized propaganda." At the Haitian Legation, an official said the minister was absent; but added he understood the statement referred "not only to the latest reports from Ciudad Trujillo, but to other news as well."

Yesterday's dispatches quoted the Dominican secretary of interior and police as saying about 30 Haitian farmers armed with machetes attacked the town of Capotillo, near the border of the Dominican Province of Monte Cristi.

At the Dominican Legation, it was said no official news had been received regarding the reported raid.

It has been the Haitian government's contention that unprovoked attacks by Dominicans on Haitian citizens residing in Dominican territory were the cause of tension.

At the request of President Stenio Vincent of Haiti, the United States, Cuba and Mexico recently offered their aid to both countries in projected mediation.

Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, Dec. 5 (AP). Minister of Interior Duvigneaud today declared the Haitian government had no knowledge of new Haiti-Dominican frontier outbreaks reported officially by the Dominican government.

The Dominican Republic announced yesterday "a large number" of Dominicans had been killed or wounded by a raid of 30 Haitian farmers across the frontier in a remote section.

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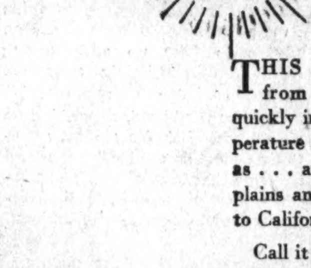

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British Await Rearmament to Act in Far East

Military Plans Impossible Before April, Army and Navy Leaders Warn.

London, Dec. 5 (U.P.).—Despite the bombing of a British warship and four more British merchantmen in the Yangtze Valley area of China today leaders of the British government were agreed that the empire cannot consider armed retaliation against Japan until April or later when the rearmament program has reached a point where the British navy is superior to any combination that might be formed against it.

Present British policy is to attempt to conciliate Japan and "play for time," meanwhile attempting to prevent an overt act by the Japanese against the rich British South China colony of Hongkong.

Army and navy leaders have informed the cabinet flatly that the armed forces are not now sufficiently strong to undertake any sort of action in the Far East and at the same time remain able to defend British interests in Europe and Africa.

Officials assert there is not one chance in a million that Britain will become involved in military action in the Orient and that, if the millionth chance should occur, British action would be limited to co-operation with Soviet Russia in attacking Japan.

Under this scheme the British would furnish munitions, designs for guns and airplanes and financial assistance to the Soviets, while the British air force would co-operate with the Russian air force based on Vladivostok—within easy flying range of Tokyo and Osaka—in aerial attacks on Japan proper.

The Brussels conference and subsequent conversations with American representatives have convinced Britain there is no chance that the United States will take the lead in "putting the Japanese in their place" in the Far East, and, indeed, that America probably would not grant active assistance to Britain if she should decide to undertake military action in the Orient.

The Netherlands is said to be the one country, outside of Russia, that would co-operate in military action with Britain, now, in the Orient. Much of that country's wealth comes from its colonies in the East Indies, which the Dutch believe will be menaced by Japan if the Japanese win their war with China.

Senators Will Ask President Explain Neutrality Stand

By the Associated Press.

A group of Senators intends to ask President Roosevelt this week why he has not invoked the neutrality act to restrict shipments of war materials to Japan and China, said Senator Nye, (Republican), of North Dakota, a member of the "neutrality bloc" in the Senate.

By invoking the law, the President could prevent shipment of war materials to the two nations in American vessels. A prohibition against the transportation of implements of war in Government-owned ships already has been imposed.

Besides Nye, callers at the White House may include Senators Clark, (Democrat), of Missouri, Vandenberg, (Republican), of Michigan, and La Follette, (Progressive), of Wisconsin.

Referring to arguments invocation of the act would help Japan, Nye asserted:

"I think most emphatically that invocation of the act would hurt Japan far more than China, because materials from this country are not reaching China now."

Philippine Storm Sweeps to Luzon

Manila (Monday), Dec. 6 (AP).—The Philippines' latest typhoon moved across the Visayan Sea today, sweeping over Romblon and Masbate and toward the southern part of Luzon Island, about 150 miles south of Manila.

Government and populace anxiously awaited reports of the storm's toll. It was the third typhoon to hit the Philippines in three weeks; two having caused at least 280 deaths and left more than 200,000 homeless.

The Weather Bureau said the new storm covered a comparatively small area but winds exceeded 75 miles per hour. Communication lines to Samar Island were prostrated and it was impossible to ascertain losses there.

Noted Surgeon Dies.

Munich, Dec. 5 (AP).—Dr. Erich Lexer, eminent surgeon, died today at the age of 70. He conducted extensive experiments in human rejuvenation by gland transplantation which resulted negatively.

Wirephoto: Chinese Troops Fall Away Before Japanese Attack

Copyright by the Associated Press.

While the rest of the world observed Armistice Day these Chinese soldiers were caught by the camera in headlong flight from the Nantao section of Shanghai where the Japanese attacked fiercely. They swarmed into the French Concession, where they were disarmed and interned.

Planes Scatter Rebels Massing For 'Big Push'

Insurgents Thrust Toward Madrid as Valencia Attack Is Delayed.

By the Associated Press.

Hendaye, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Dec. 5.—Fleets of government bombing planes were reported today to have succeeded in breaking up insurgent troop concentrations by repeated raids on the Arago front in northeast Spain.

Government artillery maintained heavy fire along the Aragon line as a check against an insurgent offensive. The insurgents turned their attention to the Madrid sector, where their planes have been raiding the countryside.

Military dispatches indicated the government was attempting to thwart any attack from Aragon toward Catalonia or Valencia, while the insurgents were probing the central front with a view to a possible attack on Madrid simultaneously with their expected drive against Almeria in the south.

Dispatches reaching government agents at the frontier said tons of bombs were dropped in week-end raids on Almudevar, one of the main insurgent concentration points on the Huesca-Zaragoza road. Heavy damage was done by the bombs, which started intensive fires.

Other bombers attacked rear communications lines, destroying trains bearing troops and supplies toward the front. A fleet of 35 pursuit planes which accompanied the bombers was reported to have completed the destruction by machine-gunning fleeing troops.

Nazis Broke Rome Concordat, Priests Say in German Pulpits

By the United Press.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—A sharply worded letter, circulated secretly among German Catholic priests vigorously assailed Reich Church Commissioner Hanns Kerrl for recent activities which it was charged violated the Nazi-Catholic concordat.

The letter, distributed through the bishops last night and read from Catholic pulpits throughout Germany today, accused the Nazi government of officially sponsored anti-church propaganda and said that promises made in the concordat had not been respected.

The letter was the sharpest rebuke Catholic church officials have given the Nazi regime in months. It bluntly challenged the truth of Kerrl's statement in a speech at Hagen, in which he was quoted as saying Catholic monks and priests were involved in immorality trials.

"Many of these so-called defendants have been acquitted," the pastoral letter said. "Against others, they proceeded only on the grounds of spiteful denunciations."

The letter, attacking the supposed anti-church attitude of the government, declared:

"It cannot continue as it has thus far. In the interests of the church and of justice, we speak out. When we consider it necessary, nothing can halt us—no force, no threats.

"We ask the faithful not to weaken, but remain true to the church. We Catholics are also good Germans and we love our Fatherland and do not allow ourselves to be placed behind anyone."

It was understood only the bishops knew the contents of the letter. It was taken by couriers to the churches with the greatest secrecy during the night.

The communication claimed officially supported antichurch propaganda had increased, and said attempts to combat this propaganda had been rendered "impossible" by government authorities.

It listed confiscation of parish periodicals as one form of Catholic suppression.

Pastor Assails Quezon As 'Drunk With Power'

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Rev. Samuel W. Stagg, veteran American clergyman, today bitterly assailed Commonwealth President Manuel Quezon as a dictator "drunk with power" and said the Philippine Commonwealth was "surely getting independence but losing its liberties."

Stagg spoke from the pulpit of the Cosmopolitan Students Church, an independent organization which he formed here after leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Japan's Bombs Maim 3 Britons In Raid at Wuhu

Ship Captain, Wife, Gunboat Commander Wounded, Steamer Destroyed.

Continued from Page 1.

objective of strong Japanese columns reported engaged in heavy fighting along the Anhwei-Kiangsu border, some 80 miles to the east. Capture of Wuhu would cut off all chance for the 300,000 defenders of Nanking to retreat up the river.

Bombs Kill Ten in Nanking.

Japanese airmen also raided Nanking, where ten Chinese civilians were killed or wounded and some 40 dwellings destroyed.

The squadron passed over Nanking to raid along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, across the Yangtze.

A Japanese army spokesman declared troops were within 20 miles of Nanking, the capital from which the Chinese government has fled. He said thousands of Chinese troops and civilians were streaming from Nanking.

A Japanese naval spokesman asserted there were no Japanese forces on Tsungming Island, in the Yangtze Estuary, where the British steamer Siushan was heavily fired on Saturday while trying to approach the island to take off nine French-Canadian nuns.

Autonomous Shanghai Forecast.

The Chinese chief officer of the Siushan was killed and several Chinese wounded. The ship had to turn back without accomplishing its mission. Previously it had been reported the Japanese had an air base on the island. But the spokesman said the firing probably was done by Chinese pirates or guerillas.

A Japanese move to set up an autonomous government for the conquered Chinese territory around Shanghai was seen in a proclamation issued by Su Hsi-Wen, announcing his assumption of the duties of mayor of "The Great Way."

Su is a native of Fukien Province and was educated in Japan. He declared the Japanese army had "rescued Shanghai" and pledged co-operation with the Japanese. Observers interpreted his proclamation to mean he had replaced O. K. Yui, mayor of greater Shanghai, who withdrew to Hankow when the Japanese conquered the Shanghai area. "The Great Way" apparently is to be a new name for the Shanghai area outside the foreign settlements.

Hongkong, Dec. 5 (AP). — News reached Hongkong today of Japanese occupation of St. John Island, 120 miles southwest of here, famous as the place where St. Francis Xavier died and was first buried.

Japanese marines took possession November 28 of the island, long a pilgrimage spot for Chinese and other Far Eastern Catholics. St. Francis, great Jesuit missionary of the sixteenth century, died and was buried on St. John in 1552. Later his body was moved to Goa, India.

Several Maryknoll sisters are on the island, but reports said the Japanese had not molested them.

Previous Japanese occupation of other islands near Hongkong has been reported.

Infantry Is Still Decisive Arm, Gen. Craig Says

Tanks and Planes Are Only Auxiliaries, He Declares in Annual Report.

The decision in war still rests with the Infantry, the soldiers on foot, according to Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, made public today. The new arms (tanks and aviation- can aid the infantryman, states Gen. Craig, but they cannot replace him.

"In my report of last year," writes Gen. Craig, "I outlined the fundamental changes that have occurred in our military situation since the close of the World War, and the necessity for carrying out the program of betterments that was begun in 1935.

"Certain modifications have been made in the program as a result of the data obtained from the current operations in Spain. Those, as well as the operation now in progress in China, afford practical proving ground tests of new equipment, and factual evidence of the roles in which the two relatively new arms, viz., tanks and aviation, can be employed effectively.

"Valuable Auxiliaries."

"This evidence demonstrates again that neither of these arms can bring about a decision in land operation. They are auxiliaries, valuable auxiliaries, to the Infantry, whether the support given be of a tactical or strategical nature. But for the decision we must still look to the man on foot. The new arms can aid him; they cannot replace him."

Gen. Craig recommends that every effort be made to gain and maintain a strength for the Regular Army of 14,659 officers and 165,000 enlisted men. In the fiscal year 1938, he states, limitations will restrict the average strength of enlisted personnel to 162,000 and the officer strength to 12,350.

National Guard Improves.

"The training of the National Guard," states the report, "has improved progressively, and its readiness for combat is believed to be at the highest peak of its post-war history. During the year all National Guard divisions in the Second Army participated with credit in Army maneuvers. Division commanders and staffs of the Third Army took part in the Command Post Exercise held by that Army."

Regarding the Organized Reserves, the report states:

"The strength of the Officers Reserve Corps as of June 30, 1937, consists of 96,545 officers eligible for assignment, active duty and reappointment, and 14,624 without such eligibility due to their failure to comply with existing requirements.

"It is my opinion that 30,000 Reserve officers should be called to fourteen-day active duty training annually. To insure adequate leadership and efficient staff work with our Reserve units, it is desirable that 300 Reserve officers attend annually the civilian component courses at the General and Special Service Schools."

Urges Enlisted Reserve.

Gen. Craig makes a strong plea for an enlisted reserve and writes of it:

"The enlisted reserve should be composed of young men who have passed through a period of training in the Regular Army and returned to civil life. It should be adequate in numbers to provide (a) for the expansion to war strength of the Regular Army units involved in the initial mobilization, and (2) for the provision of enlisted cadres for those elements of the Organized Reserve that would be required in the earlier stages of an expanded mobilization."

The supply of antiaircraft armament is not satisfactory, according to the report, and there is need for a rifle of greater than .50 caliber for use on airplanes. Gen. Craig also urges the development of an effective antitank weapon. In general, he declares, the items which are not of a commercial character are those that constitute the Army's most serious deficiencies in equipment.

The urgent need of a new building to house the War Department is emphasized by Gen. Craig. He also cites the flood-relief work performed by the Army this year.

In conclusion, the chief of staff states that the morale of the Army is excellent. He advocates as measures to improve morale and increase efficiency:

(a) The restoration of the re-enlistment allowance, and (b) the provision of more equitable pension benefits for enlisted men of the peace-time establishment discharged on account of physical disability.

Adoption of a measure to correct prospective over-age in field grades and among senior captains.

McCarran Scores Jersey Air Official

By the Associated Press.

Senator McCarran (Democrat), Nevada, declared yesterday Gill Rob Wilson, head of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, has opposed regulation of air transportation by the same departments regulating other transportation. He quoted the aviation director:

"We still think a national aviation commission should be created immediately. Aviation needs a boss. He might not be too good a boss, but at least responsibility could be hung around his neck."

McCarran said it was "regrettable" that Wilson "should be led, perhaps by personal friends in the Department of Commerce, to oppose a Nation-wide movement for aviation development and safety that is destined to bring the McCarran air carrier legislation to an early Congressional vote."

Air Student Bungles 5 Chances at Death

Los Angeles, Dec. 5 (AP).—If there is a dame called Luck she must have been riding with Albert H. Bolson, 20, student pilot, when his plane crashed in a shrubbery nursery here today.

The plane brushed two power lines but did not break them. It narrowly missed a schoolhouse near the nursery. Bolson forgot to cut off the ignition, yet the craft did not catch fire. The plane was demolished, but Bolson escaped with only a cut finger.

Waitresses Vie for Title of Washington Restaurant Queen

Post Staff Photo.

These five Washington waitresses are among 60 representing 30 restaurants here who will compete tonight for the honor of being named Restaurant Queen at a meeting tonight of the National and Washington Restaurant Associations at the Mayflower Hotel. Left to right, they are (seated) Evelyn Grissett, of Cleves, and Peggy Hansley, of Ceres (standing), Dorothy Fox, of the Hot Shop; Louise Edwards, of Child's, and Marie Armstrong, of the Show Boat.

Gov. Aiken Asks G. O. P. 'Purge,' Liberal Planks

Seeks End of Southern Influence; Coalition Bid Believed Aim.

Continued from Page 1.

elsewhere," the 45-year-old New Englander wrote.

His letter also was regarded by many as a bid for membership on the executive committee which, in its French Lick Springs, Ind., meeting next week will name a committee to draft a declaration of party principles.

Aiken declared he spoke as the elected leader of one of the two States to vote Republican in the 1936 Presidential election.

Long before Aiken released his letter it was known that his friends had been urging the plant and flower nurseryman, farm owner and former Lieutenant Governor to jump into the national political arena. His criticism of the party leadership and the Southern committeemen, no names mentioned, generally was expected to bring early and perhaps sectional reaction.

The Governor's program also called for an agricultural program for carrying bumper crops over into lean years, aiding small business and improving the lot of the industrial worker.

The immediate preparation of a party program, urged by former President Herbert Hoover and some other G. O. P. leaders, was listed by Aiken as one of three "demands." If they were not met, he said, "we must look elsewhere for an organization" in which all sections can "join together to work for the good of all."

His suggestion for reducing influence of Southern committeemen follows:

"I suggest that each committee member be allotted a vote equal to the proportion which the Republican vote in his State bore to the total vote in that State cast for President in the last national election. The enforcement of this rule would do more than deprive a group of opportunists of unearned and misused power. It would make the position of committee member attractive only to men and women who are convinced of the possibility of building up the party in Democratic territory and are determined to build it."

Aiken's second demand was that the national committee set as a goal the winning of the youth of the Nation, and his third was for an affirmative program.

"All persons who have made a study of world affairs realize that democracies are being subjected to a stern test and know that whether democracy can survive in this country or not depends upon the policy we adopt for the purpose of correcting the dislocation of our present-day "society," Bridges said in an address prepared for delivery at a conference of the Young Republican organization of Illinois.

"It is a problem that cannot be solved in a moment of uncontrolled emotion. It cannot be solved by the complete cessation of interference by the Government in the social and economic life of the Nation, nor is it to be solved by an increase in the collective powers of Government."

He added that "the astounding change that has come over" the present Administration this year gave "new hope" to the Republican Party.

"Revolt in Congress over the court-packing bill and the subsequent adjournment without the enactment of any of his (Roosevelt's) socialistically tainted legislation was the first major setback suffered by the President," he said. "This was manna from heaven for Republicans. It showed that Roosevelt was not unbeatable."

He said the party's "constructive program" should call for a Federal Government out of debt, repeal of the emergency act of 1933 which he called the "Thomas inflation amendment," revision of the tax laws, enactment of a "common sense" minimum wage and maximum hour bill, a neutrality act "that will keep America at peace," and a national labor relations act "that will give both sides to the controversy a fair hearing."

Father Horne Heads College at Cleveland

Cleveland, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Rev. Edmund C. Horne, S. J., was installed as president of John Carroll University tonight, succeeding the Rev. George J. Pickel, S. J., who will continue as head of the John Carroll chemistry department. Father Horne has been studying labor problems at Georgetown University, Washington.

60 D. C. Waitresses Are Seeking Restaurant Queen Title Honor

Personality Is No. 1 Requirement in Contest of Group Now Holding Sessions Here; Beauty, Carriage and Health Other Factors.

Under joint auspices of the National and Washington Restaurant Associations, now in session at the Mayflower, a girl will be selected as the restaurant queen on the basis of five points.

Declaring that the contest is not just another beauty show, Theodore D. Sloat, president of the Washington Restaurant Association, said last night: "We are trying to find the girl who most typifies our restaurant slogan, 'Good Food Is Good Health.'"

Listed as No. 1 requirement is personality. Beauty, carriage, health and appearance follow in that order to make up the rest of the ideal American waitress.

More than 60 waitresses, representing 30 Washington restaurants, have entered the contest.

Judges include Henry I. Dunnock, president of the national association, and R. D. Clarke, a director in the national organization, of Cleveland.

Oshkosh Flier Takes Curtiss Air Race Prize

S. J. Wittman Averages 212.75 M. P. H. at Miami.

By the Associated Press.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 5.—His silver-nosed red racer throttled back, S. J. Wittman, of Oshkosh, Wis., rode to victory today to polish off Miami's annual air races under a cloudy sky at the municipal airport.

Wittman had little competition in the main event of the closing day of the three-day meet. The rest of the field flew stock model ships. The only other high-powered, special-built planes in the air meet were flown by Rudy Kling and Frank Haines, who crashed to death Friday.

The Glenn H. Curtiss Trophy, awarded annually, went to Wittman.

Wittman's average speed was 212.75 miles an hour, more than 30 miles an hour faster than that of Harry Hammell, Austin, Tex., in second place. Low-priced stock airplanes dominated the opening events of the last day. More than any other air meet, Miami's races this year have contributed generously to a display of the flying ability and economy of the light or 'flivver" airplane, selling in the price class of a moderately good automobile.

Reed Aviation Prize Won by E.N. Jacobs

Development of wing sections which have improved the speed and carrying capacity of airplanes, both military and commercial, yesterday won for Eastman N. Jacobs, aeronautics engineer at Langley Field, Va., the 1937 Sylvanus Albert Reed Award of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.

The award, made annually, consists of a certificate and an honorarium of $250. It is granted "for a notable contribution to the aeronautical sciences resulting from experimental or theoretical investigations, the beneficial influenc of which on the developmnt of practical aeronautics is apparent."

Jacobs, a native of Greeley, Colo., was graduated from the University of California with honors in 1924. The Society of Automotive Engineers gave him the Wright Brothers Medal in 1933, and the Royal Academy of Italy entertained him as a gust speaker of the Volta Foundation in 1935.

SQUIRE GIFFORD'S

Hors d'Oeuvre—Chicken and Turkeys—For Hunt Breakfasts, Teas, and Holiday Parties

A whole chicken or turkey can be used as something special in the way of hors d'oeuvre at cocktail parties, teas, and hunt breakfasts. The meat is to be sliced very thin and served on sheer hot or melba toast. The dry meat has a game-like flavor.

Squire Gifford's Quansett smoked turkey and chicken are fascinating products, smoked over green hickory fires to a crisp golden brown, from an old family recipe.

Cooked and ready to serve, the birds come to you in miniature market baskets, wrapped in sparkling cellophane. Slice thinly and serve as an appetizer—or in salads—a perfect picnic dish, and a perfect hospital or sailing present.

Mail your introductory and Christmas orders at once to

SQUIRE GIFFORD,
South Westport, Mass.

D.C. Police Trap Gang, Kill 1 as 3 Flee in Auto

Fugitives Believed Wounded in Hail of Bullets From Sub-Machine Guns.

Continued from Page 1.

rear of the bandit car, giving rise to the belief one or more of the trio may have been injured.

One car bore Maryland tags No. 227-093, Capt. Kreck said. These numbers, according to Maryland police, were issued to a Federalsburg, Md., man for a Chevrolet sedan.

Clarence Lumpkin, 42, who was found in the house, was taken into custody for investigation. He gave the Suitland road address as his own.

Capt. Keck said the men were reported to have in their possession an acetylene cutting torch, a tank of oxygen and a tank of acetylene stolen from the Acme Welding Co., rear of 1350 U street northwest. Clifton S. Ford, proprietor, yesterday reported to police these articles with 50 feet of hose and two regulators were stolen from his shop between 7 p. m. Saturday and 7 a. m. yesterday. He said the shop was entered through a door after the lock was broken.

Police information, according to Capt. Keck, was that the men intended to tie up anyone they found at the Suitland roadhouse and burn open the safe with the torch.

Police had been endeavoring to capture the gang about six months, Capt. Keck said. Williams was arrested for investigation and released September 8.

Last night he was taken by police to Gallinger Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted.

Williams was under $7,000 bail under two charges since January 1. One of these involved the $2,055 pay roll holdup of Joseph Lozupone, plastering contractor, June 16, 1936. Last April he was placed under bond of $10,000 in an extradition proceeding brought by Philadelphia authorities, who charged him with participating in a long list of holdups and robberies.

Taking part in last night's foray with Capt. Keck were Lieut. Clement Cox and Detective Sergts. Joseph Shimon, H. D. Robey, Jake Wolfe and Michael Mahaney.

Inspector Bernard W. Thompson, chief of detectives, credited Detective Sergt. Shimon with breaking the case and making the trap possible. Sergt. Shimon, he said, has worked on the case several months and received the underworld tip which resulted in last night's gun battle.

Slain by Police

CARLETON G. WILLIAMS.

Burning of Home Fatal To Mother, 4 Children

St. Michel de Wentworth, Quebec, Dec. 5 (Canadian Press).—A mother and her four children were burned to death early today when fire swept their village home. The four children, ranging in age from 8 to 15 years, were trapped in their beds as they slept. The mother, Mrs. Albert Gagne, died of burns a few hours later. An overheated stove was blamed for the fire.

Captain Meade And Wife Hurt In Car Crash

Horseman's Shoulder Dislocated; Mrs. Meade's Ribs Broken.

Mrs. Eudora Hunner Meade, wife of Capt. John Meade, U. S. A., horseman and one of the Army's two Ethiopian War observers, suffered several broken ribs and internal injuries yesterday when the automobile in which she was returning to Fort Myer, Va., with Capt. Meade and a friend, Capt. King, from a Fairfax Hunt Club meet, overturned near Vienna, Va.

Capt. Meade, who was driving the automobile, suffered a dislocated left shoulder, while Capt. King escaped unhurt. Deputy Sheriff Alton Poole, summoned by Capt. King, took the party to Fort Myer Hospital from where Mrs. Meade was taken to Walter Reed Hospital. Surgeons at the latter hospital said last night Mrs. Meade's condition was "satisfactory."

Mrs. Meade, who has a reputation as a horsewoman, is the former Miss Eudora Hunner.

ATTENTION!

Mr. Trueblood and his party expect to leave Washington January 8th on a world tour. They will be away one year, during which time they will visit some of the most interesting and unusual places in the world. They are going to write back weekly accounts of their experiences and travels which will include photographs and interesting facts and sidelights about the country and people visited. A specially designed folder, for preserving the letters, stamp collection, photos, etc., will be given free to each correspondent. This initial service will only cost $10.00. These weekly accounts of their trip should prove splendid Xmas gifts for stamp collectors, scrap-book enthusiasts, students, teachers, shut-ins and others.

You may make your reservations for these travelogues today by writing to

Mr. Leroy W. Trueblood
Round-the-World Tour
c/o Washington Post

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Unusual Sterling items include Six-Piece Repousse, and Hand-Chased Tea Sets. Three-Piece Antique Tea Set by Bailey, Philadelphia. Very fine selection of Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Centerpieces, Candlesticks, Flat Ware and other innumerable pieces by well-known craftsmen. Several fine diamond pieces; also smaller diamonds, other modern and antique Jewelry and Watches. Antique Hall and Shelf Clocks.

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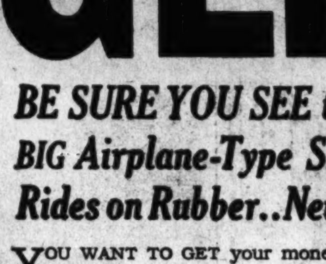

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YOU WANT TO GET your money's worth when you buy a car. So compare delivered prices...and *actual values* of "All Three" low-priced cars. You'll be astonished how *much more* Plymouth gives you for your money.

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Plymouth steers faster, handles far easier, too. You don't know this Plymouth until you've *ridden* in it. And its price will surprise you! PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

Easy payment terms through any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer. Remember to tune in Major Bowes' Amateur Hour, C.B.S. Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 P. M., E.S.T.

SEE THE NEW PLYMOUTH

Bootleg Fading As 5th Year of Repeal Begins

Tax Revenues Rising With Cheap Bonded Whisky Due Next July.

By the Associated Press.

The fourth anniversary of Federal prohibition repeal today finds the bootlegger still in existence but his activities "greatly reduced."

The fifth year of repeal opens with 43 out of the 48 States permitting sale of "hard liquor," with liquor tax revenues rising and the first large supply of bonded whisky about ready to tap.

From the customer standpoint, officials say quality of whisky gradually is going up and the price down. This process, they believe, will be speeded up next July 1 when between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 gallons of bonded whisky will be ready to come out of warehouses. Bonded whisky must be aged for four or more years and next July will be the first release date for the post-repeal product.

Stills Disappearing.

Impact of this supply on prices will be watched closely by enforcement officers. They believe that, although bootlegging probably never will be wiped out altogether, cheap legal whisky will make most bootlegging unprofitable.

Measured by seizures of illegal stills, bootlegging has been cut in half in the last two years. Before then, the Treasury's alcohol tax unit confiscated an average of 300 stills a week.

"We get less than half that many now and work twice as hard to find them," said Stewart Berkshire, head of the Treasury's alcohol tax unit. "We have checked up on our men and know that the reason they aren't getting more stills is because they aren't there to get."

U. S. Profit 2 Billions.

Many of these still seizures, he added, are in the five remaining dry states—Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Kansas and Oklahoma. Tennessee and Georgia defeated repeal proposals in elections within the last year.

Government figures show substantial increases in consumption of legal liquor in the last three fiscal years. Gallonage figures on quantities of tax paid alcohol for the three years ended June 30 were: 1935, 82,544,332; 1936, 110,186,311; 1937, 130,196,858.

The Federal Government has collected nearly two billion dollars in taxes on liquor since repeal and States many millions more.

Football Injury Leads to Death Of D. C. Youth, 15

Leonard H. Crocker, jr., 15-year-old Powell Junior High School student, died yesterday at his home, 3149 Mount Pleasant street northwest, of a brain injury aggravated while playing football two months ago.

The boy was found unconscious in his bed early yesterday by his father, Leonard H. Crocker, unemployed bricklayer. A doctor and the fire rescue squad were summoned, but efforts to revive the boy were futile.

Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald said an autopsy revealed that Leonard succumbed from the effects of a brain hemorrhage. He pronounced the deatht accidental.

The boy's father told police his son had received a head injury about five years ago in a collision with a pedestrian while running along the sidewalk. After treatment for many months, Crocker said his son apparently was cured.

Then, about two months ago, the boy again complained of his head hurting after a football game. Specialists were called and the boy's condition improved until Saturday, when he complained again.

Leonard is survived by his father and mother and an older brother, George A., 20.

House Collapses as 100 Stamp Nuptial Mazurka

Lodz, Poland, Dec. 5 (AP).—So vigorously did more than 100 wedding guests dance the Mazurka at nearby Jerzow today that the floor collapsed, pitching the whole company into the cellar. Arms and legs of many were broken; no one escaped injury. A dozen were burned badly when they fell into a kitchen fire.

Elks at Martinsburg Pay Tribute to Dead

Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 5.—United States Senator Mansfield M. Neely, of West Virginia, was the speaker this afternoon at the Elks' memorial at the Elks Home here.

He was introduced by Herbert E. Hannis, former prosecuting attorney of Berkeley County. Past Exalted Ruler Charles V. Sullivan presided.

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty

"That last payment on the car puts us completely out of debt—we don't owe a thing except the doctor and dentist!"

Peg along with Pegler—His "Fair Enough" column is a daily feature of The Post—On the page opposite the editorial page.

What's Going On And Where

Luncheons.

U. S. No. 1 Highway Association, Empire Room, Shoreham Hotel, 1 p. m.

Alpha Delta Phi, Woman's City Club, 12:30 p. m.

Newcomers Club, Banquet Room, Carlton Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Mrs. J. Harry Cunningham, Rooms 126-127, the Willard, 12 noon.

Washington Executives Association, Bamboo Room, the Willard, 12:30 p. m.

Meetings.

Board meeting, National League of American Pen Women, Room 133, the Willard, 9:30 a. m.

Joint meeting of patriotic societies, Room 130, the Willard, 4:40 p. m.

Life Insurance Institute Class, Room 133, the Willard, 5 to 7 p. m.

Abraham Lincoln Circle, No. 3, Ladies G. A. R., Room 127, the Willard, 8 p. m.

Dupont Circle Citizens Association, Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel, 4:30 p. m.

Piney Branch Committee for a Greater Educational Center, Club Room, Roosevelt High School, 7:30 p. m.

National Restaurant Association, ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, 2:30 p. m.

League of Republican Women, garden, Mayflower oHtel, 2:30 p. m.

Executive meeting, Commerce Department, N. F. F. E. Branch Local No. 2, Commerce Building, 4:45 p. m.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Instructors Conference, Garbo Room, Shoreham Hotel, 9 a. m.

Manor Park Citizens Association, Whittier School Building, Fifth and Sheridan streets northwest, 7:45 p. m.

Metropolis View Citizens Association, Crosby Noyes School, 8 p. m.

Michigan State Society, Room 345, Old House Office Building, 8 p. m.

Dinners.

First Congregational Club, First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets northwest, 6:30 p. m.

Dances.

Virginia Society, large ballroom, the Willard, 9 to 1 a. m.

Grand Council of Job's Daughters, Continental Room, Wardman Park Hotel, 9 to 1 a. m.

Other Events.

The Greet Academy of Dramatic Art, performance at Wardman Park Hotel.

St. Gertrude's Guild, card party, Continental Room, Wardman Park Hotel.

Educational lecture by Mrs. Randle, Bamboo Room, the Willard, 3:30 and 8 p. m.

Fraternal and Veterans.

Order of Job's Daughters, dance, 10 p. m., Wardman Park Hotel.

Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, conferring of degrees; F. A. A. M., Benjamin B. French Lodge, No. 15, election of officers; Potomac Lodge, No. 5, election of officers; Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, election of officers; Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, election of officers; Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 33, election of officers; Sojourner Lodge, No. 51, U. D., conferring of degrees, Masonic Temple.

American Legion: Guard of Honor, National Guard Armory, 8 p. m.; Costello Post Drum and Bugle Corps, National Guard Armory, 8 p. m.; Columbia Post Drum and Bugle Corps, Registrars Building, 8 p. m.; Lincoln Post, Arcade Building, 8 p. m.; McGroarty Post, 8 p. m.

Military Order of the Purple Heart: Mount Vernon Chapter, 8 p. m., 1414 I street northwest.

British Air Boat Crashes, Killing 2; 11 Saved in Water

London, Dec. 5 (AP).—One passenger and one member of the crew were killed today when the Imperial Airways flying boat Cygnus, en route from India to London, crashed in the outer harbor of Brindisi, on the southeastern Italian cost, with 13 persons aboard.

The 11 rescued, including Air Marshal Sir John Salmond, a government director of Imperial Airways, all were injured. The dead were a steward named Stappani and a Capt. MacDonald.

The Cygnus, one of the latest type 20-ton empire flying boats, crashed at 9 a. m. and sank in the outer harbor after taking off. The cause was not determined.

Schenck to Assist Ball for President

Joseph M. Schenck, of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation, has been appointed southern California chairman of the President's birthday celebration, it was announced yesterday. He is one of several Hollywood figures working on the celebration, which will be devoted to raising funds for the new Infantile Paralysis Foundation.

Eddie Cantor, in wiring his acceptance of a position on the Hollywood committee, said, "as a father and as a humanitarian I know of no cause more worthy than that of fighting the terrible malady that inflicts its suffering and havoc on children." W. S. Van Dyke, noted Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer director, will manage the Beverly Hills celebration.

George F. Baker, jr., of San Francisco, is organizing director for California as a whole. "California is blazing the trail for other States of the great West to follow," was General Chairman Keith Morgan's comment on the reports of progress in the State.

Contract Bridge

By Mrs. Ely Culbertson

Fourth Hand Bids.

Many players wonder how much strength is required for a sound opening bid after the other three players have passed. The answer depends somewhat on the habits of the other players in the game. If your partner is inclined to open the bidding with atrociously weak hands, you should never open with any but a very strong hand in fourth position. If your opponents are very conservative bidders, once again it may be wise to throw the hand in unless it is very strong. Their conservatism may have led them to pass out a game-going hand. In that case, let sleeping dogs lie!

Under normal circumstances, a player should open the bidding fourth hand whenever he feels that he has the best hand at the table. The chances are that the other hands are about equal and that his side will have an advantage. Possession of the spade suit should determine close cases. If the auction becomes competitive, spade bids will outrank those made by the opponents; in addition, an opening bid of one spade makes it most difficult for the opponents to overcall.

East, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

North:
♠ A J 10 8 7
♥ J 10 6
♦ Q 6 4
♣ A 9

West:
♠ 6 2
♥ 7 5 4 3
♦ J 8 3 2
♣ Q 10 5

East:
♠ K 5 4 3
♥ A 9
♦ A 9
♣ J 7 6 3 2

South:
♠ Q 9
♥ K Q 8 2
♦ K 10 7 5
♣ K 8 4

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 N T	Pass	3 N T
Pass	Pass	Pass	

North's apparently optimistic bidding was based on the fact that he could trust both his partner and his opponents. Possession of the spade suit swayed him to bid on what otherwise would have been a questionable hand.

West opened his fourth-best diamond. East won with the ace, and promptly shifted to a club. Declarer ducked in both hands, and won the next club with dummy's Ace. Now, the Jack of hearts was returned from dummy and East tossed the defense out of the window, by ducking. South put up the King of hearts from his own hand, and took the spade finesse. East won and knocked out the last club stopper, but now his Ace of hearts was not an entry to defeat the contract. South immediately ran four spades and two diamonds, in addition to the heart and two clubs he had already taken.

Had East taken the Ace of hearts on the first round of that suit he could have knocked out the last club stopper, and then, his King of spades would have enabled him to defeat the contract.

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To My Hostess—

When I said Good-by I thanked you sweetly but forgot to tell you how happy I'd be to sleep in my own bed again. Before my next visit you'll have to buy a good bed and mattress from the LAFAYETTE BED SHOP, 1747 Rhode Island Ave. N.W.

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An appealing gift—this beautiful newly enlarged edition of the famous

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To the 435 full color plates (reproductions) of the rare and very valuable first edition—65 additional illustrations, done at a later date, have been added. A rarely beautiful book of prints refreshingly true to life—expertly edited by William Vogt, editor of "Bird Lore."

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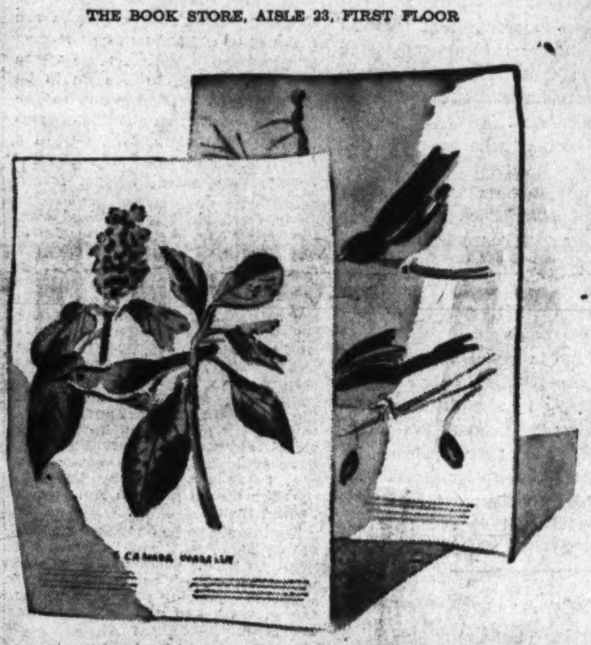


GIFTS FROM THE CHRISTMAS STORE

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
The Christmas Store

ABC's of smart Bridge

are distinctive monograms

—and if you have the smart idea of giving good-looking monogrammed Bridge Accessories to your favorite partner or opponents, you had better order them now. Two weeks is the time allowed for delivery, and Christmas is scarcely more than a bell-jingle away.

A. Double Decker, two decks, monogrammed **$1**

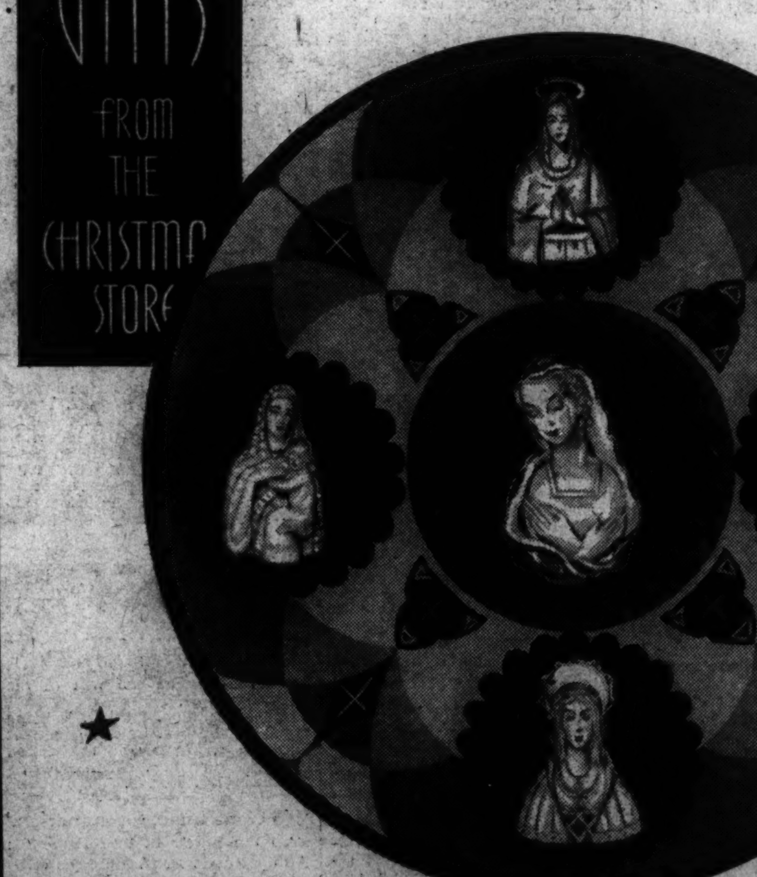
B. Bridge Ensemble, four decks of cards, two score pads, monogrammed; ten match packs, one card table cover, without monogram.............. **$5.50**

C. Above Board, suede-finish card table cover with appliqued monogram, **$1.35**

STATIONERY, AISLE 6, FIRST FLOOR

GIFTS FROM THE CHRISTMAS STORE

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
The Christmas Store



—lend the undeniable charm of a truly religious Christmas.

Center is one from Austria, $27.50

Clockwise, from the top, are three by Lenci, priced respectively at $16.50, $25, $16.50

Left, our own import, $5

Other Madonnas, $2 to $57.50.

THE GIFT SHOP, AISLE 13, FIRST FLOOR

IMPORTED MADONNAS

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
The Christmas Store

designed by Annette Simpson

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. . . that a name *does* mean something in design, and Annette Simpson has worked with Patou, designs her own fabrics in the lovely costumes she creates.

. . . that original designs, exquisite fabrics, lines at once daring and flattering are an irresistible combination for any fashion-wise woman.

. . . Rocky Mountain Climber (left), designed for skiing, turns spectator in black homespun, lined, faced and trimmed with black, gray, yellow plaid wool. $49.75

. . . China Clipper (right), mist blue, climbs to fashion heights in a three-piece tweed suit with plaid-lined, suede-buttoned top coat. $100

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, THIRD FLOOR

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Monday, December 6, 1937.

As We Cut Our Cake.

The anniversary supplement of The Post this morning recounts in some detail the long road which this paper has traveled since the original four-page issue made its first appearance, on December 6, 1877.

In the life of any human institution sixty years is a long time. It is a period which is sure to show reverses as well as gains. And it is easier to chronicle the changes brought by the scythe of time than it is to philosophize on their meaning.

From the long and often exciting history of The Post, however, one conclusion is inescapable. This newspaper has gained or lost repute in rough but generally exact proportion to the part it has played in the affairs of the community of which it is now a well-established part.

That this is so has significance for others than those personally concerned with the conduct of The Post. For it is a reflection of the fact that Washington, in addition to being the National Capital, is and has long been a city in its own right, a community with needs, desires, ambitions and problems which must be solved regardless of the national issues with which so many of its residents are called upon to deal.

Thus it is proper, in acknowledging our many generous birthday greetings, to emphasize that The Post is keenly aware of its dual function; that while aspiring to be a newspaper of national importance we recognize the necessity of being first of all a newspaper which adequately reflects and encourages the civic enterprise of its own municipality.

A birthday is a time for prospect as well as retrospect. It is a time for honoring one's progenitors as well as for accepting congratulations from contemporaries. At the start of its sixty-first year The Post desires to place on record not merely the outline of its own story, but also its full appreciation of the fact that this story is significant primarily because it is a part of the story of Washington.

With the future of Washington as a community the future, as well as the past, of The Washington Post is interwoven.

Penalties For Observing Law?

Several members of Congress are inquiring into the recent advance in street car fares ordered by the District Public Utilities Commission. That general interest in at least one local problem is commendable. It would be a serious mistake, however, for Congressmen to use their authority to interfere with effective utility regulation by the P. U. C.

Reports that any action of this sort is contemplated are probably exaggerated. For example, it is inconceivable that Chairman Collins of the House sub-committee on District appropriations is actually planning to punish the P. U. C. by slashing its appropriation. The effect of such a maneuver would be to penalize the commission for adhering to the acts of Congress. No responsible legislator would deliberately associate himself with such an absurd gesture.

In all of its decisions the P. U. C. is guided by the law as enacted by Congress and interpreted by the courts. Under that law the company operating Washington's mass transportation system is entitled to make a fair return on the fair value of its investment. The courts overturned an order of the commission in 1930 on the ground that it did not protect the company in that right. While the P. U. C. is thus compelled by law to fix rates at a point that will not be confiscatory, the rates recently approved by the commission are not expected to give the company what has been generally regarded as a fair return.

Whatever criticism grows out of the street railway fare case, therefore, should be directed at the law and not the P. U. C. Assuming that that agency must adhere to the instructions Congress has given it, there was no alternative to the order it issued. When Congressmen come to realize this fact there will be less said about unreasonable street car fares. For even Congress could not set up confiscatory rates. And if that body should require the local government to take over the city's transportation system for the purpose of maintaining lower fares, the deficits would simply have to be paid by taxpayers.

In no event, of course, could anything be gained by punishing an efficient regulatory body for interpreting the law to mean what it says. That idea is too childish to warrant a moment's serious consideration. Even if the P. U. C. were at fault, matters would only be made worse by denying it funds on which to operate effectively. A better remedy, in that event, would be to overhaul the commission. But since that agency's only offense is adherence to the law, and no change in the law seems to be contemplated, the proposed inquiries may be safely regarded as sound and fury chiefly for political purposes.

Time To End Silver Subsidies.

In December, 1933, President Roosevelt fixed the buying price of domestically produced silver at 64½ cents per ounce, raising it under later orders to the present rate of 77.57 cents. As this buying proclamation will expire at the end of the year, speculation is rife as to the outlook for a continuation of the present heavy subsidies.

Since the international silver agreement—more honored in the breach than the observance—also comes to an end on the last day of December, the time seems opportune to review the whole silver-buying program and to ask why it should not be abandoned. The silver purchase act, passed in June, 1934, has been a complete failure even from the standpoint of those who approve its objectives.

Under the terms of this act the Treasury was expected to acquire silver until it amounted to one-fourth of the combined gold and silver monetary stocks or, alternatively, reached a world price of $1.29 per ounce. After 3½ years of operation, during which time it is estimated about 1,400,000,000 ounces of silver have been purchased, virtually no progress has been made toward attainment of either goal.

At first there was a sharp upward movement of world silver prices due to the stimulative effects of the Government's buying program on speculation. But instead of bringing about the hoped for world remonetization of silver, our price-raising campaign forced China, the one remaining great silver-standard country, to abandon silver. It also disrupted the currency systems of various countries in which the bullion value of silver currency was raised above its nominal value.

Later on, silver prices collapsed as the Treasury reduced the scale of its purchases and it became clear that all thought of reaching the statutory goal of $1.29 per ounce had been abandoned. Today quotations for silver in world markets are slightly below the level of June, 1934—an eloquent commentary upon the futility of the price-raising campaign.

Furthermore, despite heavy purchases of silver, over 1,000,000,000 ounces are still needed to build up silver stocks to the statutory ratio. That is very little less than the amount required when the silver purchase act was passed. The reason for this singular situation is plain. Monetary gold stocks have risen from about $7,700,000,000 in June, 1934, to a current figure of approximately $12,800,000,000. The result is that the amount of silver necessary to meet the requirements of the act has also risen steadily.

From every point of view, therefore, except that of subsidized silver producers and some lucky speculators, the silver purchase plan has been a conspicuous failure. Instead of helping silver-using countries, it has hurt them. And it has brought great quantities of unneeded silver into our Government vaults leading to excessive issuance of silver certificates against this overvalued metal. As monetary experts have warned, such operations help to inflate the country's currency system and constitute a threat to monetary stability.

The entire program should be abandoned, the domestic subsidies along with the misguided and costly buying operations.

Gains Against Tuberculosis.

As an antidote to the disturbing expose of Gallinger Hospital's inadequacies comes the report that during the past 11 months the District's tuberculosis death rate has dropped 15 per cent. Since Washington led the Nation in tuberculosis mortalities in 1936, this is particularly welcome news.

The improvement appears to trace largely to the increased number of patients given treatment during the past year at the Glenn Dale Sanitarium and at Gallinger. It has undoubtedly been aided, too, by the establishment of a Bureau of Tuberculosis within the Health Department. Last year Dr. Ruhland reorganized his offices, assigning special responsibilities to various subordinates. Freed from other duties, those designated for tuberculosis control were able to plan a long-range attack on the disease and to set about its execution in systematic fashion. The first move has been to develop a closer check on the course of the plague.

Card indices have been set up for each reported tuberculosis case; a personal appointment system has been established; cooperation with private physicians and the nursing service has been encouraged; infectious cases have been brought under closer scrutiny; more patients have been hospitalized than heretofore. In sum, the entire anti-tuberculosis offensive has made notable headway—and at no extra expense to the District. Improvement is especially evident in the attitude of patients toward the clinics.

Presumably next year will show an even greater reduction in tuberculosis mortalities. But mere reorganization of the Health Department can not do the whole job. More money is needed; better arrangements must be devised for the care of Negro patients; and health officers must be provided with unquestioned authority to compel isolation of known carriers.

Spoilsmen Take The Offensive.

One of the most brazen assaults on the merit system in recent years came to light last week in the Senate. The advocates of political spoils in the Government service have not merely repudiated the Ramspeck bill to place all first, second and third class postmasters under civil service regulations; they have also brought forward a substitute measure that would place these positions permanently under the patronage system.

It is not surprising to learn that Senator McKellar is the sponsor of this vicious attack upon Administration plans to extend the scientific selection of Government personnel. His appetite for patronage has been frequently demonstrated. The astonishing fact is that eight other members of the Senate Postoffice Committee have lined up with him in a struggle to keep postmasterships under the political thumbs of members of Congress.

Transportation of mail is entirely a business undertaking. There is not the slightest excuse for the intrusion of politics into this essential public service. Yet, of more than 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters a large portion are selected because of their usefulness to some politician. Only crass indifference toward the public welfare on the part of legislators would permit the continued existence of such a wasteful and inefficient system.

The ideal reform would be to sweep out all the political henchmen and fill their places with competent executives recruited under civil service law. But there has been no hope of inducing Congress to go that far. Those who are struggling for extension of the merit system would be satisfied if the Senate would pass the Ramspeck bill already approved by the House. Through noncompetitive examinations weighted in favor of experience that measure would permit a virtual "blanketing in" of postmasters now serving.

Some Republicans have objected to the Ramspeck bill because they fear it would give permanent status to the preponderantly Democratic incumbents. But most legislators genuinely interested in the merit system are willing to accept that partisan feature of the bill for the sake of giving postmasters permanent tenure and removing their appointments beyond the reach of members of Congress. It is only spoilsmen of the old school who are revolting against this reasonable arrangement.

Not content to repudiate the Ramspeck bill, Senator McKellar's committee has brought out an incredible report attacking the principle of the civil service. Apparently the Senate is nearing a showdown in which its members will have to choose between a straightforward merit system and continuation of the influence racket in selecting Federal personnel. In view of the attitude assumed by both political parties in the 1936 campaigns, and the overwhelming public demand for less politics in Government administration, that test may prove extremely embarrassing to politicians who have taken their stand behind the pie counter.

Democracy A La Russe.

Greasing the palms of conscienceless voters is an occasional election offense in this country. Soviet Russia, enthusiastically preparing for its first national election this week, has encountered a different problem. Two railroad employes are being prosecuted for having oiled ballots: They permitted bundles sent out by the Central Election Commission in Moscow to be unloaded on a platform on which oil had been spilled.

It is difficult to understand why this should be considered an offense, for the spoiled ballots will scarcely be missed. Except in a handful of towns, the Soviet's balloting will be merely an exercise in national discipline. For in all but two election districts, only one candidate has been nominated. Obviously, there is no doubt as to who will be elected to the Supreme Council. Nevertheless, elaborate preparations have been made to "bring out the vote." Polling booths will be set up on ships at sea and even Arctic expeditions will receive ballots.

To complete this unique demonstration of the Soviet's "new democracy," an important ruling has just been announced: The much heralded "secret" ballots may be signed. In heavy black type it is now being stressed in the press that "a signed ballot will be held unconditionally valid." This is strongly reminiscent of the following hilarious notice tacked on barrels of grape juice during prohibition times in this country: "Warning! Do not keep this barrel in a dry, warm place for 90 days, for under such conditions its contents will turn to wine."

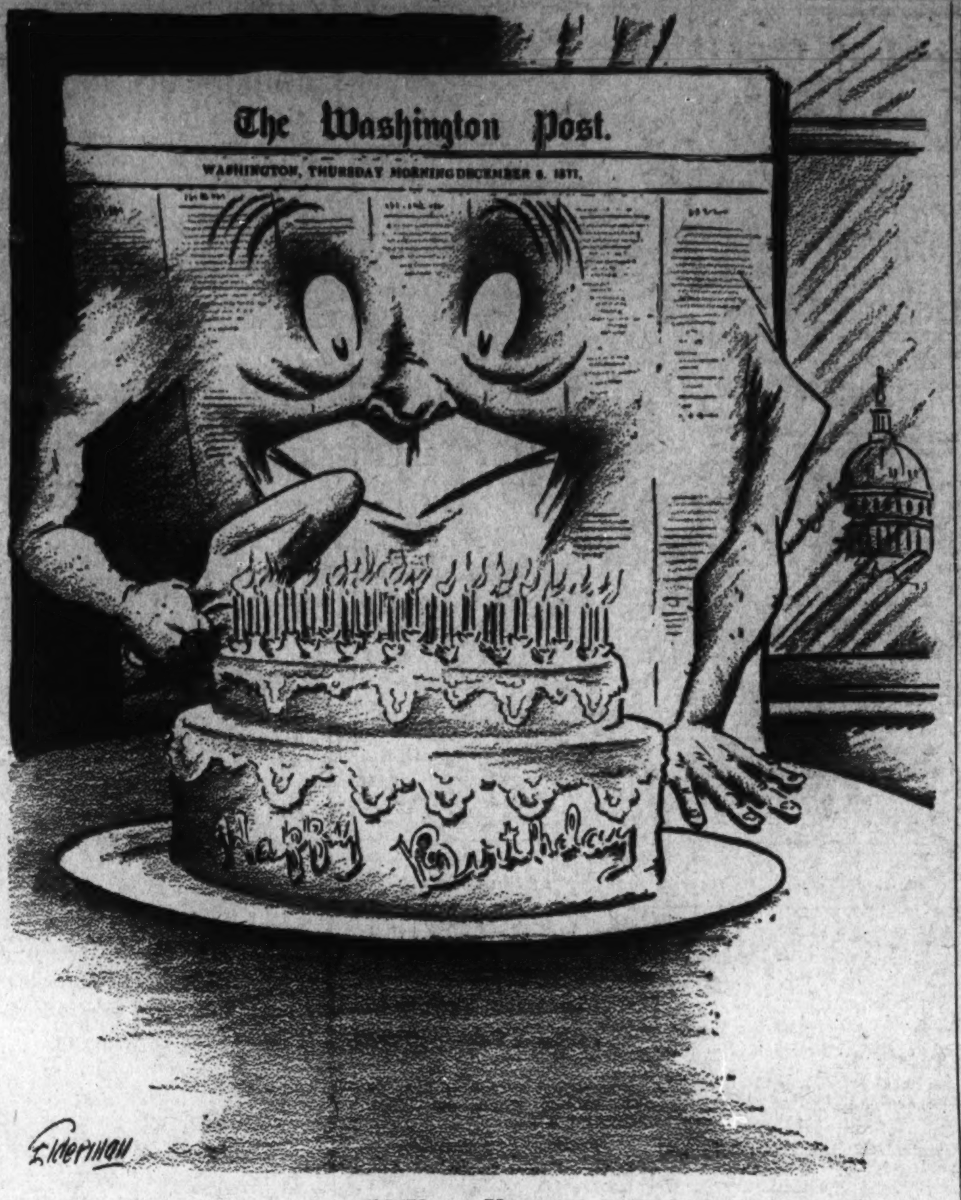
Soviet citizens may mark their "secret" ballots anonymously, but if any do so, it looks as if they will miss a bet.

"Nearly everybody these days seems to be worrying about something he hasn't got," declares a physician. Yes, we know: money.

The search for the laziest man in the world is ended. An inventor has made a toothbrush which is operated electrically.

"Skipping isn't healthful," declares a physician. We've known cases in which it was.

"There's no money in heaven," asserts an evangelist. That's hell.



60 Years Young.

More Comment On The Spanish War

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I cannot let Mr. Cartwright's recent letter on The Post's editorial policy pass without comment. In my opinion the people of Washington are much to be congratulated on having one newspaper that has the vision and the courage to live up to its obligation of leadership and to display consistently an attitude of sympathy and understanding toward a people fighting to maintain its democratic government against fascist aggression.

Mr. Cartwright is exercised over the possibility that readers of The Post will be induced to confuse communism with democracy and to see red as white. In consequence he takes it upon himself to set forth the cause of Franco and his Moorish, Italian and German allies. It is of no consequence, he says among other things, that the militarists attempted to overturn by force the legally elected government of Spain; the officeholders of that government were nothing but a bunch of "gangsters" anyway. Apparently they have sufficiently shown what their real tendencies were by the fact that the liberal press in America is behind them.

That ought to be enough for readers of The Post. But it isn't. We want no better proof of the justice of the loyalists' cause than that they have won the sympathy of the liberal press and of liberal opinion everywhere.

Mr. Cartwright is afraid the editor of The Post is taking a superficial view of the Spanish question. And the worst of it seems to be that he isn't the only American journalist so benighted. Mr. Cartwright has been talking to a diplomat and the diplomat said to him, "What American journalists do not seem to understand is that the Spanish Right is fighting for the traditions of European civilization."

We don't know who Mr. Cartwright's diplomat is, but there is a familiar ring in the remark. It sets us thinking. We have been hearing such a lot of the same from Hitler and Mussolini and their henchmen. They shouted it loudest when they bombed Guernica. And now Japan is taking up the shibboleth, only in Japanese it reads. "We are fighting to save China from communism."

EDITH KALKER.
Washington, November 29.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In your issue of November 29, Mr. John K. Cartwright criticizes The Post's handling of the Spanish war.

It is possible to place varying interpretations upon events which have occurred in Spain. However, certain facts are unmistakable and well established. For instance, Gen. Franco has, from the inception of the rebellion, had the open financial and military support of Hitler and Mussolini, both of whom are the outspoken foes of world democracy.

Gen. Franco has definitely announced his determination to make of Spain a "corporative state" on the Italian and German models. Thus, in the event of Franco's victory, Spain will become another link in the chain of "totalitarian" states in which free press, democratic procedure, representative government have been abolished, education perverted and suffrage made a mockery.

Does Mr. Cartwright and others of like view realize the Hitler-Mussolini-Franco hookup? Are they willing to swallow Hitler and Mussolini along with Franco? And, if so, do they think they are furthering the cause of democracy?

Why do those who live under a free flag help the cause of black reaction in other lands?

DEMOCRAT.
Washington, November 29.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Herbert R. Southworth's review of Cardozo's "The March of a Nation" in The Post of November 24 is before me.

Mr. Southworth objects to Mr. Cardozo calling the Spanish government forces, "Reds." But Geoffry McNeill-Moss, whose "The Epic of the Alcazar" was praised by Mr. Southworth, says in that book that the government forces never thought of calling themselves anything else, that they certainly would never object to being called "Reds" and that they were so called all over Spain. If they themselves do not object to the term why should Mr. Southworth?

Maj. McNeill-Moss also describes how, after the explosion of the mines under the Alcazar, the government forces rushed up to take posession, bearing with them a large red flag to plant on the ruins, which flag was captured by the defenders. Why wasn't the Spanish flag used?

The often repeated fact that the Spanish government received less than half of the votes cast in last year's election needs a little more repeating. To read some of the Leftist propaganda one would think that their victory was more overwhelming than our own President's. It is also interesting to note that the present government of Spain is not the one elected last year. I believe Azana was then the premier and where is he now?

Mr. Southworth's last sentence reveals his own prejudice and personal bias pretty well.

M. S.
Washington, Nov. 24.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Mr. John Cartwright in The Post of November 29 is grieved because The Post has taken a "superficial view of the Spanish question."

Mr. Cartwright quotes a statement made to him by a European diplomat: "American journalists do not seem to understand that the Spanish Right is fighting for the traditions of European civilization."

The attention of Mr. Cartwright is directed to an Associated Press dispatch in the same issue of The Post in which his letter appears. The impartiality of the Associated Press has never been questioned. It has never been accused of the slightest suspicion of Leftist tendencies. The dispatch reads: "At least 50 persons—all women and children but one—were killed today in an insurgent air raid on this village (Colmenar Viejo), 20 miles north of Madrid."

There have been many such stories verified by the Associated Press and correspondents from the best of the Nation's newspapers. Is the senseless, inhuman destruction of women and children an example of what the Spanish Right must do to "fight for the traditions of European civilization?"

The pen is mightier than the sword, and we, the American people, are indebted to the tradition of a free press, to an impartial presentation of news such as has appeared in The Post so that we may impartially judge whether the Spanish Right is really fighting for the best traditions of European civilization in its plundering and destruction of cities and its outrageous warfare on defenseless women and children.

FRANCES LEWIS.
Washington, Nov. 29.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: It is very difficult to argue with a gentleman like John K. Cartwright, who is possessed of transcendental knowledge and knows exactly what everything is all about. This difficulty is not lessened by Mr. Cartwright's ability to hand the editor of The Post specious compliments, and then proceed to proclaim his alleged stupidity.

Manifestly the Reds aren't the whole of the Nationalist government. Obviously, further, no such defense as the Nationalis' forces have put up could be possible unless the larger part of the people of Spain were for their present government.

And what sort of men is it they fight? Let me quote words attributed to one of Franco's pious officers, one General del Llano: "I will fusillade every one of the million and a half Syndicalists, the million Socialists and the Communists, even if they surrender . . . we cannot go on with these people alive. Every man who belongs to a Left organization is hereby notified to make his will. He will be killed."

American editors have really been very gentle with the Spanish Fascists, Mr. Cartwright.

C. R. FAIRFAX.
Washington, Dec. 2.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I have been interested in John K. Cartwright's letter on the Spanish situation in The Post of November 29. I regret his rather acrimonious condemnation of The Post. I note that he waives any consideration of the election results of February, 1936, in Spain, and appears to justify the military rebellion on the ground of what happened in the way of mob lawlessness, following the election and prior to the outbreak of civil war in July of that year.

This is a departure from the usual stand of proponents of the military rebellion, who have been fond of pointing out that a plurality of 500,000 votes went to the parties of the Right. In considering whether the loyalist government of Spain is a democratic republican regime or a Communist dictatorship let us refrain from the too easy application of labels: this matter of fascism, communism, guild co-operation and free economic enterprise is vast and complicated; the general welfare and social stability depends upon the intelligent co-operation of all progressive and responsible citizens.

Mr. Cartwright is doubtless right when he waives any discussion of the Spanish election figures. Had the minority vote accorded to the Popular Front been much less than it was, that in itself would not have been sufficient to justify a military rebellion. In our American election prior to the Civil War Lincoln received only one-fourth of the popular vote.

But to come to the nub of the issue, namely, the lawlessness following the 1936 election, I presume Mr. Cartwright will concede that an insignificant number of lawless acts, for which it is extremely difficult to fix responsibility, took place following the election and prior to the outbreak of civil war, compared to those that followed in the wake of the war. It is pertinent also to observe that the lawlessness was not all on one side.

Mr. Cartwright must surely be aware that Gen. Sanjurjo, who was to lead the present military revolt, led an armed rebellion against the republic shortly after its establishment in 1931, supported largely by the wealthy elements that now support the insurgent forces; that when this was suppressed Sanjurjo fled abroad; that he then went to Germany and Italy, where he doubtless laid plans for Italian and German co-operation in the present revolt; that this revolt was long in the planning, years before the election of 1936; that when the revolt finally broke out in July, ample stores of German and Italian arms and munitoins were in the hands of the insurgents.

In view of these facts (and many others that might be cited), I presume Mr. Cartwright will be willing to concede that Rightist forces in Spain were also engaging in lawless acts. These things being true, together with the patent fact of tremendous social injustice in Spain, and the war now being about an even break after nearly 17 months of fighting, notwithstanding the overwhelmingly superior foreign military aid afforded to the insurgents, I presume most men of good will would favor an armistice, withdrawal of all foreign military forces, compromise of present issues, and eventually a general election to determine the will of the Spanish people.

Such a solution, I think, is being urged by the best Catholic thought in England, France and the United States.

HENRY WILLIAMSON,
Washington, Dec. 2.

'No Gentleman, Grammarian.'

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Apropos of F. H. N. Murray's criticism of your criticism of Prof. Aiken's criticism of the President's grammar, may I suggest that the phrase "And then repetition" not only lacks a verb but also begins with a conjunction?

You will find the original of "That was no lady, that was my wife" story in Montaigne's travels. Montaigne inquired about a passing stranger and his companion replied to the question, "Who is that gentleman?" with the quite serious assertion, "Sir, he is no gentleman; he is a grammarian."

M. M.
Washington, Dec. 3.

The Post Impressionist

Sport Of Kings.

IT was late when we got out to lunch and the restaurant was almost deserted. The waitresses busied themselves with mysterious tasks behind the counter and kept an eye on the clock. In an hour they would be off.

We ordered pie and coffee and Gladys reluctantly served us. Her heart was not in her work.

As we ate she stood nearby watching us. She rested her arms on the counter and watched the pie disappear and didn't say anything . . . which wasn't like Gladys. Finally she spoke.

"Do you know," she said, "I would have had the Daily Double today."

"No, really?" I said, without looking up. I had heard Gladys talk about races before.

"Really," she said. "I picked Affirmation and Ivory Tip and was going to bet them but I couldn't get off to go out to the track."

"That's too bad," I said.

"Too bad? I guess so," said Gladys. "The Double paid $49. I could do a lot with $49. I needed it, too. I haven't cashed a bet in three weeks."

* * *

She talked on while we finished our pie and lingered over our coffee.

"It's tough to be that close to having $49," she said. "I knew those horses would win. I bought a scratch sheet and looked at the entries and it was easy to see Ivory Tip and Affirmation would come in.

"So I went to a gentleman friend and asked him if he would take me out to the track and he said he'd be glad to. Then I tried to get the day off from work but they wouldn't let me off. I don't see why. We haven't been busy. I could have gone to the track and they'd never have missed me.

"But they wouldn't let me off and I tried to get my gentleman friend to take my money and make my bet at the track but he wouldn't do that. He says it's bad luck to make bets for somebody else.

"He told me to wait and he'd take me to Charles Town when the track opens there. But I don't like Charles Town. Nobody ever heard of the horses that run at that track. Besides, it's too cold there. You'd have to have a fur coat to go there.

"I guess, though, I could have a fur coat if I had all the money I've lost on the races this year."

She stopped talking and stood there thinking about the money she'd lost. She didn't hear us when we ordered more coffee. We spoke twice more before Gladys looked up with a start.

"Oh, I'm sorry," she said.

She took our cups and brought us more coffee.

* * *

She was silent for a time after that. She took a cloth from under the counter and polished the section of the counter that was her station.

Then a dreamy look came into her eyes.

"Do you know," she said, "I think I've got a system. I'm going to try it when the horses get to New Orleans. I'm going to bet on the jockeys instead of the horses.

"I just thought of the system last night. I was looking over the racing charts and I noticed that a lot of good horses had lost. You can't depend on the horses.

"But I know the jockeys pretty well and I checked on them and found that almost all the good jockeys had won the races that they were in. Then I realized that a good jockey usually wins no matter what they give him to ride.

"So when they get to New Orleans I'm going to play them that way. If the system works, I ought to get back everything I've lost at these Maryland tracks.

"Then after the first of the year I'm not going to bet any more, ever.

"I wish I'd never got started betting in the first place. At first I would just bet once in a while, but now I just can't let a day pass without making a bet.

"I start out for work telling myself that I'm not going to bet, but on the way I have to pass by a bookie's and I find myself going in.

"I guess I could come to work another way and not pass by the bookie's, but the way I come now is the shortest way. And besides I don't feel right if a day passes and I haven't bet on the races.

"I guess it's a habit . . . like a man drinking or something. "But next year I'm not going to bet. I'm going to get my money back at New Orleans and after the first of the year I'm never going to bet on the races again."

* * *

Dark-haired Peggy was passing and heard her say that.

"Why, Gladys," said Peggy, "you said that last year."

SHIRLEY HURST.

High Wages.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: I got my first union card 25 years ago but did not discard common sense with its acquisition.

The effort of labor's hired hands to keep alive a delusion of great services to the men is understandable. It is their racket.

I have not agreed with much the President has done during what has seemed to me his reign of error. But his courage in attacking the holy citadel of labor and assailing the topheavy wages which are hindering the recovery in the building industry deserves praise.

No matter now if some of the earlier New Deal idiocies and half-baked enthusiasms were to blame for these conditions.

Both Lewis and Green might wake up with a view to combining in a course of sensible action.

Too-high wages ignore the fact that the golden goose has only so much power of reproduction, and seems to understand the technique of the sit-down strike.

D. K. M.
Mount Rainier, Dec. 2.

Fair Enough

By

Westbrook Pegler

Taxing Political Incomes.

ON THE BASIS OF an old Supreme Court decision in a totally different kind of case, it is still held that the Federal Government has no right to levy an income tax on the pay of almost five million officials and employes of the States and their subdivisions.

The pay roll for this horde of dead-heads, who have been getting their civilization at reduced rates at the expense of their neighbors, is estimated at three billion dollars a year, but the Treasury has taken only a half-hearted interest in the case, because the returns would be petty by comparison with that which might be derived from an income tax on the return from tax-exempt bonds, Federal, State and various.

The exemption goes back to a remark by Justice Marshall more than a hundred years ago, before the income tax was ever proposed. He said that the "power to tax was the power to destroy," but he was discussing a case in which the State of Maryland was attempting to impose a prohibitive tax to prevent an agency of the Federal Government from operating in Maryland.

* * * *

THE IMPOSITION of the Federal income tax on the salaries of governors, judges, State, county and city attorneys, teachers, engineers and commissioners by the hundred thousand would be no more destructive to the governmental body by which they are employed than the imposition of the same tax is to the private employers whose hired help have been paying the tax for years.

If this taxing power is destructive, then the private employer must be well-nigh indestructible, for it has never even occurred to the most artful tax-dodger among them to raise the point. The truth is that when the taxing power is used to the point of destruction there comes first a squawk and then, if the pressure isn't lifted, a fight. And if the income tax rates of the present day are not destructive to private enterprise they would be no more injurious to the States and their subdivisions.

In New York State the attorney general has just rendered an opinion upholding a law passed by the last Legislature suspending an old, traditional exemption where by 300 State officers and employes, mostly professional politicians, were excused from the State income tax as well as the Federal. They now have to pay the State tax, although still immune to the Federal, and the gain to the State will be about $275,000 a year. The exemption never did exist in law but only in opinions by two former attorneys general whose own immunities were affected by their decisions, and it crumbled like cigaret ash the first time it was attacked.

* * * *

THIS IS the first victory worth recording in the scrap between the taxpayers and the class of moochers who live on them, and, though small, it is a beginning, nevertheless. The contention that to tax the legally established salary for a political job is to reduce the salary and thereby violate the law is no longer heard with patience, in view of the fact that a private employe with a salary contract has always been subject to this tax since the amendment was adopted. In his case it is held that after the money is passed to him it is his income, and nobody has been able to justify the claim that any different process exists in the public service.

The point to be made, understood and finally carried is that any employe of any branch of the Government is a private individual in his private affairs. The State has no responsibility for a burglary committed by a cop or a seduction by a judge, and the cop or judge is a citizen and should be a taxpayer on a common footing with the rest the minute he signs the pay roll and sticks the money in his pants. It should require no constitutional amendment to establish a fact as obvious as this. An amendment gives Congress the right to tax income "from whatever source derived," and with that authority Congress need only affirm in explicit words its intention to include these political incomes.

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The Once Over

By

H. I. Phillips

Block That Grin!

What America needs about as much as anything else is a Normal Grinnery. Grins are all right up to a point, but it has gotten so in this country today that you never see a picture of anybody who doesn't seem to be out for the Grin of the Month prize.

* * * *

If you see a photo of a man with a serious expression you know he is either sick or a stranger in this country.

* * * *

And if you see a picture of a woman not strenuously engaged in the job of projecting a personality smile you know she's either a contract bridge player or somebody who thinks it no disgrace to look intelligent.

* * * *

This open-face craze has exceeded all bounds and is becoming a national menace and Public Problem No. 1. There is no objection to a little good nature, but what's the point of seeing all the Public Enemies grinning at you from screen and tabloid as if they were taking a personality test?

* * * *

A young woman murders her husband for trumping her ace and spends the next few days smiling brightly for the cameramen. You never see one of those husband bumper-offers registering a little mild sorrow any more. Maybe the police won't allow it.

* * * *

A manicure girl shoots a couple of boy friends for being clumsy during the "big apple," and, boy, does she grin for her public, as she stands over their prostrate forms!

* * * *

Lately you even see people grinning from ear to ear at funerals, inquests, autopsies, massacres and ambuscades!

* * * *

Newsreels show soldiers grinning as they give the signal to shell noncombatants. And you never see a picture of a ghastly street tragedy that half a dozen adult idiots don't crash the camera smiling as if they were at a Mardi Gras.

* * * *

District attorneys grin as they pose with racketeers, policemen grin as they are snapped with the boy who slew his grandmother, prison guards roar with laughter for press and screen as they show how a notorious gunman bumped off a few prison attendants and got away in the warden's limousine.

* * * *

Nobody seems to regard anything as disgraceful any more. Except seeming sorry.

* * * *

There ought to be a constitutional amendment prescribing a safety limit for public smiling. Any grin extending to within three inches of either ear should be prohibited in cases of murder, fratricide, arson, lynching, homicide and formal interments.

* * * *

Do we hear any objections? So voted!

* * * *

"Husband's habit of keeping a hammer under his pillow in bed crushed her love for him, wife says."—News item.

* * * *

There was always the dreadful fear that he might get up in the night and start hanging pictures.

* * * *

Hi—

Do you think one of the results of Charlie Michelson's alliance with the radio will be a Ghost-to-Ghost hookup? JOHN O'CONNOR, JR.

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China's Agreements

Disclosure Of Terms Of Tangku Truce And Ho-Umetsu Agreements Reveals Japan With No Legal Justification For Invasion.

By Ronald Rees.

Special Correspondence of The Post.

SECRECY which shrouded the Tangku Truce of 1933 in North China and the Ho-Umetsu Agreement of 1935 perhaps aroused more curiosity among the general public in China and abroad than any other contemporary international transaction in Far Eastern politics.

Because the terms of the two pacts were not officially and fully published, Japan, in her present military operations in North China, has made every effort to capitalize on the secrecy by making liberal references to terms which in reality are not contained in the documents. Japan has frequently justified her extensive military advance in North China on the ground that the Chinese had violated alleged terms in the agreements.

To ring down the curtain of mystery, Dr. Shushi Hsu, American-educated professor of political science at Yenching University, has recently published the documents in full in the latest bulletin of the Council of International Affairs, which is connected with the ministry of foreign affairs of the Chinese national government.

According to the pamphlet just published, the Tangku Truce of May 31, 1933, reads as follows:

1. The Chinese army shall immediately withdraw to the regions west and south of the line from Yenching to Changping, Kaoliyang, Sunyi, Tungchow, Hsiangho, Paoti, Lintingkow, Ningho and Lutai and undertake not to advance beyond that line to avoid any provocation of hostilities. (This line runs north and northeast of Peiping.—Editor.)

2. The Japanese army may at any time use airplanes or other means to verify the carrying out of the above article. The Chinese authorities shall afford them protection and facilities for such a purpose.

3. The Japanese army, after ascertaining the withdrawal of the Chinese army to the line in Article 1, undertakes not to cross the said line and not to continue to attack the Chinese troops and shall voluntarily withdraw to the Great Wall.

4. In the region to the south of the Great Wall and to the north and east of the line defined in Article 1, the maintenance of peace and order shall be undertaken by the Chinese police force. The said police force shall not be constituted by armed units hostile to the Japanese feelings.

5. The present agreement shall come into effect upon its signature.

Nature of Clause Was Misrepresented.

ANNEXED TO the agreements was the following declaration, which was withheld from publication and consequently gave rise to rumors and misrepresentations regarding the real nature of the "secret clause." The declaration reads:

In case there shall be in the demilitarized zone armed units disturbing peace and order which the police force shall be unable to cope with, the situation will be dealt with by common accord between the two parties.

The Tangku Truce was concluded for the suspension of hostilities which, as a result of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and Jehol, had extended to the Peiping and Tientsin area. Through the terms of the agreement, both Japan and China undertook to withdraw their troops. The Japanese armed forces were to be withdrawn to the Great Wall, while the Chinese troops were to be withdrawn to a line roughly parallel to the Peiping-Suiyan and Peiping-Mukden railways at a distance of 12 miles to the east and north from the Great Wall near Nakow to the sea near Lutai.

However, since Japan was the stronger party, the agreement resulted in her favor in two ways. In the first place, Japan's withdrawal was upon the conditions of Chinese withdrawal and avoidance of all "provocations of hostilities," and also upon condition of her own satisfaction as to Chinese fulfillment of terms, to be secured by the use of "airplanes and other means." Secondly, Japan, after the withdrawal of both armies from the area, was to have a Chinese police force to maintain peace in the evacuated zone "not hostile to Japanese feelings." Furthermore, according to the annexed declaration, Japan was to have a share in dealing with the resultant situation.

In 1925 Japan imposed the so-called Ho-Umetsu Agreement upon China for the maintenance and extension of the terms of the Tangku Truce. The bulletin gives the terms as follows:

1. Dismissal of Hsueh-chung, Chang Ting-o and their followers.
2. Dismissal of Chiang Hsiao-hsien, Ting Chang, Tseng, Kuang-ching and Ho L-fei.
3. Withdrawal of the Third Regiment of military police.
4. Dissolution of political training corps of the Peiping Military Council and the Military Magazine Club of Peiping.
5. Restriction and suppression of what are known as the Blue Shirts, the Fuh-hsing (National Revival) Club and other secret organizations inimical to Sino-Japanese relations.
6. Withdrawal of all Kuomintang Party headquarters and offices from Hopei Province, and the abolition of the Peiping branch of the Officers Moral Endeavor Association.
7. Withdrawal of the Fifty-first Army from Hopei Province.
8. Withdrawal of the Second and Twenty-fifth Divisions from Hopei Province and the dissolution of the students training corps of the Twenty-fifth Division.
9. Prohibition of antiforeign and anti-Japanese agitation in general in China.

Verbally Accepted By Gen. Ho Ying-chin.

THESE NINE terms were verbally accepted by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, minister of war in the Chinese national government, in order to conciliate Japan. They were never put into writing, except in the proposed document submitted by the Japanese on June 11, 1935, and rejected as a written agreement by Gen. Ho on the same day. In the written document submitted by the Japanese military leaders there were three terms which had not been in the oral agreement and which Gen. Ho considered extraneous.

However, Gen. Ho's acceptance of the nine terms given above was witnessed by a written communication dated July 6, 1935, sent by the Peiping Political Council at his telegraphic instruction. The communication was addressed to Gen. Yoshjjiro Umetsu, commander of the Japanese North China garrison. It reads as follows: "Please be informed: We accept all items submitted by Gen. Takashi Sakai on June 9 and shall by our free will see that they are carried out."

The three additional terms, contained in the Japanese document of June 11, and rejected by Gen. Ho, were:

1. What has been agreed upon with Japan shall be carried out within the time specified. Any party or organizations that have caused strain in Sino-Japanese relations shall not be permitted to re-enter Hopei.
2. In the appointment of provincial and municipal officials, it is hoped that Japan's wish that selection be confined to those who will not be likely to cause strain in Sino-Japanese relations will be taken into consideration.
3. Concerning the carrying out of what has been agreed upon, Japan will adopt measures of supervision and examination.

Following Gen. Ho's acceptance of the nine terms of the agreement (not the added three terms), efforts were immediately made by the Chinese authorities to carry out the items. Items 1 to 8 were carried out on the spot. The last item, after its acceptance and execution locally, was carried out by the national government by the promulgation on June 10 of a "good-will mandate," reading:

"The cultivation of good will with our neighbors being of prime importance, the central government has repeatedly ordered that all citizens should observe the proper amenities toward friendly nations; and not indulge in discriminatory or provocative speeches or acts. In this connection, especially, no organizations whatsoever must be formed which might be detrimental to international relations. It is hereby again specially ordered that this injunction be fully observed. Persons violating the order will be severely punished."

Japanese Charge Refuted By Texts.

JAPAN in her present invasion of North China has told the world that her expeditionary force was sent because of the violation by the Chinese of the Tangku truce and the Ho-Umetsu Agreement. Dr. Hsu in his publication of the exact wording of the agreements demonstrates that Japan's charge is without legal basis.

The Tangku Truce demilitarized a zone north of Peiping, not south of Peiping. China did not accept the three additional demands of Japan in 1935, according to which the Japanese army claimed the right to move troops at will south of Peiping. The free movement of troops within a nation's own boundaries is an attribute of sovereignty, Dr. Hsu points out. If this supreme authority is limited, express provision must be made in some written treaty.

Off the Record By Ed Reed

"Now just stand there a minute!"

Winnie Winkle returns to The Post comic page today in a new role, that of a young housewife—Meet the "breadwinner's" husband—the comic page.

The Recession

From A

Banking View

The Nation's Fears.

Following are excerpts from a study recently published by Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore banking house.

THE HEAVY forward-buying in the latter part of 1936, the increases in the wage scale at a rate too fast for industry to absorb in its stride, the efforts of the Government to economize in certain directions, the absence of nonrecurrent items of "priming" such as veteran payments, all pointed to at least a moderate recession in the fall of 1937, but these items singly or collectively could not account for the abrupt decline during the past few months which assumed the threat of a major depression.

The causes . . . seemed to have been an accumulation of special fears and alarms which, superimposed on a long period of uneasiness as to governmental policies, produced what amounted to a mild panic.

It may be worth-while to reiterate these special fears and their effect. The fear of European war was one. Almost daily during the past six months we have read sensational accounts of incidents which in earlier history would have led us to believe that war must surely result. Yet it became evident that our people, becoming as accustomed as the people of Europe to war threats, were paying less and less attention to them in determining the course of their business.

The riot and bloodshed which accompanied the recent industrial strikes in the United States had been followed by a saner and more tolerant approach by labor unions to the problems of capital and labor.

* * * *

THERE YET CONTINUED, however, widespread fear of the policies of our Government. When fear seizes the minds of numbers of people, we hear much unreasonable discussion of conclusions. One that seemed to have grasped the minds of many was that the policies of the Administration seemed to be based on the idea that this country instead of having a great business future ahead of it was a "finished business," to be controlled and directed with the ultimate objective of dividing up the wealth.

Such a fear, justified or unjustified, destroys individual initiative, alarms employers who act as managers and trustees for the money invested in their enterprises, and when that fear reaches an acute state and is joined by other streams of fear you have a torrent in the making.

Fears, such as those of a European war, a French crisis, and social disturbances at home, seem in the light of perspective to have been important but incidental alarms.

The main fear apparently was the fear of the results of the Government's financial policies and its attitude toward business.

If this be a sound diagnosis, then there is hope, for it is within the power of the Administration to check this fear and so check the plunge downward.

This is not a mere stock exchange crisis. There are not a few in political circles who may feel that if we could get rid of the stock exchanges it would be good riddance, but the stock exchanges in this instance are merely a thermometer of the patient's condition. You cannot cure the patient by breaking the thermometer.

* * * *

THE SITUATION is serious, and indeed it may prove to be much more serious than is anticipated either in Administration circles or by Congress. Yet, wisely met, it can be remedied, for while Government can do little to create "necessity" buying, it can by maintaining confidence definitely create activity in the larger area of "optional" buying, which is so large a part of our normal national business.

One encouraging factor is that it is becoming increasingly evident that the Administration understands this situation and is now at work upon it.

The possibility of a balanced budget has been presented not merely as a hope, but as a plan in detail in the admirable speech of Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has also suggested certain economic remedies which are in everyone's mind; namely, increasing railroad rates and doing it rapidly in order that the railroads of the country may be in a position to serve properly the people of the United States.

The President himself has offered a hand of friendliness to the public utilities, but it is evident that they feel uneasy about the steel grip within the glove. Yet it may not be the last gesture. After a long period of antagonism, friendship or even a truce is not sealed in a day.

Finally, and perhaps the most important of all, is the expressed determination on the part of the Administration to develop the best method of securing an easy flow of long-term funds into the areas that require long-term capital, for the expansion of old industries and for the aid of sound new ones.

There has been little in the way of "new business" in the past few years—a few new distilleries, an occasional expansion in a special field, but on the whole America has been lagging in the creation of new business.

* * * *

THE ONLY WAY to remove mass fear is to be sure that certain justifiable fears have been removed. The Government seems to be in process of doing this at the present time.

But words alone will not do—action, and consistent action must follow. At the present crisis our greatest difficulty is to secure prompt action. It is almost impossible to move rapidly in governmental fields, and yet at the present time speed is of the essence of recovery.

Heart stimulants may be administered to check tendencies to panic, but unless followed by positive remedies to improve general health conditions, the patient will be all the worse for the heart stimulant.

Travels in Greece

By William Lyon Phelps

A Book By The MacVeaghs.

"GREEK JOURNEY" is the title of a new book written primarily for children; it makes me homesick for Greece.

The Hon. Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Minister to Greece, and his accomplished wife, Margaret MacVeagh, are the authors; and the delightful illustrations are by Michel Doris.

* * * *

THE BOOK is a narrative of travel by Ford car, mules, railway, and foot; the father and mother with two charming children, an affectionate and alert dog, and a trustworthy Greek chauffeur, set out from Athens, travel about in the Peloponnesus, cross the mountains westward on mules, visit Olympia and Patras, and on the other side of the Corinthian Gulf they motored to Delphi, consulted the oracle; then back to Athens and on to Marathon!

Now this itinerary gives nothing but the geographical outline; it is impossible to describe the book in such a way as to communicate its extraordinary charm.

Everyone who has ever been in Greece will linger over these pages with reminiscent delight; those who have never been there will feel like looking up the steamer dates of sailing immediately.

* * * *

EVERY DAY of this glorious journey was one of happiness and excitement; and the history of the Greeks is told in the very places made famous by their achievements.

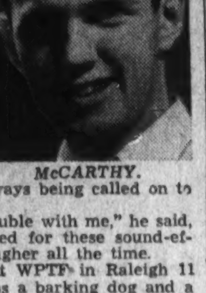
This book will make an excellent present for children and for those who love children; while for those who love both children and the history of the Greeks, the present will be ideal.

Copyright, 1937, by The Washington Post.

Tom McCarthy

Thousands For Funny Noises.

ONLY IN RADIO does popping corn and frying bacon add up to rain on a thin roof. It doesn't sound sensible, but the broadcasting companies are spending thousands of dollars every year just to make such discoveries.



McCARTHY.

Watching Jim McGrath handle the sound effects on last Saturday's sixtieth anniversary program of The Washington Post, over WRC, I got a little curious as to just how sound effects were figured out. Among the sound effects, Jim had everything from the crack of a ball against a baseball bat to the Russian national anthem.

Jim, having been in radio 14 years, has had plenty of time to learn something about sound effects. While nominally an announcer, and in particular WMAL's "Night Watchman," Jim is always being called on to make the background noises.

"I don't know what's the trouble with me," he said, "but I'm always getting hooked for these sound-effect jobs. And it's getting tougher all the time.

"Now, when I was down at WPTF in Raleigh 11 years ago, I made my debut as a barking dog and a crying baby. But you could get away with anything in those days. You could even squeal into the 'mike' and the listeners would charge it up to static.

"Now you can't get away with any old sound on the radio. Background noises have become a real job. And I seem to be the one around here to get hooked into doing them.

* * * *

"BACK IN THE DAYS," Jim said, "when radio loudspeakers were made of paper, and set up on top of the cabinet like an Etruscan shield, sound effects weren't much of a problem. Our big problem then was in keeping the wrong noises out of the microphone.

"Down at our station in Raleigh we had a little melodeon with which we gave organ recitals. But when you pumped pedals every note was accompanied by a thump and a groan. It sounded like the background for a mystery drama.

"As I say, radio was pretty primitive in those days. And we got away from the thumping and groaning of the pedals by fastening a vacuum cleaner extension to the bellows of the organ. That worked fine."

* * * *

JIM TOLD ME that while there are over 3,000 sounds recorded for the use of radio broadcasters, sometimes the transcriptions don't sound right over the air. That's where the ingenuity comes in.

"We had one show," he said, "that needed the sound of rain falling on a tin roof. Our recording of rain on a tin roof didn't sound right at all, so we had to do a little experimenting.

"After trying a half a dozen records of more or less similar sounds we got just what we wanted by running at half speed a recording of popping corn, simultaneously with a full-speed playback of the sound of frying bacon. All of that gave us rain on the roof."

Jim showed me NBC's library of sound effects and the recordings have some surprising titles. There are such gems as "Crowd Noise," "Thundering Hoofs," and "Horses Neighing."

My own particular favorite was entitled, "Sound of Mule Team, Pulling Wagon on Gravel Road, With Background of Train Whistle." Jim's favorite offered "Snores, Screams and Typewriters," all on one record.

Jim told me that in order to get these various recordings they transcribe the actual sound. In other words, the record of a mule team pulling a wagon over a graveled road was made by bringing a microphone into the country and placing it where it would pick up the sound of the team and wagon.

When the record was titled "Horse Walking on a Dirt Road," you heard the actual sound of a horse doing just what the title claimed he was doing. And the "Frying Bacon" number was probably managed by lowering a "mike" over a pan of sizzling bacon.

* * * *

SOMETIMES the simplest sounds are the hardest to record, or imitate. Apparently no one has been able to record the closing of a door, because the local studios have a full-size door on a movable platform, which is used solely in radio shows.

The classic sound-effect story concerns the difficulties in obtaining the effect of water being poured into a glass. This was solved when some mastermind had the inspiration to go before the microphone and pour some water into a glass. But always the real thing won't work.

On a local show, where the sound of popcorn being poured into a popper was needed, it was discovered that as it came through the microphone the effect was more that of an earthquake than of popcorn. But when rice kernels were used they sounded just right.

The one sound-effect job Jim isn't going to forget soon came in a radio dramatization of the life of Houdini. Jim had to imitate the sound of a grunting Houdini freeing himself from a network of chains.

"I got the tire chains out of my car," Jim said, "and let the cast wrap me up. Then I stood before the mike and actually tried to get loose. I grunted and I strained until I was blue in the face. And after four rehearsals and the show, I was so tired out I had to go home and go to bed.

"Yes sir," Jim said, "in radio we believe in realism."

Divinity Keeps Church Alive, Retreat Is Told

Catholicism Will Outlive Foes, Says Father Spence in Broadcast.

The Catholic Church has endured for nearly 2,000 years only because it is a divine institution, declared the Rev. John S. Spence, spiritual director of the Washington Retreat League, in a sermon on the Catholic Radio Hour yesterday. Broadcast from the rectory of the Immaculate Conception Church, the program marked the fourth anniversary of Father Spence's ordination in Rome.

"It is the law of nature that all things earthly shall end," he said, pointing to the gradual decay of the great empires which have ruled the world in turn since the church was founded. The three centuries of early persecution, culminating in the Colosseum spectacles, ended when "the pagan idols toppled from their lofty pedestals, shaken thence by the tremor of the true God who rested beneath their bases . . . Christianity had conquered paganism! The weak had conquered the strong!"

Only the divine nature of the church has protected it from its enemies ever since "the church's endurance through the ages proved that the words of the Galilean Carpenter were the words of God," he concluded. "Communism and godlessness will have their day; their day will end, and they will moulder in oblivion."

Yesterday's sermon, on the subject, "All Ages—Our Allotment," was the first of three Father Spence will broadcast during December under the auspices of the Washington Retreat League. Next Sunday's subject is "All Peoples—Our Purpose," and on December 19 he will discuss "All Truths—Our Trust."

Georgetown Civic Body In Anniversary Tonight

The Progressive Citizens Association of Georgetown will hold its anniversary meeting at 8 p. m. tonight in the Peabody room of the Curtis School on O street near Wisconsin avenue.

Miss Mary Lazenby, third president of the association, will recall various events during her administration, while Thomas Lodge, past president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, will discuss problems facing Georgetown in the coming year.

'Blue' Law 160 Years Old Entangles 500 in Vermont

By the United Press.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Dec. 5.—Police, deputy sheriffs and motor vehicle inspectors registered hundreds of complaints today against Windham County residents who defied attempts to enforce "to the letter" observance of the State's 160-year-old "blue law" forbidding all "unnecessary labor" on the Sabbath.

Drug store owner Daniel Thompson shouldered a musket and marched through the streets.

"I'd like to find some Indians," Thompson said, "and give this country back to them."

Clinton R. Fullam, owner of "the corner drug store,' hung crepe on the doorknob of his establishment, but continued to do business as usual.

Meanwhile more than 500 complaints had been compiled at police headquarters in Bellows Falls, Brattleboro and other towns and villages throughout the county.

Principal offenders were gasoline stations, garages, smoke-shops, newspaper venders and ice cream parlors. A few stores and gasoline stations were closed, but a majority defied the law enforcers.

Regardless of registrations, more than a hundred trucks were stopped and the drivers questioned.

No arrests were made, but warrants will be obtained tomorrow ordering respondents to appear for court hearing. The blue law provides a maximum $50 fine for each conviction.

Enforcement of the "blue law" resulted from State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry's receipt of a petition of 1,000 Bellows Falls residents demanding 100 per cent enforcement as result of the arrest of Raymond A. Kiniry, manager of the Opera House and Park Theater, for showing movies on Sunday.

Camalier & Buckley

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Featherweight Traveling

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14 DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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4. Shift Key Lock.
5. Back Spacer.
6. Standard Size Carriage.
7. Standard Ribbon on Standard Spools.
8. 2 Platen Knobs.
9. 2 Visible Margin Stops, accessible from front.
10. 2 Paper Release Levers.
11. Carriage Release.
12. Platen Release—And Powerful Paper Feed with Six Rolls.
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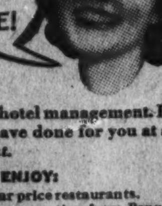

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George V. Riley, Manager

National Hotel Management Co., Inc., Ralph Hitz, President

The Post's 60th Anniversary Brings Congratulations From

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

It has been brought to my attention that The Washington Post will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary on December 6th, and I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your successful administration in recent years of this well-known publication.

Age, as it should, brings increased responsibilities. The fact that the Post, for more than a half century, has rendered a real service to the nation by the truthful publication of the news imposes upon you the great responsibility of guarding its columns against calumny and misrepresentation.

I particularly wish to call to your attention that it is only by this truthful and fair presentation of the news that such institutions as the Post have developed. Thus, success carries increased responsibility if your publication is to continue to build character.

Sincerely yours,

JNG/1

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1937.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

On the occasion of The Washington Post's sixtieth anniversary permit me to send you my hearty congratulations. The Post has survived the arduous times of the past sixty years and become an important national institution. I extend my best wishes for its continued success.

Sincerely yours,

Cordell Hull

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher, The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
WASHINGTON POST,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I understand that the WASHINGTON POST is about to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its birth and I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations. From infancy to maturity the WASHINGTON POST has ranked with the country's leading newspapers. Its influence reaches far beyond the District of Columbia. The views it expresses are always given serious consideration by our national leaders.

Throughout its history the POST has constantly maintained a high standard of journalism. It has always aimed to serve as a medium of information and education that would be worthy of the confidence of the American people. Most of those associated with the WASHINGTON POST at the time it was born have passed from the scene but the newspaper they founded continues as a virile journal, serving daily a large clientele of enlightened Americans.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

December 1, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer
Publisher, The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

On the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of The Washington Post I wish to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations both to you as an able publisher and to your newspaper which has retained for more than half a century its high place in the field of journalism.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

December 1, 1937

My dear Mr. Meyer:

The Washington Post has served the people of the Nation's Capital well for sixty years and I join with many others in wishing it continued success and usefulness in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eugene Meyer
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

The Speaker's Rooms
House of Representatives U.S.
Washington, D.C.

November 26, 1937.

Mr. Alexander F. Jones,
Managing Editor
Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that the Washington Post will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary on Monday December 6, and I wish to express to Mr. Eugene Meyer and all members of the entire staff of the Post, my congratulations upon this anniversary.

I have differed very sharply with some of the editorial policies of the Post, but I have read its pages practically every day for the twenty years I have been in Congress, for its great value as a real newspaper.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Bankhead

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December second
1 9 3 7

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I send The Post congratulations on your Sixtieth Anniversary.

The sixty years in which the Washington Post has been recording and commenting upon events and policies have been perhaps the most eventful years in all history. During this period the Post has been a great factor in the life of the Capital and in public affairs generally.

I wish for the Post a still greater future, and the wish is accompanied by the belief that it will be realized.

Very sincerely,

W. E. Borah

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
c/o The Washington Post,
Washington, D.C.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

November 30, 1937.

Honorable Eugene Meyer,
The Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I am told that The Washington Post contemplates celebrating its sixtieth anniversary on Monday, December 6th, and I am venturing to express my personal gratification at the vast improvement in the paper since it came under your ownership. Being a newspaper publisher myself, I have had occasion to watch the progress of The Post through all of its vicissitudes, which have been numerous, and I may say, without qualification whatsoever, that never in its existence has The Post been superior in any of its branches to its existing status. This I say with the greatest degree of satisfaction from the standpoint of a professional newspaper man as well as from that of a devoted personal friend.

I trust The Post may enjoy an extended period of prosperity. I do not think it can ever be made a much better paper.

Sincerely yours,

CG/M.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

November 29, 1937.

Hon. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher, The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I have learned with much interest that on December 6th the Post will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary and I want to extend my hearty congratulations. During the three-score years of its existence the Post has been more than a great newspaper. It has done more than mirror the activities of the community through its news columns and mold opinion through its editorial comment. It has been a compelling force in Washington; an outstanding civic and cultural asset; an institution that has contributed immeasurably to the advancement of those things which have made for the upbuilding of this Capital city of a great Nation. You and your associates have much reason to be proud of the development of the Post under your direction and the enviable place it has won among the Nation's great journals. My best wishes for a constantly increasing horizon of influence and usefulness.

Cordially yours,

Arthur Capper

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON LABOR
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I have just learned that December sixth is the sixtieth anniversary of the Washington Post. Because of my admiration for your paper and for the policy of fairness and intelligence which has been your guide in publishing it I am constrained to add my congratulations to the many others I am sure you will receive.

During my term as Chairman of the House District Committee I came to know and admire your policy and attitude toward District of Columbia affairs. In the many controversies continually being waged on legislation before that committee your paper was always to be found on the side of law and order and fairplay. The facts in any situation are always stated clearly and concisely and your editorial policy regarding the District of Columbia has always been farsighted and fairminded.

I trust that it is not hoping for too much that I should wish success to your paper for at least another sixty years.

Sincerely yours,

Mary T. Norton

HARRY W. NICE
GOVERNOR
ROBERT IRVIN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

November 29, 1937.

Hon. Eugene Meyer,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

On my return from a short holiday vacation, I learn that on Monday, December 6, the Washington Post, now owned by you, will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary.

Without attempting to be at all fulsome, I do feel that you should know that the increased circulation of the Post in Maryland, under your management, has brought into the journalistic field of this State, a paper outstanding in its honesty and fair in its comments on current events.

I have talked with many of our citizens. They like the Washington Post, they like its eminent fairness, they appreciate the absence of bitter partisanship, and they feel that as a news medium, it is worthy of their sincerest cooperation and support. If I may say so, I am convinced that this public reaction is the result of the honesty of purpose put into the paper under its present management.

I congratulate you, personally, I congratulate the paper and wish for it a continuation of the powerful influence it now wields in the nation.

Sincerely yours,

Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

Nov. 29, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher, The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I note with pleasure that the Washington Post will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary on Monday, December 6th.

Won't you allow me to join with other friends of the Post in extending my felicitations and best wishes. The Post has rendered an outstanding service in the newspaper field during its life of sixty years. The fact that it has survived and grown is evidence of the real service rendered by it to the people of Washington and that vicinity.

I wish for it and for you many years of future happiness and service.

Yours sincerely,

Governor

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
THE WASHINGTON POST,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I wish to offer my congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the WASHINGTON POST. This virile publication has flourished at our national capital during more than half a century of our Republic's history. It has never been merely a local journal. It has always been in the fullest sense of the word a national newspaper.

From the earliest days of its publication the WASHINGTON POST has always exerted a positive influence in national affairs. It has ever been noted for its complete and accurate news coverage and for the vigor of its editorial expressions.

I hope that the WASHINGTON POST will continue to render its splendid public service to the American people for many years to come.

Cordially yours,

Chief of Staff.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

1 December 1937

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I should like on the occasion of this sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Washington Post to congratulate you on the continued high service in the national interest given by your paper for over half a century to the public of Washington, as well as to the many representative citizens in distant parts of the United States.

With wishes for continued success in your service to the Nation, I remain

Most sincerely,

William D. Leahy,
Admiral, U.S.Navy,
Chief of Naval Operations.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Washington Post,
Washington, D.C.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
WASHINGTON

December 2nd,
1 9 3 7

My dear Governor Meyer:

As the sixtieth anniversary of the Washington Post approaches, I want to extend my congratulations to you and your staff. To those in metropolitan Washington who are interested not only in the events of the day, but also in their interpretation in terms of their relation to international affairs, finance, industry, and the general welfare, the news columns, the special articles and the editorials of the Post offer a valued source of information.

Under your leadership, I am sure its usefulness in the future, as in the past, will continue to grow.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Honorable Eugene Meyer,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I have just recalled that the Washington Post will celebrate its Sixtieth Anniversary on December 5, 1937, and I do want to extend my best wishes to you as the publisher of this paper, which is now a national institution.

I feel that the press has been of invaluable assistance in recent years, particularly in focusing public attention on the crime problem. The education and enlightenment of our citizens on existing conditions are most necessary and it has always been encouraging to those of us engaged on the battle front of crime to have the support and assistance of the press.

I know that the Washington Post can in the future, as it has in the past sixty years, continue to be of immeasurable value in the protection of society by insisting upon raising the standards and effectiveness of law enforcement which have been exemplified by your ideals.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Leaders of District, Nation, Neighboring Cities and States

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1937.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

It is a pleasure to extend to you and the members of your staff congratulations upon the sixtieth anniversary of The Washington Post. Few dailies have a better opportunity for public service than the Post, and I wish for it continued good will.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jesse Jones

Honorable Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON

JAMES A. FARLEY
CHAIRMAN

December 1, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am happy to extend to you my sincere congratulations on the sixtieth anniversary of the Washington Post. The long life enjoyed by your newspaper is evidence in itself of a distinguished record of public service and a true indication of the place which it holds in the affections of the people of Washington.

It is my impression that under your guidance the Post is making a vigorous effort to preserve that impartiality in its news columns which is the real hallmark of a free press in this country. May the Washington Post continue to live and prosper as it has in the past.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

James A. Farley

JAF:14

United Mine Workers of America
JOHN L. LEWIS
718 TOWER BUILDING
Washington, D.C.

December 3, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher,
Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

It is with pleasure that I congratulate the Washington Post upon attaining its sixtieth birthday and I extend my compliments to yourself as its Editor and Publisher.

For sixty years, the Post has served the American public and the citizens of Washington, especially with news, information and opinion in a highly creditable and honorable manner. Year by year, it has grown in capacity and influence and today the Post is recognized as one of the great newspapers of the country. As a daily reader of the Post, I have observed that this growth has been rapid and positive in the more recent years since the Post has been under your able personal direction.

Please accept my felicitations and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Lewis

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C.
December 3, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Organized labor joins with you in celebrating the 60th anniversary of your great newspaper. In its fair presentation of the news and in its consistently independent editorial policies, the Washington Post under your ownership, has exemplified the highest traditions of journalism. It has made the community it serves thankful for the American free press, of which the Washington Post is a distinguished member. It has fought for better conditions for Government workers, many of whom are enrolled in the American Federation of Labor.

For these reasons and others too numerous to mention, I am happy to congratulate you and the members of your organization on this occasion and wish you continued success.

Very truly yours,

W. Green
President,
American Federation of Labor.

JL

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I understand that on December 6th, the Washington Post will celebrate its sixtieth anniversary, and I wish to extend to you, the Publisher, my hearty congratulations.

The progress your paper has made, under your guiding hand, is noteworthy and reflects the energy and the enterprise of the entire staff of the Washington Post.

I am a regular reader of the Post and know whereof I speak when I comment on the manner in which the news is presented to the public.

Again complimenting you and the Washington Post on this sixtieth anniversary, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Melvin C. Hazen
Commissioner, D.C.

GEORGE E. ALLEN

COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

Dec. 6th, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I have been advised that you are today celebrating the 60th Anniversary of your Washington Post. Perhaps I use the word "your" inadvisedly, for by virtue of its long and useful service to Washington, the Post has risen from the ranks of private enterprise to the more ennobling status of a community institution, of which all Washingtonians are justly proud.

Before it became my privilege to serve the District of Columbia in an official capacity, even before I came to Washington, I knew the Post as a consistently reliable purveyor of unbiased news. The Washington Post was, and still is, a truly national journal, serving its community well, but not to the exclusion of problems affecting the country as a whole. Along with the other great dailies of the Capital, it has consistently and aggressively championed every worthwhile plan for community betterment.

The Washington Post was instrumental in transforming a malarial swamp into the beautiful East and West Potomac Parks. In 1880, the Post fought and won a battle for more policemen; five years later it played a major role in the improvement of street car service, the elimination of urban railroad crossing, and the establishment of the Union Station. In 1888, the Washington Post led the fight to obtain a half-holiday on Saturdays for Government workers. The Post was also among the leaders in the fight for the construction of the District Building, the Library of Congress, the National Zoological Park, beautiful Rock Creek Park, and many other civic improvements.

It is an honor and a pleasure to join with thousands of your readers in wishing the Washington Post many more years of continued success.

Sincerely yours,

Geo. E. Allen
Commissioner, D.C.

GEA/B

ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher, The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

The District of Columbia is proud of the Washington Post and it has every reason to be. The Post has courage and initiative and is always for those things that will make Washington a grander and better city and promote the health, wealth, happiness and general welfare of its citizens.

My congratulations to the Post and to you personally on its Sixtieth Anniversary are most sincere.

Very cordially yours,

DAN I. SULTAN,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner.

Government of the District of Columbia
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPLY TO
MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT

December 3, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Permit me to extend to you not only my official but personal congratulations upon the forthcoming anniversary of the Washington Post.

The Washington Post under your able direction is an outstanding contribution to the best interest of Washington and it has been especially helpful to the Metropolitan Police Department in the enforcement of law in this jurisdiction.

Appreciating the opportunity of joining with the thousands of Washingtonians upon this anniversary, and with best wishes for the continued success of the Washington Post, I am,

Cordially yours,

Ernest W. Brown,
Major and Superintendent.

EWB-em.

WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 3rd, 1937

Dear Mr. Meyer:

With real pleasure I extend to you and through you to the Post my heartiest congratulations upon the Sixtieth Anniversary of your great newspaper. I have read the Post for forty years and read of and from it during some prior years.

The Post has always stood for the best in the news and has advocated the things best for Washington. With you as its Publisher the continuance of the Post on its historical high plane is assured.

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Colladay

Mr. Eugene Meyer
Publisher, The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Bishop's House
Washington Cathedral
Washington, D.C.

December 1, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am happy to join with other citizens of Washington in congratulations to the Washington Post on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of the paper. Sixty years is a very considerable span of time in our country, and when that period has been marked, as in this case, by a consistent adherence to the highest principles of journalism, it is a cause for sincere felicitation.

Through changes of owner and editor, the Post has never lowered its standards and has always stood for the best in news reporting and editorial policy.

I am glad on this occasion to wish for the paper long continued years of the same fidelity to truth and civic service.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Freeman
Bishop of Washington.

ABRAM SIMON, Ph. D., D.H.L.
RABBI
Washington Hebrew Congregation
Washington, D. C.

November 29, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

To the expanding and enriching influence of the Washington Post in the years which lie ahead I greet you. A free press in a free land is of all educational opportunities for the development of an intelligent public opinion the greatest. I salute you upon the beneficent venture of tomorrow.

Cordially yours,

Abram Simon

AS:LN

FRANK W. BALLOU
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 3, 1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer
Publisher, The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

On the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of The Washington Post, I write to offer cordial congratulations on the long and creditable history of The Washington Post, and of its increasing power and prestige in the civic life of the Nation's Capital during the years of your leadership.

Yours very sincerely,

Frank W. Ballou
Superintendent of Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GARNET C. WILKINSON
FIRST ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

December
3
1937

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Permit me to extend to you hearty congratulations upon the sixtieth anniversary of the Washington Post.

Under your wise leadership, the Washington Post in its editorial columns has consistently taken a fearless stand for democratic principles. I have always felt that a newspaper should not only reflect public opinion, but should endeavor to mould intelligent, discriminating public opinion upon matters of fundamental importance to the people. The Washington Post meets this standard.

Sincerely yours,

G. C. Wilkinson
First Assistant Superintendent of Schools

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dec 3, 1937

My Dear Mr Meyer:

I wish to congratulate you and your associates on this sixtieth anniversary of the Washington Post and especially to express my appreciation for the constructive contribution which you have made to the cause of education.

Sincerely Yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher
The Washington Post
Washington. D.C

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1937

Honorable Eugene Meyer,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Congratulations to you and your associates on the 60th anniversary of The Washington Post and on its present virility for public service. The period of its life thus far, beginning in 1877, covers one of the most dynamic eras in our national history.

Next in importance to the period in which our Government was launched and established is that covered by the sixty years in which The Washington Post has assisted in chronicling our national and human struggles toward a fuller and larger life. This period has not only brought vast changes in our social and economic procedures but correspending progress in the educational service of a free press.

We are fortunate that our country has at this time large and well distributed publicity agencies, equipped with writers and newspaper managers trained in educational leadership. This is required to bring our people generally into a keener consciousness of the need of cooperative endeavors in proving that the people have the capacity, when most truthfully informed, to wisely rule themselves.

Among the tests that confront us today, is that of awakening the people to a greater appreciation of their responsibility for the preservation of law and order. We must arrest the moral decadence of our times. It is gratifying that American newspapers are so well implemented economically with educators to meet this challenge.

I congratulate The Post on its location in this great world center of Washington City and its opportunities to interpret national news and defend our institutions.

Very sincerely,

Daniel C. Roper
DANIEL C. ROPER
Secretary of Commerce

The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C.

Office of the Vice Rector

December 2, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher
The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

It has always seemed to me that the capital city of a great nation, such as ours, affords opportunities unique in character for a modern newspaper; ambitious to attain more than a local reputation or name. On the occasion of the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Washington Post, while I heartily extend my congratulations on your accomplishments as Publisher of this newspaper in recent years, I especially felicitate you on your patent and laudable endeavor to bring the Post to that stature and character which a great daily in the nation's metropolis should enjoy.

Very sincerely yours,

P. J. McCormick
Rt. Rev. P. J. McCormick
Vice Rector.

PJM:MMC

Independence and Fairness Cited in Praise of Post's Record

Howard W. Jackson
Mayor

December 1, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher
Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I wish to extend my official and personal greeting and best wishes to you and the members of the staff of the Washington Post on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of your publication.

Three score years of constructive service in American journalism is a record of which you may well be proud.

During the period of greatest progress and development of the State, the Washington Post, read by many Marylanders, has been an important factor in contributing to the business, professional and cultural life of the Commonwealth.

I trust that your publication will have many more years of success.

Yours sincerely,
Howard W. Jackson
Mayor

MEW

GOVERNOR OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1937.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

Sixty years of intimate contact with the changing scene at the Nation's Capitol has invested the Washington Post with a rich heritage of tradition, experience and accomplishment. May I join in congratulating you on the past record of the Post and express my best wishes for its continued progress in the future.

Sincerely yours,
W. I. Myers
Governor.

Mr. Eugene Meyer,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 30, 1937.

The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I want to congratulate you very sincerely upon your Sixtieth Anniversary and wish you many more years of success and usefulness to the community in and around Washington.

The part which the newspaper plays in our modern age is so extremely important in the religious, educational and civil life of our citizens that every effort which is made to present the news accurately and conservatively and without bias is deserving of all praise.

I hope that this Sixtieth Anniversary will mark the completion of only one of many happy and successful decades of a long life of service.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur A. O'Leary, S. J.
Arthur A. O'Leary, S. J.,
President.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
VIRGINIA

Richard L. Ruffner
Mayor

November 26th, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer, Publisher,
Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I note that your good paper will celebrat its sixtieth anniversary on Monday, December 6th, 1937, and I wish to extend to you as publisher, a through you, to the editor, his staff and all of the employees of the paper my heartiest congratula tions not only upon the occasion of the anniversar but, also, for the wonderful improvement which has been made in the Post during the period of your administration.

With all good wishes for continued success in the future, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Richard L. Ruffner,
Mayor.

RLR:

November 26, 1937.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

In noticing the other day the announcement that The Washington Post will celebrate its 60th Anniversary, I could not help thinking that how large a part of Washington Post history I had been familiar with, for I came to Washington in 1893 when the legends and traditions of its establishment under Stilson Hutchins were in full flower. Frank Hatton, who had been an Assistant Postmaster General under Arthur, a Republican, had come in with Beriah Wilkins, a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, I believe, and they were running a somewhat bi-partisan newspaper of a sprightly and snappy tone, with Richard Weightman the chief editorial writer, whose whimsicalities I well remember.

I knew most of the men on the Post in those days and for much of the time since; but you do not wish me to rehearse that now more than to let it give me, I hope, an opportunity to say that never in its long history, in my judgment, has the Post been run so ably and under the inspiration of such high ideals as it is today under your distinguished leadership. Felix Morley is one of the great editorial writers of the country. His receipt of the Pulitzer Prize two years ago was a well deserved compliment. Many of your other departments are admirable. But I have always said that the real editorship of a newspaper lies in its ownership, and as such, I salute you today upon this important milestone in Post history. You are giving the National Capital a great newspaper, and so are performing a very distinguished public service.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Lincoln O'Brien

Eugene Meyer, Esq.,
Publisher,
The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FRANKLIN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
THIRTEENTH AND K STREETS NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 30, 1937.

Mr. Eugene Meyer
Publisher, The Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meyer:

May I congratulate the Washington Post on its sixtieth anniversary in its good fortune in having you as its publisher.

The Washington Post, under your leadership, has made itself a force for good in the community. Its constant emphasis on better educational facilities for our children, and a better health program for the city at large, has been a source of much encouragement to those of us who have long been interested in such improvements. The expression of your paper on the need for national representation in Congress for the District of Columbia has also given new impetus to a splendid movement. The Washington Post has also been generous in its space to activities of womens' organizations and has thereby helped much to further their work for worthy projects.

All in all, Washington is glad to have you as the publisher of the Washington Post.

Very sincerely yours,
Marion Wade Doyle
(Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle)
President
Board of Education.

MWD:ew

Lindberghs Return to America Posing as 'Mr., Mrs. Gregory'

Flier and Wife Slip Down 3d-Class Gangplank on Freight Elevator on First Trip to U. S. Since 'Exile' Began in 1935.

Continued from Page 1.

bergh's first-born son, Charles A. Lindbergh, jr., was found dead, his body badly decomposed, in the woods at Mount Rose Hill, on May 12, 1932. Many months later his abductor, Bruno Hauptmann, was seized as the slayer.

In returning today the couple traveled incognito, under the name of "Mr. and Mrs. Gregory" with no initials—a subterfuge which apparently confused Mrs. Lindbergh, at first, when their identity became known aboard the ship.

Charles Holldorb, the ship's second steward, said he went to their cabin to invite them to sit at the captain's table during the voyage.

Wants No Publicity.

"I knocked on the door and there was no answer," he said. "I knocked again, and a little woman opened the door. It struck me immediately that her face was familiar, especially after she took off her glasses. I asked her if I could talk to Mr. Gregory.

"The lady seemed confused for a moment. Apparently she had forgotten the name they had given. Then she said, 'Oh, yes, Mr. Gregory!' and Col. Lindbergh stepped forward.

"He said: 'You undoubtedly recognize me. I am Col. Lindbergh and I do not want any publicity at all.'"

The return of the Lindberghs was another chapter in the strange flight that began December 22, 1935.

Two years ago he was far out at sea before the news became known.

The report, which Lindbergh never denied or confirmed, was that he had taken his family to a haven in England because life in America had become "unbearable" through gangster threats as an aftermath of the kidnap-murder of his son and the trial of Hauptmann.

Ship's officers said today that Col. Lindbergh boarded the President Harding at Southampton.

Refused Autograph.

"Their visit will be brief," one of the liner's officers said. "They plan to return abroad immediately after Christmas."

Once his identity became known, nearly all the passengers asked Col. Lindbergh for his autograph, which he refused. He signed the menus of guests at the captain's table, however, on the last night of the voyage.

Col. Lindbergh requested the ship's officers to refrain from sending any wireless messages revealing their presence on the liner.

In New York, the Lindberghs were met by Basil Harris, vice president of the United States Line, who went down the bay on a Coast Guard cutter to board the ship at Quarantine.

Arriving upstream at the pier, Harris and a baggagemaster escorted the couple off the ship and down a freight elevator.

They carried no luggage, arrangements apparently having been made to clear their baggage through customs without their being required to "stand by" as ordinary travelers do.

Ignores News Men.

Reaching the street, Col. Lindbergh was besieged by newspaper photographers and reporters, but he turned his back on the cameramen and unsmilingly ignored questions.

Fred H. Mann, the ship's photographer, said the Colonel, camerashy as usual, balked persistent efforts to photograph him. At last, he said, he succeeded in getting a hastily-snapped and consequently blurred picture.

Mann said he concealed his camera under his coat and awaited the Lindberghs' arrival in the dining room.

"After they were seated, I snapped them and made a hasty exit," he said. "I don't think they knew they were being photographed."

A call to the Morrow home in Englewood brought word from the butler that "we are not permitted to give any information."

An Englewood patrolman, Paul Hepscher, was assigned to patrol the Morrow gates, but he smilingly shook his head when asked whether the Lindberghs had arrived there.

The khaki-colored sedan was later seen leaving the Morrow estate empty of passengers, however, and considerable activity was noted within the household.

The Lindberghs brought only a trunk and three suitcases.

Considerable mystery was attached to the reason for the famed aviator's selection of the yule-tide season for returning. Although their second son, Land, is too young to realize the significance of Christmas—he was born in England last May 12—the elder son, Jon, now 5 years old, presumably has reached the age where Christmas means most, and the absence of his parents would make it a lonely event.

An aviation official in New York expressed the opinion that the Lindberghs may have returned to confer with Government officials on plans for giant flying boats for transatlantic service.

The official, who requested that his name be withheld, observed that the United States Maritime Commission recently recommended the development of huge flying boats rather than further investment in ships.

Lindbergh is associated in an advisory capacity with Pan-American Airways, which has already conducted test flights across the Atlantic. He has been studying commercial transatlantic possibilities for the company in Europe.

The New York official said that the legality of present international landing rights enjoyed by Pan-American Airwyas and its British associate in transatlantic flying, Imperial Airways, has recently been questioned. He commented that Lindbergh, who has been in clos touch with Imperial Airways, might be here to report on matters pertaining to the use of Atlantic island airports by other concerns.

New Lebanon, Ill., Offered for Sale By Its Sole Owner

New Lebanon, Ill., Dec. 5 (AP).—This town's for sale.

The depot's already been sold.

Put on the market today were four houses and a general store, living quarters in the rear—must be taken as a whole, not in parts.

The village's one-man owner, T. B. Gray, 80, inserted this ad in newspapers:

"For sale—the village of New Lebanon, consisting of four houses and a store with fuor living rooms in the rear. See T. B. Gray at New Lebanon or at 168 McKee street, Batavia."

Gray said he'd consider $8,000 "a fair price."

He purchased the 60-year-old village two decades ago at an administrator's sale. At present there are five families—16 persons—as sole residents.

Irish Seek $75,000 For Their President

Dublin, Irish Free State, Dec. 5 (U.P.).—A special committee recommended today that the President of Ireland be paid, under the new Free State constitution which becomes effective December 29, an annual allowance of $75,000 a year. The president, now Eamon de Valera, would receive $25,000 in salary, $25,000 for upkeep allowance and $25,000 for entertainment expenses.

Tax Repeal Is Urged To Boost Employment

Repeal of the capital gains and undivided profits taxes would put to work more than 1,000,000 men, 72 businessmen assembled here at call of Representative Emmanuel Celler (Democrat), of New York, believe, Celler said in a statement last night.

Celler added, in a statement, that the business group had adopted resolutions advocating passage of repeal legislation at the special session of Congress because "an emergency exists."

'Eagle' Believed Coming Here to Fight Subsidies

Flier May Testify Against Aid for Competitor of His Airline.

By the Associated Press.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh may be coming to Washington to fight certain subsidy proposals made by the Maritime Commission, officials suggested last night.

Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the commission has recommended that Congress subsidize transoceanic lines, lending 75 per cent of the cost of building aircraft for the foreign trade.

His Firm Against Plan.

Government officials here asserted that Pan-American Airways, which has been developing ocean routes, is opposed to such subsidies. The assistance, it was said by persons close to the Maritime Commission, would be available to competitors of Pan-American, as well as to that company.

These persons suggested that Lindbergh, an adviser for Pan-American, may come here to testify against pending legislation, introduced after Kennedy made his recommendations.

Representative Sirovich (Democrat), New York, ranking member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said he believed Pan-American may have sent for the famous flier to advise on its position before the committee when hearings on Kennedy's report, are resumed this week.

Would End Monopoly.

The committee, Sirovich said, intended "to write commercial air history," acting on the Kennedy recommendations. If they are carried out, the legislator added, the field of operation will be left wide open to inventors and small companies which, he asserted, now are forced out of competition by trans-oceanic "monopolies."

Maritime Commission officials said Pan-American agents "had been all over the world" obtaining exclusive rights from foreign governments to operate air lines. Lindbergh, they said, had been active in mapping routes by way of Iceland, Bermuda and points in the South Atlantic.

"I don't see why Pan-American, or any other company," Sirovich said, "should be permitted to monopolize air routes. It is a discrimination against independents who have no chance whatever but who could, with assistance, give this country an air industry as great as independent companies produced in the automotive field."

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

WESTERN UNION

W. Washington, D. C.
TOPEKA KANS 2 1250P

EUGENE MEYER
THE WASHINGTON POST WASHDC.

DEAR MR MEYER: THE POST IS CELEBRATING ITS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY DECEMBER SIXTH. I ASSUME THAT IT HAS RENDERED SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO ITS COMMUNITY BUT I AM REALLY FAMILIAR ONLY WITH THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE THE POST HAS RENDERED THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THAT SERVICE HAS BEEN MORE THAN LOCAL-IT HAS BEEN NATIONAL AS WELL. SO I CONGRATULATE BOTH YOU AND THE STAFF OF THE POST UPON THIS ANNIVERSARY OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.
ALF M LANDON.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

Leaders Hope for Housing Bill Report to House by Midweek

Continued from Page 1.

few days, so that the bill can be passed this week.

For on December 13 the House is expected to be torn wide open as the wages-hours bill—hardest-fought measure since the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan—finally reaches the floor.

Then the legislative influence wielded by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be tested to the full.

Green and his executive council have announced "unalterable opposition" to the present House measure's administrative provisions. Green opposes the provision which would set up a new Federal bureau to administer the law, declaring, "labor, industry and the public are fed up with Federal boards. We have had extremely disappointing and disillusioning experiences with the National Labor Relations Board." Green suggested the Justice Department administer the act with violations punishable by $100 fines.

Chairman Mary T. Norton, New Jersey, of the House Labor Committee, has already obtained committee approval of her amendment to place the act's administration under the Department of Labor.

Leaders of the C. I. O., privately attacking the federation bill as unworkable and insufficiently considered, said they would support the present bill, plus its committee amendments, as a step in the right direction.

House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, of Texas, predicted "not more than 75 votes will be cast against the wages-hours bill," but coupled his forecast with a warning that any moves to amend the measure to make its provisions rigid and inflexible will mean its return to committee for revision, ending chances of action this session.

Crop control legislation, now in the two legislative arenas, with hours and hours of talk ahead before final votes, still was the subject of optimism by leaders, although mounting criticism of both bills has now become more outspoken and has been joined with plaints of the tax-relief-for-business blocs for action now.

Yesterday the National Grange urged recommittal of the farm bill for removal of "compulsory control features," asserting that it violated national traditions of democracy.

The National Co-operative Council also condemned the bill as leading toward "economic disorder," while the American Farm Bureau Federation chiefs criticized the measure as likely to pile up too large surpluses of commodities.

Today the Senate will impose a debate limit to shorten proceedings. The House, working ahead on amendments, may reach a vote tomorrow or Wednesday.

Robert Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck & Co., will testify before the Senate Banking Committee on the housing bill, while Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System will be the House witness.

House Republicans, although in many instances friendly to the housing measure, served notice they will vigorously oppose any attempt to shut off hearings before opponents of the bill have been heard at length. Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, House Banking Committee chairman, said last night he will discuss with the members today means of expediting the hearings. "I'm not going to be arbitrary with them," said Steagall, "and I don't apprehend any trouble, but I think the hearings may close shortly, in order to pass the bill this week."

Society Tries To Reopen Case Of Hauptmann

'Real Culprits Not Caught' Group Wires Hoffman and Lindbergh.

By the Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 5.—A German-American organization claiming 50,000 supporters tonight sought to reopen the Lindbergh kidnaping case with appeals to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey.

Stirred by the Lindberghs' unexpected return to the United States, the Citizens Protective League telegraphed Hoffman, to "suspend" payment of the Lindbergh case reward "as the real culprits have not yet been caught."

To the aviator the league wired advice of its appeal to Hoffman and a request to "do something" for Mrs. Bruno Hauptmann, widow of the executed Lindbergh kidnaper, who, it is said, "is bereft of her support and in dire distress." She lives in the Bronx with her son.

The messages were over the name of Kurt Mertig, merchandise broker and chairman of the league, which has been active in fighting anti-Nazi trade boycotts.

The league scheduled a special meeting of the "citizens committee of 500" for tomorrow night to discuss "the present status of the Hauptmann case."

Both Hoffman and Lindbergh, Mertig said, had been invited to the meeting.

Cleveland Park Pastor Denounces Whisky Ads

Advertising policies of American distillers have led to "a veritable debauchment of public morals," the Rev. Joseph S. Loughran, pastor of the Cleveland Park Community Church, declared in a sermon yesterday.

Describing current liquor advertisements as "mendacious, hypocritical and sinister," Loughran called for Federal legislation to protect the youth of the country from their influence.

British M. P. Promises Spanish Loyalists Aid

Madrid, Dec. 5 (AP).—Clement Atlee, opposition leader in Britain's House of Commons, today promised political aid to the Spanish government and voiced belief in eventual victory of the Madrid-Barcelona regime.

"Our Spanish comrades may rest assured we will do the utmost to help them politically," said Atlee speaking at a luncheon given by Gen. Jose Miaja, chief of the government's central defense forces.

House to Reveal Tax Relief Plan Before End of Special Session

Formal Reassurance to Business Promised by Committee Before Christmas; Action to Come on Bill Early in Next Session.

Continued from Page 1.

statement was planned about ten days ago, but was postponed following a conference of committee Democrats.

Committeemen preferred to wait until many of the complex and unsettled details of proposed changes in the undivided profits tax, the capital gains levy, and other revenue reforms have been fully worked out by the experts and tentatively approved.

Taxes to Be Modified.

Vinson believes alterations already agreed to by the group, and announced as they were made, should provide the necessary assurance that the taxes will be substantially modified, but believes some advantage may accrue from a summation of the committee's attitude.

High Administration officials privately have favored some open act of assurance, in lieu of immediate revision this session. A proposal attributed in the Senate to Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, of the Maritime Commission, favored publication of the joint attitude of Administration leaders, as reflected by Senate, House and Treasury officials, and even the White House.

Since Kennedy's proposal was broached, Chairman Pat Harrison, of the Senate Finance Committee, has gone on the radio and acknowledged the undivided profits tax and the capital gains levy as a "mistake." Harrison indorsed undivided profits tax modifications already proposed by the House tax sub-committee, and indicated the Senate Finance Committee may go further than the House group in capital gains tax easement.

Technical Barriers Stressed.

Technical barrires in the path of "overnight" action have been emphasized by both Harrison, and House Committee leaders, but all concerned have agreed to speed action as soon as a "well-considered" bill can be drafted. This means a revenue modifier at the outset of the January session. There is still a possibility that hearings will open on a formal tax draft in December.

Experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue are now on the last lap of the technical job of translating into bill form House committee changes already tentatively approved.

Chief difficulty—and an obstacle as yet unsolved—has been in working out so-called "notch" provisions, providing the transition from the tax on the $25,000 exemption class of corporations, to companies in the slightly higher earnings class.

The sub-committee already has agreed to exempt companies earning up to $25,000 from an undivided profits tax, and subject them to flat corporation taxes of 12½ to 14 per cent. On corporations earning over $25,000, the new plan would begin with a tax of 16 per cent on concerns distributing all of their earnings, and rise to only 20 per cent for corporations which distribute no dividends. The "notch" provisions now holding the committee's attention would soften the step-up between these two schedules of taxes.

Although the sub-committee has entered several other tax fields—has tightened and adjusted administrative provisions of the tax laws, has simplified and lowered exemptions on estate and gift taxes to the tune of $15,000,000 new revenue, and is now seeking means of reaching future issues of tax-exempt securities—the changes in the undivided profits tax and the capital gains levy are expected to emerge as its most significant work.

Immediate Action Sought.

These two important modifications—the one aimed at removing the stifling effect of the tax on the weak and struggling as well as growing corporations, and the other designed to shake loose some of the present shackles on flow of private capital—are expected to be stressed in the coming formal declaration of tax intentions.

Although tax concessions already promised by the House sub-committee have done much to stem strong demands in both houses for Congressional tax action in the special session, immediate action groups continue active in House and Senate. They insist that assurances given to date are not enough, and what business needs is actual legislative relief from taxes now.

The move may reach a head in the Senate in attempts to write general tax modifiers as riders either on the farm bill or on a minor revenue measure which has passed the House and is now on the Senate calendar. Senate leaders will refuse to yield time from a present heavy legislative schedule for consideration of a tax bill they insist the House must originate. Senate tax revisionists may attempt to make their proposal "germane" by moving to substitute the House farm bill for the controversial Senate farm measure. The House bill carries penalty tax features and the Senate business tax modifiers would be offered as amendments to these.

Anti-Propaganda Teaching Is Urged

Teaching of "propaganda analysis" in the public schools was advocated last night in a National Economic and Social Planning Association committee report.

The report also declared that it would take public regulation of trade, finance and production to make neutrality effective.

"Trade policy," said the report of that phase of neutrality, "should seek three ends. We should seek to prevent during a war abroad such a shrinkage of trade as would precipitate a domestic crisis . . . to prevent the growth of dependence upon the continuation of war trade or large financial interest in the outcome of the war . . . to curtail such types of expansion during the war as will accentuate the depression which is likely to follow the war."

Czech Trade Aides Here to Talk Pact

New York, Dec. 5 (AP).—A group of Czechoslovakian government officials arrived on the liner President Harding today to discuss a trade agreement with the United States which they hope will materially increase the $40,000,000 trade total between the two nations in 1936. They will go to Washington tomorrow.

A spokesman expressed hope the pact would restore to the 1929 level of about $20,000,000 Czechoslovakia's cotton imports from this country, which amounted to only $6,500,000 in 1936. Other important imports under consideration are machinery and automobiles.

Post Fund Gifts

The list of contributors to The Post's Christmas fund for needy families yesterday follows:

Receipts.	
Margaret R. Pendleton	$5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mrs. C. J. Brand	5.00
Mabel F. Bailey	5.00
Anonymous	2.00
B. B. W.	1.00
F. L. M.	1.00
Herbert M. Pasewalk	2.00
The Chasleton No. 406	1.00
M. M. Eliot	50.00
Anonymous	1.00
Temple Bailey	100.00
Louise Cabell	25.00
Mrs. Andrew Crouse	10.00
Anonymous	4.00
Rose Tehaan	5.00
Anonymous	20.00
Ellanor W. Wine	25.00
Mary N. S. Whiteley	5.00
Mrs. J. E. O'Donnell	45.00
Mrs. Perry Heath	5.00
	$332.00

644,692 Given Work in 1937, CCC Reports

Average of 2,069 Camps Operated During Year; Cost $396,500,000.

An average of 2,069 Civilian Conservation Corps camps were operated during the fiscal year 1937, with an average of 316,000 enrollees, according to the annual report of Director Robert Fechner to the President, made public today. The cost was approximately $396,500,000, including $22,230,012 paid as the salaries of U. S. Army Reserve officers on duty with the CCC.

In addition, operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps were carried on in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and on approximately 77 Indian reservations, states the report. The total average yearly employment, including all enrollees and nonenrolled personnel, was approximately 374,000 men.

644,692 Men Enrolled.

A total of 644,692 enrolled men participated in the Civilian Conservation Corps program during the fiscal year 1937 in the barrack camps in the United States. Of the average 2,069 camps some 1,493 were under the technical supervision of the Department of the Interior; 70 were under the technical supervision of the War Department (24 Corps of Engineers; 46 Military Reservations).

During the course of the fiscal year 1937, a total of 98,167 men left the CCC with honorable discharges prior to completing their terms of enrollment, to accept employment.

150 Types of Work Done.

Director Fechner cites among the more than 150 types of work undertaken the completion of these tasks:

"Forest trees planted, 365,233,500; forest stand improvement, acres, 335,295; fire hazard reduction, acres, 155,064; fire-fighting, man days, 1,047,227; truck trails, miles, 11,559; telephone lines, miles, 9,960; area treated in erosion control, acres, 933,482; check dams built, gully control, 1,081,931."

The reports also relates that in the Mississippi and Ohio Valley floods all other work was temporarily discontinued to permit every possible man and all available equipment and supplies to be placed at the disposal of the American Red Cross.

Hearing Opens Today On TVA Condemnation

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 5 (AP).—A three-man commission will open hearings tomorrow on a condemnation suit by the Tennessee Valley Authority against Senator George L. Berry and 29 others for mineral rights on the land inundated by Norris Lake.

After the TVA obtained title to thousands of acres in the basin behind Norris Dam, the former landholders entered claims for approximately $3,000,000 for marble and mineral leases. Senator Berry, with his partner, George Collins, of Frankfort, Ky., claimed their leases were worth about $1,600,000.

The Weather

Today's Sun and Tide Table

(Furnished by United States Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

			A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	7:14	High tide	9:54	10:13
Sun sets	4:46	Low tide	4:46	4:41

U. S. Dept. Agriculture—Weather Bureau. Washington, D. C., Sunday—7:30 P. M.

Forecast for District of Columbia—Cloudy and much colder, probably snow Monday morning, clearing and colder at night; Tuesday fair and continued cold; fresh northwest winds Monday.

For Maryland and Virginia—Snow flurries in the interior and rain, probably turning to snow on the coast, and much colder Monday and Monday night; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Conditions.

The Atlantic storm has moved northward and was centered Sunday evening about 42 degrees north latitude and 60 degrees west longitude, with lowest pressure about 29.20 inches. A disturbance which developed over the southern Appalachian region is moving northeastward with increasing intensity, Elkins, W. Va., 29.70 inches. Pressure is falling over the western Canadian Provinces, McMurray, 29.84 inches. Pressure continued high over southern Labrador, Cartwright 30.44 inches, and over the northern Plateau region, Boise, Idaho, 30.56 inches, while an extensive area of high pressure is moving southeastward over the Plains States and the Mississippi Valley, Devils Lake, N. Dak., 30.54 inches. During the last 24 hours there has been rather general precipitation in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and Southern Appalachian region and in portions of the Southern States. Much colder weather has overspread the Central Valleys and the Southern States, except the Florida Peninsula.

Local Weather Report.

Temperature—Midnight, 41; 2 a. m., 40; 4 a. m., 40; 6 a. m., 38; 8 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 41; 12 noon, 44; 2 p. m., 45; 4 p. m. 45; 6 p. m., 44; 8 p. m., 43; 10 p. m., 41. Highest, 45; lowest, 37. Relative humidity—7:30 a. m., 61; 1:30 p. m., 45; 7:30 p. m., 59. Rainfall (7::30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.), trace.

Departures From Normal.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1937, 490 degrees.

Deficiency of temperature since December 1, 1937 9 degrees.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1, 1937, 14.23 inches.

Deficiency of precipitation since December 1, 1937, .51 inch.

Temperature same late last year—Highest, 41; lowest, 31.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation during 24 hours ended 7:30 p. m. Sunday:

	Highest Sun.	Lowest Sat. night.	Sun. 7:30 p.m.	Rainfall.
Washington, D. C.	45	37	44	....
Asheville, N. C.	44	38	32	0.14
Atlanta, Ga.	46	46	32	0.10
Atlantic City, N. J.	46	34	44	....
Baltimore, Md.	44	38	42	....
Birmingham, Ala.	42	42	30	0.11
Bismarck, N. Dak.	8	—6	4	....
Boston, Mass.	38	14	34	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	36	34	32	0.09
Chicago, Ill.	20	18	14	0.01
Cincinnati, Ohio	30	30	22	0.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	12	30	....
Cleveland, Ohio	32	32	28	0.12
Dallas, Tex.	42	34	38	....
Davenport, Iowa	12	10	10	....
Denver, Colo.	38	24	36	....
Des Moines, Iowa	10	8	8	....
Detroit, Mich.	30	28	26	....
Duluth, Minn.	8	0	4	....
El Paso, Tex.	52	32	46	....
Galveston, Tex.	52	50	48	0.46
Helena, Mont.	44	26	44	....
Huron, S. Dak.	8	—4	4	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	22	24	18	0.02
Jacksonville, Fla.	62	44	48	0.13
Kansas City, Mo.	18	14	16	....
Little Rock, Ark.	36	32	32	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	80	62	76	....
Louisville, Ky.	30	30	20	0.04
Marquette, Mich.	20	18	20	0.38
Memphis, Tenn.	34	34	28	....
Miami, Fla.	72	58	68	....
Minneapolis-St. Paul	6	0	6	....
Mobile, Ala.	52	52	38	0.38
New Orleans, La.	50	50	44	0.61
New York, N. Y.	48	38	42	....
North Platte, Nebr.	38	12	32	....
Omaha, Nebr.	14	6	12	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	46	36	44	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	72	46	68	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	36	34	32	0.24
Portland, Me.	36	20	30	....
Portland, Oreg.	50	40	48	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	22	—4	20	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	46	26	40	....
St. Louis, Mo.	20	20	14	....
San Antonio, Tex.	52	44	48	....
San Diego, Calif.	76	50	68	....
San Francisco, Calif.	68	54	68	....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	40	20	34	....
Savannah, Ga.	60	44	46	0.06
Seattle, Wash.	48	40	46	....
Springfield, Ill.	18	18	10	....
Tampa, Fla.	66	50	60	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	42	40	36	....

Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson Began As Post Printer 48 Years Ago

Mrs. Nellie Wilson and son, Edward T. Wilson.

'Ed' Wilson, Mechanic for Paper, Follows in Footsteps of Mother, Who Was a Pioneer Linotype Operator.

Edward F. Wilson—they call him "Ed" in The Post composing room—is proud to follow in the footsteps of his mother.

It was 48 years ago when Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson, Ed's mother, first went to work for The Post. She operated one of the first linotype machines in the top floor composing room of the old Post building at Tenth and D streets.

Ed's father was a printer too, and worked for a time on The Post.

But it is Mrs. Wilson who recalls those old days. She is past 60 now and her health isn't what it used to be. There were few women in the printing end of newspapers during her time, said Mrs. Wilson.

"I am sure I am the only living woman who ever held such a position back in those days," she said. "The Post was a thriving newspaper and boasted the best mechanical equipment of the time. Naturally, being an employe, I read every word of The Post—and I still do."

Through influential members of The Post staff, Mrs. Wilson later received an appointment to the Government Printing Office. Patrick J. Haltigan, late reading clerk of the House of Representatives, also helped her to succeed in her chosen profession.

Her son, a veteran of the World War and holder of numerous awards for heroism in action, came to The Post 13 years ago. He is a machinist in the composing room. His knack of handling intricate type-setting machines, he admits, probably came from his mother and other members of the family who followed the newspaper printing trade.

As a member of the Thirty-third or "Prairie" Division, A. F. F., Ed Wilson was decorated by both the French and United States governments for gallantry in rescuing several comrades during a major engagement of the war.

Daily Legal Record

DISTRICT COURT.
MOTIONS ASSIGNMENT.
Justice D. W. O'Donoghue Presiding.

Cogito Construction Co. vs. M. A. Cargo Engineering Corporation. Attys., Swingle & Swingle—Wheatley.

Cruz vs. Cruz; rule.

McKelvey vs. McKelvey. Attys., Boykin, McArdle—Kaplan, Quinn.

Walker vs. Walker; rule.

Coggins vs. Wilson Lines, Inc. Attys., Gardiner—Baker and Tepper.

Fuschini vs. Fuschini; rule.

Colvin vs. Washington Properties, Inc. Attys., Duvall—Peelle, Lesh, Drain & Barnard.

Rochelli vs. Rochelli; rule.

Calfee vs. Calfee. Attys., Washington—Sherier.

Johnson vs. Johnson; rule.

Cono vs. Cono. Attys., Halper—Tendler.

Estate of Mellie F. Gentner; rule.

Shank vs. Shank. Attys., Kash—Gillman.

Cornett vs. Cornett. Atty., Smith.

Shinn vs. Shinn. Atty., Chalfetz.

Fritter vs. Fritter. Atty., Merrick.

Moore vs. Moore. Atty., Parker.

Law Assignment.

Same as yesterday.

Daily Assignment—Equity Cases.

Morrman Manufacturing Co. vs. Coe. Attys., E. D. Crummond—R. F. Whitehead.

Bowen et al. vs. Furman. Attys., Wheatley & Wheatley—C. T. Clayton.

Reynolds vs. Reynolds. Attys. Raymond Neudecker—T. E. Lodge.

Arlington Fairfax Railroad Co. vs. Elgin et al. Attys., Edmund Campbell—Elwood Seal, Lloyd B. Harrison (mandamus).

Prevost, Admr., vs. Morgantheau. Attys., Ashby Williams—Allen Krause (mandamus).

Hopewell vs. Hopewell. Attys., Philip Wagshal—G. A. Parker.

Fixsen vs. Fixsen. Attys., Harry Friedman—D. L. Riordan.

Needles vs. Nash et al. Attys., H. M. Goldstein, E. C. Kriz; H. F. Hawken—S. M. Boyd; R. L. Fowler.

Fisher, etc., vs. Hines. Attys., Max Miller—Howard Boyd.

Ryan vs. Wash. Prop. Inc. Attys., W. B. Thomas—Paul Lesh, B. S. Minor, Spencer Gordon.

Walter vs Walter. Attys. Raymond Neudecker—F. B. Hoffman.

Ward vs. Lane et al. Attys., W. J. Rowan—H. M. Welch, Milton Broome; Herbert Grossman.

Kuehling vs. Kuehling. Attys., M. G. Ehrlich—H. I. Quinn.

Clay vs. Clay. Attys., Gardiner & Earnest—W. E. Leahy.

Carter vs. Carter. Attys. N. A. Dobbins—E. P. Lovett.

Connor vs. Connor. Attys. M. I. Lewis—S. Grossberg; E. Desgres.

Nat'l. Eyesight Inst. vs. Farley. Attys. H. J. Donnelly, jr.—J. H. Fihelly.

Gregory vs. Gregory. Attys., R. A. Cusick—

Brewer vs. Brewer. Attys., M. F. Keogn—Franklin Yasmer.

Jamison vs. Jamison. Attys., Ray Neudecker—D. W. O'Donoghue, jr.

Quimado vs. Quimado. Attys., J. R. Quijano—Protas.

Feeney vs. Feeney. Attys., W. C. Burton—O'Shea, Burnett & Goldstein.

Doffermyle vs. Doffermyle. Attys., Fred Icenhower—H. M. Ammerman.

Smoot vs. Wilkinson vs. Wilinson. Attys., G. C. Gertman Labofish—E. C. Kriz, R. B. Dickey.

Repholtz vs. Repholtz. Attys., L. H. Shapiro—C. S. Lawrence.

Pickon et al vs. Earl et al. Attys. Labofish—Edmund Campbell.

Duehay, Admx vs. Acacia Mut. Life et al. Attys., J. L. Laskey—King & Nordlinger; Tobriner, Graham, Brez & Tobriner, Shirley, Faust & Wilson, W. J. Rowan; W. L. Browning.

Turner vs. Turner. Attys., L. A. Block—G. A. Parker.

Garnett vs. Garnett. Attys., E. H. Davis—Myer Pumps.

Morrison vs. Morrison. Attys., L. A. Block—C. K. Brown.

Atchison et al vs. Custom Built Homes et al. Attys., Friedlander & Silverman—W. M. Bastian, C. C. Caywood A. F. Adams; Dan Partridge & L. M. Denit, W. J. Rowan, Bowie & Stein, R. J. Rice; D. T. Doherty.

Summerhays vs. Coe. Attys., L. Townsend—R. F. Whitehead.

Adams vs. Adams. Attys., I. Ingham—Claude Thompson.

Beaman vs. Beaman. Attys., A. Yorke—A. Dougherty.

Haris vs. Harris. Attys., T. E. O'Connell—C. F. Johnson.

Brooke vs. Brooke. Attys., A. D. Smith—

Lawsuits.

Cary A. Hardee, receiver, vs. S. Stuart Poole; stock assessment, $380. Attys., Huston Thompson, Herbert S. Ward.

Edmond C. Fletcher vs. the Evening Star Newspaper Co.; damages, $200,000. Atty., in proper person.

Same vs. American Newspapers, Inc.; damages, $200,000. Atty., in proper person.

Edmond C. Fletcher vs. The Washington Post Publishing Co. et al.; damages, $200,000. Atty., in proper person.

Edmond C. Fletcher vs. Washington Daily News Co.; damages, $200,000. Atty., in proper person.

The Foxboro Co. vs. G. C. Hertz; replevin. Attys., Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lumbard, Henry C. Bond, Russell C. Jewell.

Edgar R. Conner vs. Noland Co., Inc.; damages, $5,000. Attys., Brashears, Townsend, O'Brien & Beasley.

Etta F. Bender vs. Eagle Transfer Co.; damages, $25,000. Attys., Adrian P. Fisher, Israel J. Mendelson.

August Bender vs. Eagle Transfer Co.; damages, $15,000. Atty., same.

Docketed Judgments.

Isadore Freund, Inc., vs. J. H. DeSibour et al.; judgment Municipal Court, $75.77. Atty., John B. Cullen.

Hugh Reilly Co. vs. Harman L. Gordon; judgment Municipal Court, $283.79. Atty., L. H. Mercier.

R. W. Conklin vs. Tracy U. Graff; judgment Municipal Court, $330. Atty., W. G. Warburton.

R. W. Conklin vs. Tracy U. Graff; judgment Municipal Court, $275. Atty., same.

The Peoples Fire Insurance Co. vs. John T. Stoneburner; judgment Municipal Court, $298.34. Atty., H. G. Warburton.

Charles Schwartz et al. vs. John Potanel; judgment Municipal Court, $195. Atty., William B. Wolf.

Mechanics' Liens.

Barber & Ross Co. vs. Paul P. Stone et al., 2525 34th st. se., $67.50.

Same vs. Victor G. Farrell et al., 3205 Gainsbille st. se., $33.75.

Same vs. Paul P. Stone et al., 2126 Branch ave. se., $22.50.

Same vs. Franklin T. Groves et al., 3936 First st. sw., $139.28.

A. Eberly's Sons, Inc., vs. William E. Henry et al., 1436 Montello ave. ne., $673.32.

Same vs. Waverly F. Woods et al., 88 R st. nw., $307.75.

Equity Suits.

Maria A. Dispenza vs. Commercial National Bank et al.; sub. trustee. Atty., Herman Miller.

Edith N. Black vs. Lula S. Duffy; sub. trustee. Attys., W. L. Gray, I. B. Yockelson.

Catherine M. Ginter vs. Harry J. Ginter; limited divorce. Atty., Albert A. Stern.

Associated Investment Co. vs. Herman J. Rucker et al.; foreclose line. Atty., William R. Lichtenberg.

Joseph L. Di Misa vs. Olive E. Di Misa; absolute divorce. Atty., Harold P. Ganss.

Dora Gray vs. Alexander Gray; absolute divorce. Atty., T. L. Dodson.

CIRCUIT COURT ONE.
Justice Dickinson—Lemon, Clerk.

Julian B. Cullins vs. Premier Cab Association et al.; verdict returned December 2 for plaintiff for $3,000.

Fay E. Lucas et al. vs. Raymond Paglicchini; jury sworn; respited until Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT TWO.
Justice Proctor—Goff, Clerk.

Ila Bender vs. District of Columbia; trial resumed; jury respited until Monday.

CIRCUIT COURT THREE.
Justice Luhring—Hamilton, Clerk.

George M. Pincuspy vs. Mildred Pincuspy; hearing resumed; submitted.

Lillie M. Langley vs. Capital Transit Co.; jury sworn; juror withdrawn; case passed.

EQUITY COURT ONE.
Chief Justice Wheat—Dertzbaugh, Clerk.

Fur Workers Union vs. International Fur Workers Union; hearing resumed; decree for injunction to be signed.

In re square 5486; hearing continued until December 7.

In re square 175; order overruling exception to verdict; appeal noted.

EQUITY COURT TWO.
Justice Bailey—Belew, Clerk.

No session.

EQUITY COURT THREE.
Justice Gordon—Watts, Clerk.

No session.

Lawsuits.

Elizabeth I. Messick vs. Frederick W. Landwehr; damages, $25,000. Attys., Bion B. Libby, James B. Burns.

Frederick T. B. Harris vs. Frederick W. Landwehr; damages, $10,000. Atty., same.

Mechanics' Liens.

Penn Electric Co., Inc., vs. Frank Beckert, 5617 Sherrier pl. nw., $90.

A. P. Woodson Co. vs. W. Ray Mathis, 111, 113, 117, 119, 121, 123 Hamilton st. nw., $172.19.

Equity Suits.

Heleven V. Hart vs. Leo J. Hart; limited divorce. Atty., C. V. Koons.

Carl H. Krause vs. Comm. Patents; letters patent. Atty., Spencer B. Michael.

The Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Frank A. Cardillo, etc.; injunction. Attys., Hogan, Donovan, Jones, Hartson & Guider.

C. I. O. Aide Asks Algic Defense Unit

New York, Dec. 5 (U.P.).—Joseph Curran, general organizer of the National Maritime Union, announced today he will ask the district committee of the N. M. U. to organize a Nation-wide "Algic defense committee," drawn from progressive trade unions.

The committee would defend 14 sailors of the S. S. Algic charged with mutiny while the vessel was at Montevideo, Uruguay, last September. Their trial is scheduled to begin at Baltimore December 13.

"These men are becoming the Tom Mooneys of the shipping industry," he said. "They are being victimized to help create sentiment for legislation at the special session of Congress which threatens to take away the organization rights of seamen and so is a threat to workers in other industries."

Alf Landon and Family Move to Colonial Home

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 5 (AP).—The Alf M. Landons moved into their large new Colonial-type suburban home here today.

The 1936 Republican Presidential candidate, Mrs. Landon and their children, Nancy Jo, John Cobb and Peggy Ann, took their first meal in the new home at noon.

Conradis Dies; D. C. Authority On Trade Law

Georgetown Graduate, 70, Wrote Juridical Book and Articles.

Charles Conradis, 70, long a Washington lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 3901 Connecticut avenue northwest.

The son of the late Henry and Emily Conradis, old Washington family, Mr. Conradis attended graded school here and was a graduate of the Spencerian Business College and Georgetown University.

Shortly after obtaining his law degree he moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he practiced law from 1894 to 1902. Moving again to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained from 1902 to 1911, Mr. Conradis specialized in corporation and interstate commerce laws.

During his career as a lawyer he served as vice president and general counsel of the Traffic Service Bureau; Washington representative for the St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad Co. and the East St. Louis, Columbia & Waterloo Railroad Co.; general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturing Bank and Commercial Stationers; general counsel for the Lithographers Cooperative Association and national councilor for the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Conradis wrote several articles on law and was the author of "Laws and Regulations Affecting the Transportation of Perishable Goods" in 1913.

He left a widow, Mrs. Adele L. Conradis, and a son, Albert E. Conradis, both of Washington.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow at the W. W. Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest. Burial will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mrs. Nina Stuart, Red Cross Patron, Dies at Hospital

Mrs. Nina Christian Stuart, 50, wife of Capt. Montgomery A. Stuart, U. S. N. Medical Corps, died yesterday at Washington Sanitarium.

Born in Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Stuart had lived in Washington at intervals since 1908. For several years she had been active in volunteer work for the American Red Cross here. Recently she had lived at 2230 California street northwest.

Mrs. Stuart had traveled extensixely, living in Panama for several years, and later at Port au Prince, Haiti, where her husband was in charge of the Public Health Service. From 1914 to 1916 Capt. Stuart was attached to the American Legation in Peiping, China. For the past two years Capt. Stuart has been stationed in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Navy Department.

Besides her husband she leaves a son, William Watson Stuart, Dartmouth College student, and a sister, Mrs. C. F. Williams, Norfolk, Va.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow in Fort Myer Chapel. Burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

D.C. Man Drowned When Automobile Topples in River

James S. Thomas, colored, 37, 1915 Sixth street northwest, was drowned early yesterday morning when he drove his automobile into the Potomac River at the foot of Second street southeast.

Dropping off the seawall into about 20 feet of water, the car disappeared under the surface. Cranes were brought from the Sewer Department but when the car was recovered, the man was slumped over the wheel dead.

Private J. C. McCrae, Marine guard at the Navy Yard, told police he saw the automobile going south on Second street and that a few minutes later heard the splash.

W. W. McChesney Rites to Be Today

Services for William Wells McChesney, 53, prominent contractor and builder, of Cottage City, Md., who died in Sibley Hospital, Washington, of heart trouble, will be held from Gasch's funeral home in Hyattsville today at 2 p. m. The Rev. Charles H. Cannon, of Warrenton, Va., formerly of Hyattsville, will officiate. Interment will be in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Mr. McChesney had resided in Hyattsville and vicinity virtually all his life and for the past 18 years had lived at Cottage City.

He leaves his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mabel Florence McMillan, of Riverdale; a daughter, Mrs. Emory Barnard, of Brentwood, and four sons, Norman W., Lloyd W., Willard S. and Alfred Earl McChesney, all of Cottage City. He also is survived by two sisters, Mrs. A. Eugene Burgess, of Hyattsville, and Mrs. William A. Iagar and a brother, Elmer S. McChesney, of University Park.

Kreisler Will Give Recital Tomorrow

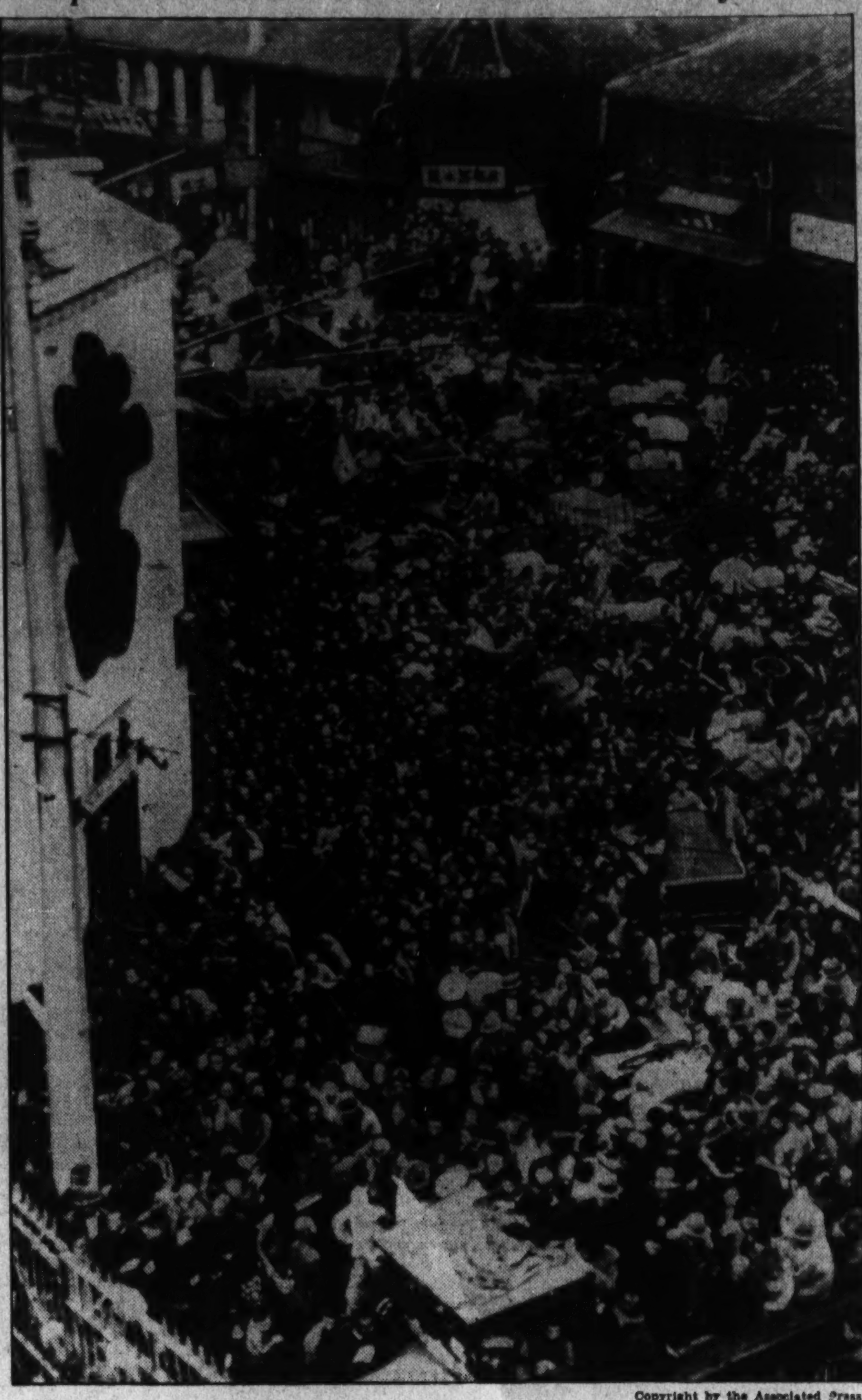
Fritz Kreisler will give his only Washington rectial of the season tomorrow evening in Constitutional Hall, under the management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey.

The principal work on his program is the Bruch G minor concerto. He will open the recital with his arrangement of Corelli's "La Folia," to be followed by the Bach E major prelude and gavotte for violin alone, and the Tartini-Kreisler fugue in A major. Other items include a Gluck selection, Kreisler's Sicilienne and Rigaudon, Cyril Scott's "Lotus Land," and transcriptions of a malaguena by Albeniz and a jota by De Falla.

3 Navy Fliers Injured In Philippines Crash

Manila, Dec. 5 (AP).—Three naval fliers of the U. S. S. Heron were injured seriously today when their amphibian plane crashed into a mountainside shortly after taking off from Baguio. Lieut. Pat Garton, Lieut. Comdr. George Henderson and Aviation Mechanic's Mate S. E. Moore were the victims.

Wirephoto: Terrified Crowd Finds Gates to Safety Barred



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Jammed in a street of Shanghai's Nantao section, these hundreds of Chinese fleeing before the relentless Japanese advance, found safety impossible at the last minute. They are shown here before the French Concession where heavy iron gates barred their way. Many were killed when they scattered as best they could in a rain of Japanese shells.

Realty Bonds Decline 15.3% In 11 Months

Theater Issues Rise, Hotel Apartments Drop in November.

New York, Dec. 5.—Real estate bonds declined fractionally during November, according to the index of 250 issues maintained by Eli T. Watson & Co. The average bid for the 250 issues declined from 40.9 on November 1 to 40.4 on November 30, an average loss of ½ a point and a percentage loss of less than 1¼ per cent. For the 11 months of 1937 to November 30, the average decline has amounted to 7.3 points and 15.3 per cent.

Although the general trend was slightly downward, 44 of the 250 issues registered advances for the month, while 87 showed declines, the balance remaining at their first of the month levels. Buying interest was more noticeable than has been the case for some months in the past, the currently depressed prices and resulting high yield available in realty bonds bringing out considerable speculative interest.

During November, theater issues showed an increase of almost a full point on the average, while hotel issues maintained levels approximately equal to the November prices. Apartment house issues were off an average of 0.6 point, office buildings declined 0.8 point, while apartment hotel issues showed the largest decline, being off an average of 1 full point. The 123 New York City issues included in the Watson index declined an average of ½ a point during November and for the 11-month period have declined 9.4 points for a percentage loss of 19.2 per cent from the January 2, 1937, figure.

Miami, Fla., issues are the only ones to show an average increase for the year 1937 to date, being up 3.3 per cent. Declines for the 11 months have been registered by Brooklyn issues, off an average of 22.8 per cent; Philadelphia, 18.6 per cent; Pittsburgh, 11.5 per cent; Westchester and Buffalo, 10.9 per cent; Boston, 8.9 per cent and Washington, D. C., 2 per cent.

Bankers to Fight McAdoo Measure

Under call of Luther Harr, chairman, the executive committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks will meet in the conference room of the FDIC today to draft a program to combat the McAdoo branch banking bill.

Dr. Harr, who is secretary of banking for Pennsylvania, will preside for the last time as head of the executive committee. He has been elected treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, which office he assumes on January 3. It was Dr. Harr who summoned the executive committee to Washington last spring to institute a campaign against the McAdoo proposal.

State banking heads maintain it will spell the doom of State that if the McAdoo bill is enacted banks.

The Market

By Carlton A. Shively
A Special Correspondent.

Market Rally Revives Business Hopes; Wall Street Looks for Relief.

New York, Dec. 5.—Industry entered the closing weeks of the year with more signs of depression than have been seen since the days of 1929-32, but general trade was held up by seasonal influences and most markets improved. The share market was rather dull, but prices at the worst were unsteady and at the best quite strong. At yesterday's close the price level was appreciably higher than that prevailing last week, although the surprisingly sharp rally of last Saturday did not fulfill the promise of a buoyant week.

Railroad shares were given a better tone on the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the railroads' petition for higher freight rates. The case was made perhaps too necessitous to put investors at ease, but the market came to take it for granted that relief would come and soon. The market hopes for at least a 10 per cent rise in freight rates, which may at least offset the effect of the current rapid fall in freight movement and enable the weaker roads to pull through another winter. Since the movement of the bulk of the freight carried by the railroads is now influenced by other than transportation costs, it is doubtful if, for a while at least, higher rates would hasten a decline or hold back a recovery in industry.

Utility Policy Fluctuates.

Those optimistically inclined also took hope from the reports of the White House conference on public utilities. It is obvious that President Roosevelt would like the aid of the utility industry in restoring business confidence through inauguration of a huge improvement and expansion program, but the conflicting reports on his stand make it doubtful if he has yet fully decided to give the utilities something more than a breathing spell. Share prices for most of them were little more than steady.

So far as the market's reaction was concerned, early in the week hope for a revival in building construction, which now seems to be occupying more attention from Government than is the farm question and the wages-hours scheme, overshadowed anxiety on other scores. Most of the building stocks, including the steels, coppers and materials, rallied briskly. Later the enthusiasm for them was checked somewhat. The damper came partly from the suggestion of the President that the Government sharply curtail its proposed expenditures on roads and other public construction in the interest of the budget, partly from the continued lack of any movement toward lower wage costs in building and partly from a more pessimistic realization that the chief drawback to building is not the availability of cheap credit. So far the Government's efforts are directed solely toward easier loans, leaving, in the words of the President, "industry and labor" to work out the matter of wages and materials cost.

Press for Inflation.

The pressure of growing unemployment and the certainty that tax collections on individual and corporation profits next year will suffer from the current deflation of profits in all probability will loosen the brakes which the Government has been setting upon business enterprises. Meanwhile, for better or worse, the growth of sentiment in favor of balancing the Federal budget is bound to be retarded as cries for help increase and as prices decline. There is better than an even chance that the same medicine will be given this time as seemed so efficacious to the doctors in 1933.

On balance, in spite of the current unfavorable aspect of business statistics, the markets seem to have more in their favor, on short term, than against them. A good deal of business recession has been discounted, for with the 8 per cent decline in stocks last month the fall since the turn last spring has been as great as that accompanying or preceding any depression. A short period of stability and especially in commodities, which hardened a little last week in the futures markets, might well encourage new buying. Inventories since last spring have been deeply cut and that process cannot go on much longer.

Canadian Financing Sets 5-Year Peak

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Canadian government, provincial and municipal financiang for November amounted to $210,016,217, and was the largest for that month in any of the last five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All the financing during the month was placed in the Canadian market, the largest issues being $100,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds and $50,000,000 of Treasury bills, both of which were for refunding purposes.

Bridges Urges G. O. P. to Save U.S. Democracy

Seeks Aggressive Action; Calls Court Plan Revolt 'Manna' for Party.

Continued from Page 1.

five games, went to Isaac H. York, a Washnigton man. He scored 58.7 points to edge out Mrs. Bolivar Lloyd, who registered a total of 57.9.

Because of a mix-up in numbers assigned to the entrants, officials, players and audience believed for a time that the new open pair champions were two unknowns, Winfield Towne and Paul McNulty, of Boston, Mass. Neither had played in a major tournament and when the revised ranking was posted were found to have finished farther down the list.

90 Pairs in Matches.

Over 90 pairs competed in the match and it took four sessions of play to determine the winners. Two qualifying rounds were held on Saturday, after which the field was reduced to 56 pairs for the semifinal. Another elimination then took place; 32 seeded pairs, all head-liners, fought it out to the last point on the last board.

Beside the leaders, six Washington partnerships made the finals. They were McIntyre and Thurtell, Mrs. Daisy H. Mott and George Kennedy, Alfred Stidham and Benton Brooks, Mrs. James H. Lemon and L. R. Watson, jr., and Mrs. W. R. West and Mrs. Eugene Nolan.

The amateur event was played in two rounds yesterday, a qualifying session in which 57 pairs entered and a final round with 28 pairs of finalists. A 90-point carry-over was divided among the contestants. Capt. V. de Sveshnikoff and Herbert Brett entered with the maximum of 20 points. Seven other local pairs survived to the finals. They were Wayne Evans and Edgar Perkins, Mrs. T. M. Boyle and Col. E. B. Gray, Mrs. Evelyn Woodside and John Donnelly, Maj. and Mrs. Charles Brice, Miss Frances Skelly and Bruce Gore, and William Cheeks and James Sourilas.

Meanwhile, players in the daily open games were hotly contesting for the vice president's plaque, the award for the highest individual score in five open games.

The national tournament broke all records for attendance. A total of over 800 individual players participated. The total of entries runs into the thousands. Records were broken in the open pair championship, women's team championship, national amateur championship, and the attendance at single-session games. An endurance record also should be compiled. Some participants played right through from the opening event on Monday evening until Sunday night. They averaged about 12 hours of play each day—an approximate total of 300 hours.

Dow-Jones Bonds.

By the United Press.

New York, Dec. 4.

40 bonds	93.44	+0.20
10 first rails	103.30	+0.18
10 second rails	62.84	+0.36
10 utilities	103.54	—0.03
10 industrials	103.99	+0.11

D. C. Securities.

(Reported by Johnston, Lemon & Co.) Saturday's closing bid and asked quotations on Washington securities which are traded over-the-counter follow:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barber & Ross, deb. 4s. 1945	85	90
Con. Title Co., Inc., 6s. 1951	100	....
D. C. Paper Mill 1st 3s. 1946	25	....
Hamilton R. Corp. 1st 5s. 1945	94	97
Mayflower Hotel 1st 5s. 1950	74½	77
Natl. Press Bldg., 1st 3-5s. '50	80¾	84
Racquet Club 1st 5s. 1945	44	....
Riverside Apts. 1st 7s. 1932	96	100½
Wash. Auditorium 1st 6s. '44	70	80
Wash. Properties, Inc., 7s. '52	44¼	46¾

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anacostia Bank	150	....
Anacostia Finance	¾	....
Barber & Ross, pf. (new)	7	....
City Bank	16	19
Columbia National Bank	300	....
Con. Title Corp. pf.	40	47
Con. Title Corp., com.	6½	10
East Washington Sav. Bk.	14½	....
Federal American Co., pf.	32	....
Federal American Co., com.	1½	....
Hamilton National Bank	28½	31
International Finance Units	13	....
Lincoln Hall Associates	75	....
Merch Trans & Storage pfd.	17	....
Merch Trans & Storage com.	1	....
National Capital Insurance	14	....
Natl Mort & Invest pfd	1¾	2¾
National Metropolitan Bank	240	270
Raleigh Hotel com	....	33
Real Est Mort Guar com.	1½	....
Security Savings & Comcl.	142	175
South Oxygen Co (new com)	30	....
Union Finance Units	23	....
Union Trust Co.	85	100
Wash Baseball Club	41	....
Wash Convention Hall pfd.	88	....
Wash Properties, Inc v.t.c.	1	2

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Many Notables Attend Tea Given by Blair Bannisters

Party-Shy Senator Glass Is Much in Evidence at Sister and Brother-in-Law's Party; Four Cabinet Wives Present at Affair.

When Senator Carter Glass attends a party, that's news. The distinguished Virginian belongs to the John Nance Garner-Cordell Hull school of thought which does not believe in taking much part in the social whirl of the Capital.

Yesterday afternoon, however, Senator Glass was very much present at the tea given by his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Bannister. Mrs. Bannister, as stanch a Democrat as her brother, is Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and there were enough political celebrities there to have made a cameraman's field day—if there had been any cameramen.

The Cabinet was represented by no less than four of its ladies—Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, whose husband is Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, wife of the Attorney General, and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper, wife of the Secretary of Commerce. Mrs. Cummings wore a mink coat over her black satin frock, and Mrs. Morgenthau topped off her black and white print with a sealskin jacket.

Up from Virginia for the occasion was the hostess' sister, Dr. Meta Glass, president of Sweetbriar College, who stood in the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Bannister. Also welcoming the guests was their daughter, Miss Margaret Bannister, who wore a long gray gown with touches of red at the neck and waistline.

Several women distinguished in official life poured tea or served punch during the afternoon, among them Mrs. Wayne Chatfield Taylor, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Representative Caroline O'Day, whose smart black frock was trimmed with a touch of green at the neck; Mrs. Benton McMillan, Civil Service Commissioner; Mrs. Harry W. (Emily Newell) Blair; Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Mrs. J. Fred Essary, who wore a black caracul coat and a hat trimmed with that fur; Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, active in the Woman's National Democratic Club; Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell, Mrs. Hugo Black, Mrs. James M. Helm, Miss Molly Dewson, only woman member of the Social Security Board; Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard, president of the Woman's National Democratic Club; Mrs. George C. Thorpe, Mrs. Thomas Armat, Mrs. Bulkley Griffin, Mrs. Rachel Wood, and Mrs. Rolfe Bolling.

About 300 people were invited, but fortunately they did not all come at once, so there was plenty of room for all in the Bannister apartment at Stoneleigh Court. The dining room table had a vase of calla lilies in the middle and smaller vases of pale pink roses were placed here and there. The refreshments served included tea, coffee, piping hot biscuits with little pieces of ham inside, and sandwiches of meat and cheese.

Among the many guests were Mrs. George Barnett, who wore a black frock with short sleeves made of white sequins, and a black hat with a veil; Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Taliaferro, Gibbs Baker, a cousin of the Bannisters; Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator Sheppard; Senator King, Mr. and Mrs. William Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, jr., Mrs. Mary Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, Mrs. Harry Flood and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Emily Flood, both in black; Mr. and Mrs. John Herrick—she is Genevieve Forbes Herrick, famous newspaperwoman; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mark Bristol and Senator Joseph Guffey with his three sisters, the Misses Guffey and Mrs. Carroll Miller.

Parties Given By Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Meredith

Mrs. Louis Johnson Assists Wife of Chief of Staff at Fort Myer.

Among the many parties given yesterday in the Capital was an "at home" held by Mrs. Malin Craig, wife of the Army Chief of Staff, in their quarters at Fort Myer. Also entertaining was Mrs. Edwin T. Meredith, who asked a few friends in to meet Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dunstan, of London and Tunis, who are spending the week-end with her.

Mrs. Craig was assisted yesterday by Mrs. Louis Johnson, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Morris Sheppard, wife of Senator Sheppard; Mrs. Edgar P. Conley, Mrs. Upton Birnie, Mrs. Archibald H. Sutherland, Mrs. George R. Spalding, Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser and Mrs. William Bryden, wife of Brig. Gen. Bryden, of Fort Meade.

The living room was decorated with vases of chrysanthemums in shades of rust and gold, and the tea table was centered with pink roses.

Presiding at Mrs. Meredith's tea table yesterday were her daughter, Mrs. Fred Bohen, and Mrs. Russell Reel, of Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. Meredith, jr., and Count Robert de Buisseret are also members of the house party which Mrs. Meredith is now entertaining.

Bachelors' Ball Will Lure Debs

Celebrated Cotillion Scheduled Tonight at Baltimore.

Seventy-four chosen debutantes from several cities are making excited preparations for the Bachelors' Cotillon, to be held tonight at Baltimore. This is one of the few social functions which has not changed with the years.

In 1796, the First Monday German, technical name of the ball, was held in the Indian Queen Tavern. Tonight it will be in the Lyric Theater. But the rules against smoking, the mild punch, the decorative strands of smilax, will be unchanged. Only the St. Cecelia's cotillon at Charleston, S. C., has a longer history.

Because it is exclusive, the cotillon attracts many out-of-town debutantes who want to enter the social life under its auspices. Of tomorrow's crop of 74 girls, 28 will be from outside Baltimore.

All will find customs polished by generations. During the depression, in 1932, the customs beat off their last serious attack—men wanted to wear dinner jackets to the ball.

After the first gasping surprise, the subject was not mentioned again.

French Attache Plans Luncheon

Jules Henry to Entertain After Dedication of War Memorial.

The Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, Jules Henry, will give a luncheon today in honor of Gen. Count Adelbert de Chambrun, Countess de Chambrun and Gen. John J. Pershing. Countess de Chambrun is a sister of the late Nicholas Longworth, and she and the general are staying with Mrs. Longworth here while the Countess does further research work on Shakespeare at the Folger Library.

Today's luncheon will follow the dedication of a memorial to Lieut. Norman Prince, the first soldier in the United States forces to die in France during the World War. The dedication will take place in St. John's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral.

Gen. Pershing entertained at a luncheon yesterday in honor of Count and Countess de Chambrun.

Large Tea Given By Mrs. Woodson

Affair Is Given at Klingle Road Residence of the Hostess.

Mrs. Eugene Woodson entertained at a large tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 3245 Klingle road. She was gowned for the occasion in a frock of ice-blue satin made with a bouffant skirt and a brief jacket. Her daughter, Mrs. Lambert Jones, chose a gown of green and silver lame.

Assisting the hostess during the afternoon were Mrs. W. W. Howes, Mrs. Harllee Branch, Mrs. Julian Friant, Mrs. Edward Stitt, Mrs. Wall Doxey, Mrs. William Eugene Elliott, Mrs. J. Clinton Tribby, Mrs. Elizabeth Small, of Corinth, Miss.; Miss Caroline Elsie Wadden, Miss Cynthia Hill, Mrs. Devereaux Green, Mrs. John A. Hallowell, Mrs. Harold Ogden Smith and Mrs. William Foster.

Sale for Veterans Is Held Today in Alexandria Home

The home of the late Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, 408 Duke street, Alexandria, now the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Reba Barrett Smith, will be opened this afternoon for annual exhibition and sale of articles made by disabled veterans.

Dr. Barrett, although she is best known as one of the founders of the national Florence Crittenton Mission, also was national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, department president in Virginia and unit president in Alexandria. Many of her Washington friends welcome the opportunity of attending the annual tea in her old home and buying the beautiful things made by disabled veterans. This year, for the first time, articles from the National Disabled Ex-Servicemens' Exchange at Boston will be handled in addition to those made by the men in the Veterans' Hospital in Virginia. There will also be articles made by disabled veterans who have privately established little businesses which support them and their families.

The sale will include hand-tooled book-ends, portfolios, desk sets and boxes; handwoven wool and linen baby blankets, couch throws, scarfs, shawls, bags and purses; silver, pewter, copper, brasswork and wrought iron.

Miss Katherine V. Parker is president of the exchange in Boston and Mrs. Lars Anderson and Mrs. Timothee Adamowski are vice presidents.

Ohio Society Meeting Set for Next Monday

The Ohio Society, of which Senator Robert J. Bulkley is president, will have a series of meetings for the coming season to be held at 8:30 o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh. The first will be next Monday, the second on January 29, McKinley's birthday, and the third on March, 14, Earnest H. Van Fossan, chairman of the governing committee, has announced.

Strickland Gillilan, Ohio's humorist, philosopher and poet, will entertain at the first meeting. Mr. Gillilan will present a "country school" at which there will be an old fashioned "spelling bee," and the historical highlights of Ohio will be brought out by questions.

Newest Hostess in Diplomatic Group

Hessler-Henderson.

MRS. E. N. R. TRENTHAM, wife of the Financial Counselor of the British Embassy. The former Miss Mary Dobbin, of Newfoundland, whose marriage took place several weeks ago. She will entertain with her husband on Saturday at a cocktail party at the Mayflower.

California Society Launches Its Sunday Breakfast Series

J. F. T. O'Connor Presides; Representative Scott and Bride Are Among Guests; Community Singing Features Program.

By Jessie Ash Arndt.

The Post Club Editor.

The first of the Sunday breakfasts of the California State Society was held yesterday morning at the Shoreham Hotel with more than 80 native sons and daughters present. J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency and president of the society, presided.

There was no set program for the occasion which was designed primarily as a reunion meeting for members who had not seen each other since the final party last season. Mr. O'Connor, as usual, entertained the guests with amusing stories during the course of the breakfast. He introduced those at the head table, among whom were Representative Byron Scott and his bride. Mrs. Scott wore a smart costume of black, her dress with a high neck, trimmed in a narrow band of gold and her hat, wide-brimmed, with a peaked crown.

Representative Scott made a brief talk, calling attention to the fact that April 30 had been announced as the date of the last spring party of the society, and speculating on whether or not it could be counted on as a possible closing date for Congress—a point in his remarks at which there was laughter and applause.

Others at the head table who were introduced included Mrs. Frank Buck and Mrs. Charles J. Colden, both wives of members of the California Congressional delegation; Miss Evelyn Adams, recorder of the Land Office; Miss Dorothy Picton-Jones, a London journalist, now visiting in Washington, and Liam Lenihan, who made a short talk in behalf of support for the school-lunch fund.

Other affairs are a dance schedcluded Mrs. Carroll Stewart, of the Veterans' Board of Appeals; Miss Vera Ward and Justise Wardell.

There was community singing for which Miss Clara G. Humphries, a guest from Pennsylvania, accompanied at the piano. "My Wild Irish Rose" and "Home on the Range" scored higher in volume and performance than "California, Here I Come"—but the Californians promised to do better next time.

Mrs. Dorothy Harper was in charge of arrangements for the breakfast and will take reservations for that on January 2 which is expected to be one of the largest parties of the society's season.

Other offairs are a dance scheduled for Monday, January 17; a breakfast, February 20; a dance, March 16; a breakfast, April 17, and a dance, April 30.

The youngest of the "native daughters' present yesterday was little Miss Phyllis Dodson, aged 7, who was there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip F. Dodson. They have been in Washington since last July, when Mr. Dodson received an appointment in the Department of Justice.

Mrs. Hurley in New York.

Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, wife of the former Secretary of War, is at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, for several days. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Patricia Hurley.

Today's Calendar

St. Gertrude's Guild—Card party, Wardman Park Hotel. holds election of officers.

D. of A.—D. C. State Council, State Councilor Viola Henley and staff officers pay annual visit to Eagle Council, No. 24, 2407 Minnesota avenue southeast, 8 p. m.

Woodrow Wilson Home and School Association—Dr. Paul Pepenoe addresses meeting, 8 p. m., at school auditorium.

League of Republican Women—Monthly meeting, 2:30, Mayflower Hotel. Mrs. Henry Caraway, speaker.

Women's City Club—Spanish class at 5 p. m.; French table, 6 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.—Membership committee meets, 10 a. m.; chapter council meets, 11 o'clock; executive board of the Professional Writers Club meets, 7:30 p. m.

Woman's National Democratic Club—Luncheon, 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. Charles J. Colden, speaker.

Twentieth Century Club—International Outlook Section meets at Y. W. C. A., 2:30. Mrs. Philip Sydney Smith speaks on "Russia: Russians; Russian."

A. A. U. W.—Washington Branch, mixed chorus of American University sings Christmas carols at tea.

Chevy Chase Woman's Club—Social section, business meeting at the home of Mrs. Willford C. Taylor, 10 Williams lane, Maryland, 11 a. m.

P.-T. A.—Powell elementary, executive meeting, 1:15 p. m.; Whittier, executive board meeting, 1:15; Keene board meeting, 1:30 p. m.; Edmonds-Maury, executive board meeting, 1:30 p. m.; Langley Junior High, executive board meeting, 1:30 p. m.; Bowen-Greenleaf, executive meeting, 3 p. m.

D. A. R.—Americanization school bazaar, Tenth and H streets, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; State executive committee, United States Chamber of Commerce, 7:30 p. m.; Patriots' Memorial Chapter meets at Y. W. C. A.

Virginia State Society—Dance and installation of new officers, Willard Hotel, 9 p. m.

American University Woman's Guild—Book Review Section holds second meeting at the home of Mrs. George B. Woods, 4331 Cathedral avenue.

National Cathedral School Alumnae Association—Washington Chapter meeting and tea at school, 3 to 6 p. m.

Petworth Woman's Club—Parliamentary group, 7 p. m., Petworth School library. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, leader; regular club meeting, 8 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Are Honored at Tea

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hosts to AP Executive.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Price, who formerly resided in Washington, were guests of honor at a tea given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Montgomery at the Washington Golf and Country Club. Mr. Price, one of the executive editors of the Associated Press, was transferred to New York from the Capital about a year ago.

Assisting the hostess yesterday were Mrs. T. M. Nevius, Mrs. Norman Baxter, Mrs. James L. Wright, Mrs. Ben Lambe, Miss Sally Lambe, Mrs. James Stuart Richardson and Mrs. James William Bryan.

Miss Strayer to Speak.

Martha Strayer, prominent newspaperwoman of Washington and former president of the Women's National Press Club, will be the guest speaker at the dinner meeting of the Washington Chapter, Randolph-Macon Alumnae, at the Women's City Club tomorrow night. By special request, motion pictures of campus life shown at the November meeting of the chapter will be repeated.

Sorority Groups Give Breakfast

Mrs. William Husband and Mrs. Frank Towey Among Guests.

A gay and enthusiastic group representing over a third of Alpha Delta Pi's 56 chapters gathered yesterday morning for breakfast at the Iron Gate Inn on N street.

Among those present was Mrs. William Husband, whose husband has recently been appointed to the Home Loan Bank Board. Mrs. Husband, who is a member of Alpha Delta Pi from Ohio Wesleyan University, wore a black costume becoming to her blonde beauty. Mrs. Frank Towey, wife of Representative Towey, of New Jersey, was dressed in a smart outfit of bright blue rabbit's wool, with hat to match. Representative and Mrs. Towey arrived in Washington for the opening of Congress several weeks ago from an extended trip through the West, returning by boat through the Panama Canal. Mrs. Towey was affiliated with Alpha Delta Pi at Washintgon State College and the University of California, where she was graduated.

Mrs. Graeme Bannerman, the president of the Washington Alumnae Association, presided at the short business meeting which followed the breakfast and introduced Miss Maxine Mitchell, of the active chapter at George Washington University, who gave several amusing dramatic readings. Mrs. Bannerman was strikingly dressed in green suede cloth, with which she wore accessories of dark gray. Mrs. George B. Martin wore a becoming black dress trimmed with aquamarine crepe.

Among the others present were Mrs. Willoughby Offley, Mrs. William B. Snow, Mrs. William Merrill, of Baltimore; Mrs. Noble Boaz, Mrs. Francis LeSourd, Mrs. James Hobbs, Mrs. Richard Fourchy, Miss Jacquelyn Pringle, Miss Elizabeth Rees, who was in charge of the affair; Miss Marian Doyle, Mrs. William Bonneville, Mrs. Jason R. Swallen, Mrs. F. N. Hearn, Mrs. Gladys Campbell, Miss Gaiselle Kerner, Miss Betty Hartung, Miss Janice Hale, Miss Kathryn Campbell, Miss Mary Fulgham, Miss Helen Newton, Miss Evelyn Kerr, Mrs. Willard La Rosa, Mrs. J. S. Kendrick, Miss Elsa Johnson, Mrs. James R. Kirkland, Miss Ann Burger, Miss Marion Drown, Mrs. Hulbert Bisselle, Mrs. Herbert Angel, Miss Louise Carter, Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, Miss Kay Brake, Mrs. George Linkins, Miss Rebecca St. Clair, Miss Wilhelmina Paylor, Miss Bertha Lockhart, Mrs. J. McKenny Berry, Miss Marie Curley, Miss Virginia Baughman, Miss Dorothy Carr, Miss Ethel Nelson, Mrs. E. W. Clendenin, Mrs. Perrin Lowney and Miss Peggy Rucker.

Tuckermans Give Tea and a Dinner For 2 Debutantes

Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman and her daughter, Miss Alice Noel Tuckerman, entertained at two parties yesterday for two debutantes. They gave a tea in the afternoon for Miss Caroline Cecil, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Cecil, and an informal dinner later for Miss Anne Mahoney, daughter of the First Secretary of the Canadian Legation, Merchant Mahoney.

Assisting in the afternoon were several postdebutantes, including Miss Anne Child, Miss Ethel Worthington and Miss Eleanor Flood.

Pan American Medical Society Honored at Mexican Embassy

Latin Diplomats Turn Out for Reception by Envoy, Who Is President of Washington Chapter, and Senora de Castillo Najeva.

A brilliant reception, beginning at 10 o'clock, was held last evening at the Mexican Embassy on Sixteenth street. The function followed a meeting of the Washington chapter of the Pan American Medical Society, of which the American Ambassador, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, is president.

The entire Latin-American Diplomatic Corps had been invited to the party, and nearly every one of them showed up to do members of the society honor. The embassy had been decorated lavishly with autumn flowers in white and yellow. A Spanish orchestra played snappy rumbas and tangoes, and it was well after midnight before the ballroom was emptied.

Senora de Castillo Najera received with her husband at the head of the imposing stairway. She was gowned in a frock of purple and white, simply cut, with a decollete shoulder line.

Buffets plentifully stocked with food had been set up in the dining room, each table centered with an attractive floral arrangement. The dishes served included many from Mexican and Spanish recipes—spicy chile con carne and others.

Among those who attended the reception were the Ambassador of Peru, Manuel de Freyre y Santander; the Chilean Ambassador, Manuel Trucco, with his daughters, the Senoritas Marta, Rebeca, and Graciela Trucco; the Minister of the Dominican Republic and Senora de Pastorize, and the Minister of Guatemala and Senora de Recinos. The latter was bidding au revoir to many of her friends, as she sails December 14 to spend the winter in Guatemala.

Others present were the Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Embassy and Senora de Baron; the Minister of Colombia and Senora de Lopez; the Minister of Bolivia and Senora de Guachalla, the Minister of Venezuela, Dr. Diognese Escalante, and several members of the Latin American Division of the State Department. From residential society came Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Grosner, Mrs. Mark Schapiro, her son, Mark Schapiro, jr., and many others.

At the meeting of doctors which preceded the reception, several movies were shown of scenes in Brazil, Mexico and Chile.

* * * *

Mrs. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of her daughter, Miss Jean Hewitt, who is doing settlement work at Friendship House this winter.

* * * *

Mrs. Carl T. Ruth is making her home at the Wardman Park Hotel at the present time.

* * * *

Lieut. Howard Snyder, of Fort Benning, Ga., is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Howard Snyder, for the holiday season.

* * * *

Mrs. M. M. Crowley, sr., of St. Louis, has arrived in Washington accompanied by Mrs. A. J. Shores, of Minneapolis, and they have taken an apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel. They will make their home there during the coming season.

Many From D.C. Attend Miami's Aviation Dance

Embassy Officials, Army Officers and Others Are Present at Ball.

Many prominent in Washington society attended the tenth annual aviation ball Saturday evening at the Miami Biltmore Country Club in Miami, Fla., following the annual all-American air maneuvers in that city.

Among the embassy officials who went to Florida to see the show and later attended the ball were Group Capt. G. C. Pirie, Air Attache of the British Embassy; Group Capt. Alfredo Puga, Air Attache of the Chilean Embassy, and Maj. Armando Revoredo, Air Commander of the Peruvian Embassy.

Other guests from Washington were Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau; Lieut. Col. Gerald M. Brower, Maj. William J. McKiernan, Joseph Lynch, Eugene Vidal, former head of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce; Ira C. Eaken and Charles E. Parker.

Mrs. Howard to Lecture.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of All Souls Unitarian Church will sponsor a current events lecture tonight at 8 o'clock by Georgette Ross Howard. The program will be in Pierce Hall, at Sixteenth and Harvard streets.

Society Groups To See Showing Of Lorentz Film

Congress and Diplomatic Leaders Are Invited to 'The River' Piemrere.

Leaders in Congressional and diplomatic circles have been invited to attend the national premiere of "The River," a documentary film whitten and directed by Pare Lorentz for the Farm Security Administration. The show will take place tomorrow evening at the Rialto Theater.

Among the diplomats who expect to be present are the Ambassador of Chile, Don Manuel Trucco; the Polish Ambassador, Count Jerzy Potocki; the Ambassador of Mexico, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera; the Minister of Albania, Faik Konitza; the Latvian Minister, Dr. Alfred Bilmanis; the Minister of Switzerland, Marc Peter; the Minister of the Irish Free State, Michael MacWhite, and the Minister of El Salvador, Dr. Hector David Castro.

From Congressional circles are invited Senators James E. Murray, Robert J. Bulkley, Warren R. Austin, M. M. Neely, F. Ryan Duffy, Elbert D. Thomas, George McGill, J. P. Pope, Theodore F. Green, Edwin C. Johnson, Clyde L. Herring, Guy M. Gillette, and Ernest Lundeen. Also Representatives Bertrand H. Snell, John J. Boylan, Stephen W. Gambrill, Henry Ellenbogen, U. S. Guyer, Fred Biermann, Mary T. Norton, Sol Bloom, C. Jasper Bell, and many others.

Mr. Brady Weds Miss Aldridge

Quiet Ceremony Takes Place at Home of Her Cousin, Dean Taliaferro.

Miss Cornelia Ward Aldridge, daughter of Mrs. John Aldridge, of Bladensfield, Richmond County, Va., was married Saturday in a quiet ceremony to John Bradley Brady, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. John Bradley Brady, of Georgetown. The ceremony took place at the home of her cousins, Dean and Mrs. Thomas H. Taliaferro, of Washington, the Rev. Father Devereux, of Georgetown University officiating. Only the immediate families and a few close friends were present.

After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Brady will reside in Washington. Among out-of-town guests at their wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rumford, Dr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Ferry and Miss Mary Ward Burr, of Baltimore; Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh and Henry Fitzhugh, jr., of Westminster, Md., and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fitzhugh, of Prince George's County, Md.

Hunt Set Asked To Modern Art Museum Exhibit

Warrenton and Middleburg Folk Asked to Affair Next Sunday.

The second exhibtion at the Washington gallery of the Museum of Modern Art will be featured by the usual round of luncheons and dinners on Sunday, the day of the preview. Since the exhibit will include hunting prints, many from Warrenton and Middleburg society have been invited to come to the Capital for these parties.

Mr. and Mrs. George Angus Garrett will entertain at luncheon on Sunday, and their guests will include many from nearby Virginia and Maryland and a number from Baltimore. Others who will be hosts at luncheon on Sunday are Maj. and Mrs. Henry Leonard, Mrs. Frank A. West, Mr. and Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Mr. and Mrs. David Edward Finely.

Mrs. Dwight Davis, chairman of the gallery, will return on Thursday or Friday from a shooting trip to her plantation in Tallahassee, Fla. Among those expected to come from Virginia for the preview are Thomas Leiter and Mr. and Mrs. Houghton Metcalf, who have loaned paintings; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bealle Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William C Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Filley, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper and Baron and Baroness d'Eperemesnil.

Ball of Nations Is Slated Jan. 7

Lady Lindsay Heads List of Patronesses for Second Annual Event.

Lady Lindsay, wife of the British Ambassador, heads the list of honorary patronesses for the second annual Ball of the Nations to be held at the Mayflower Hotel Friday evening January 7. Wives of all envoys representing their countries here are included in this list, the first time the entire Diplomatic Corps has sponsored such an event.

Given under the auspices of the Hall of Nations committee of American University, of which Col. Henry L. Stimson is chairman, proceeds of the ball will be devoted toward the fund for bringing fellows and junior government officials from foreign countries to Washington for graduate study.

Mrs. Howell Moorhead has accepted the chairmanship of the ball this year, carrying on the work initiated by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, United States Minister to Norway, as chairman last year. Mrs. L. Corrin Strong, as chairman of the entertainment committee for the ball, is arranging for a special program of delightful features.

The program of the Hall of Nations at the American University Graduate School is designed to promote cultural relations between the United States and other nations by bringing foreign students to Washington for a year or more of study. In this program the committee has the full support of other countries. Twelve fellows and junior government officials are now enrolled as a result of the ball last year and the committee hopes to increase this number through this second annual ball.

Among those who have taken boxes for the event are the British Ambassador and Lady Lindsay, the Ambassador of Argentina and Senora de Espil, the Ambassador of the Union of Socialist Republics and Mme. Troyanovsky, the Ambassador of Turkey and Mme. Ertgun, the Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. Aranha, the Ambassador of Poland and Countess Potocka, the Ambassador of Italy and Donna Matilde de Suvich, the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga; the Ambassador of Germany and Frau ieckhoff, the Ambassador of China and Mme. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Browning Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morris, Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, of New York; Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Dr. and Mrs. Ellery C. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Corrin Strong and Mr. M. S. Szymczak.

Julius Garfinckel & Company

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
ON THE THIRD FLOOR

A SALE OF DRESSES
AT REDUCED PRICES

Unusual, and timely, opportunity to secure at important savings, the lovely dresses for street, daytime needs, afternoon and evening, which we have placed on sale for immediate clearance. The selective variety is decidedly interesting.

F at Fourteenth

MARY HAWORTH'S MAIL

Husband Is Devoted Lover and Constant Beau, But Will Not Give Wife Decent Clothes; What to Do?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: After several years' marriage, my husband still is a devoted lover. He shows in a thousand ways that he adores me; never a day goes by but I am assured of his love and loyalty. He is respectful, courteous, thoughtful. He takes me to dinner and the theater; he takes me on delightful journeys. He confides in me about his work. We go everywhere and do everything together. He provides a lovely home on his income of $300 a month.

* * * *

But my problem is clothes—rather, the lack of them. My husband has never learned it takes money to dress a woman. My clothes cost less than $100 a year and I feel more like scuttling down the alley than walking along the street with my head up. My shoes are cheap and shabby; one $1.98 hat does for the season—sometimes more than one season. I am always embarrassed when I have to disrobe before a salesgirl. I do not ask for expensive clothes. I do not ask for a large wardrobe. I want a few simple good-looking clothes.

* * * *

My husband has always thought that women, as a class, spend too much money on clothes; that a $3.98 dress looks just as nice, wears just as well, and serves the same purpose as the one that costs $15. I have tried many times to discuss the subject with him; have asked repeatedly for a clothes allowance—even $10 a month. I have never nagged or cried, but I have pleaded with him. It humiliates me terribly to have to tell him I need a new set of undies and have him hand me the exact price. No matter what I wear or how shabby I am, he always says I look beautiful to him—and he really means it. But I know that I don't. I do keep myself immaculate and my hair nice without the aid of beauty parlors. I adore my husband and naturally I want to look lovely, but with my pitifully small and inadequate wardrobe I never feel well dressed. His own clothes are few but good and he wears them a long time. I just can't make a cheap garment look nice after a year's wear.

* * * *

Miss Haworth, I want nice clothes now, while I am still young. I am determined this problem shall not spoil our happiness, but I simply must solve it. I keep hoping I can work out a solution but I am weary of years of fruitless effort. Can you offer any suggestions or arguments which might win my husband over? I shall sincerely appreciate your help.

MRS. M. R. J.

Meet the Issue.

DEAR MRS. M. R. J.: It seems to me if this problem is to be solved it must be brought out into the open and dealt with frankly and fearlessly. There is such a thing as impersonal justice, and you are not being fair to yourself in letting your husband play an ostrich game of refusing to see the necessity for spending a rightful amount of his income on his wife's wardrobe. You say you are determined not to let his miserly attitude spoil your mutual happiness, and I say the only way you can prevent its spoiling that happiness is to have the clothes you want and are entitled to, even though the getting of them may temporarily dam his fulsome flow of compliments.

* * * *

Completely unwarranted sacrifice on one person's part in marriage is definitely inimical to permanent happiness. It builds up too much repressed resentment which eventually is going to crop out in one form or another—either in a stormy scene one day which may seem to have no bearing on the actual sore point, or through subversive inroads upon the repressed person's nervous and psychic health and eventually upon his very physical health, thus directly affecting the married love relationship itself.

* * * *

I suggest you sit down with pencil and paper and figure out, to the last infinitesimal item, exactly what you need over a period of a year—in the way of lingerie, hose, gloves, handkerchiefs, daytime and evening dresses and wraps, shoes, hats, etc.,—in order to be modestly yet satisfyingly well dressed. Then go forth and shop for the price of the articles you would choose if you could, keeping in mind the quality that befits your position and taste and the amount you well know your husband can afford to spend. Put that inventory in your husband's hands and demand its equivalent in cash or credit. Tell him he can either make a deposit in your name, to that amount, at a bank to be used as a year's wardrobe checking account; or he can give it in the form of a monthly allowance, cash or check; or he can permit you to open charge accounts with one or more department stores not to exceed that amount.

* * * *

Tell him this list is not subject to revision in the form of cutting; that it is not open to dispute or rejection; that it represents basic minimum wardrobe necessity and warranted expenditure; and that it was worked out most carefully with due account for your need and his ability to pay. Remind him that marriage is a financial, as well as a social and moral, partnership; that you are fully mindful of that fact in assessing the partnership for what you urgently wish and are justly entitled to have. Let him know that it is entirely to his discredit, as a man of presumable honor and a sense of fair play, that you should be put to the humilitating necessity of bringing this matter to issue.

* * * *

While your husband's constant praise, appreciation and companionship may be music to your ears and balm to your spirit, nevertheless you do not have to buy these things by being anything other than a fair-minded, upstanding human being. You do not have to pay for them at the expense of relinquishing self-respect and self-approval. You are entitled to, and will be the better wife for procuring such irreducible emoluments of wifehood as will permit you to hold your head in any company. Already you have yielded something of your birthright of wholesome individuality in supposing—and acting upon the supposition—that his favor must be bought by meek subservience to his eccentric theories about women's spending. This is the kind of husband second wife—when, as and if circumstance conspired to bring him a second wife—would take full revenge upon his pocketbook for his first wife's unique martyrdom. She would dress as handsomely as she pleased, and, believe it or not, he would pay the bills and like it. He would probably wonder, with remorse, why Susan (whom he cared for far more deeply, in a different way) hadn't been a little more assertive, a bit more high-minded, and made him like it equally.

* * * *

Your husband essentially is a monogamous man. He doesn't cleave to you as he does because you are the one woman in the world best suited to be his wife, nor because your special complementary personality rises triumphant above your shoddy appearance; but rather because he is the kind of man who instinctively focuses his whole emotional attention upon one love object. Therefore, I don't think you stand the slightest chance of losing him or his devotion by putting up a fearless fight for your rights in the matter of clothes. He may be obstinate and defiant; irked and resentful; and finally and most reluctantly beaten, but it won't affect his loyalty, while his appreciation may become more spontaneous and alive, rather than merely automatic and routine.

* * * *

If he balks at the proposition of footing a reasonable bill for dress, you've simply got to play the trump card of getting a job and commanding an income of your own, however trivial. You can earn more than $10 a month doing almost anything in your leisure time from housekeeping. And as salesperson, receptionist, hostess, typist, stenographer, secretary—whatever you are fitted for by experience, or inclined to by temperament and preference—you could make enough to buy decent clothes and install a maid in place of yourself in the kitchen. The solution of this problem lies in meeting your husband's recalcitrance with unsentimental courage and inflexible determination.

M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

PLEASANT HOMES

By Elizabeth MacRae Boykin.

"ONCE again I feel obliged to call on you," writes Pauline V., "for help with my living room decorations. I have a blue sofa and a beige and brown easy chair and have just purchased a beige and deep coral striped chair. Will you be frank and tell me whether this third chair will go correctly with the others? Our walls are oyster white and the problem is what color the rug and draperies should be. I inclose a

small diagram of the room to give you an idea of the arrangement. Will you make any suggestions you think necessary?"

I think from your description that the beige and rust-coral chair should be very nice indeed with the other things you have. I would advise a beige rug with these furnishings, perhaps one of those new all-over designs that have a pattern but look like a plain rug. They are very practical rugs—they do not show footmarks although they give a plain effect. Or you may find similar weave in rugs with a more definite pattern; I am thinking particularly of a new one with an all-over fern design that should be very good with the things you have.

The main thing is to keep your rug more or less neutral in order to pull the other colors together. I am inclined to suggest off-white draperies with a beige pattern in them, although for the windows you could use a rather dashing printed chintz or linen that co-ordinates the various colors you have elsewhere in the room. Use blue for accessories.

As for the arrangement, why don't you put your sofa under the windows, then pull your easy chair up in a conversational group at that end of the room? I think you will find that will give you a more sociable arrangement than at present with the seating arrangement rather spread out.

If you like to make things, you should have a copy of our bulletin, "Things You Can Make With Wallpaper." It will be sent on receipt of a 3-cent stamp . . . contains ideas for smart "decorator touches" for your home.

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Climax of Femininity—The Watteau Coiffure

By Ethel Ehlen.
The Post Fashion Editor.

DISCOVERING from research that this season climaxes the highest degree of femininity experienced in 20 years, Guillaume of Paris, who is in Washington for several days, has gone to the paintings of Watteau for inspiration in creating his new coiffures. "Watteau," M. Guillaume explains, "crystallized a feminine type in all of his paintings and portraits; coiffures were always striking and artistocratic in design."

Since the Watteau subjects exemplified the height of good taste, elegance and meticulous grooming, and since these qualities are being exploited in the trend toward luxury this winter, M. Guillaume contends it is logical that this eighteenth century influence should be merged with current styles. In the Watteau paintings, the hair was drawn away from the face and curled in soft trendrils high on the head, on the back, or on the sides, so that the head presented a lovely picture from every angle. M. Guillaume has interpreted this style in his upswept coiffures, which have captured the tender fantasy, simplicity and refined charm of the old French original arrangements.

With faithful portraiture, he has even named his new coiffures in accordance with the famous Watteau paintings that were his inspiration. For daytime: Chasse, Iris, L'Accord Parfait, Harlequin, Finette, Transition, and Antiope; for evening, Concert, Le Bal, Le Danse, Surprise, Theatre, and Columbine. In the same imaginative spirit of delicacy and charm, Guillaume has created hair ornaments to accent the lovely upswept curls. Sprays of glass orchids, feather butterflies, metal flowers, stiffened and glazed ribbons, and other pieces to portray gay and fantastic effects.

A conservative adaption of the Watteau coiffure, suitable for either daytime or evening, is shown above. Designed by Guillame, it shows the Watteau influence in its high, piled-up effect and its soft curls and contours.

The highswept coiffure inspired by Watteau, which Guillame is now sponsoring, is shown above in one of its more extreme stylings. It is in harmony with the elegance and ultra-feminity of formal evening fashions this season.

TODAY'S HEALTH TALK

by Logan Clendening, M. D.

Muscular Rheumatism

For the past year or two there have been reported epidemics of the old disease sometimes called "intercostal neuralgia," or "acute muscular rheumatism of the chest wall." This condition has not appeared with any frequency for a number of years.

The principal symptom is a pain of extreme severity around the chest wall. It may be one side, or both. Sometimes it is under the breast bone, sometimes in the neck and shoulders and sometimes in the upper abdomen. The outstanding symptom is pain on breathing, especially on deep breathing. The patient usually is lying or sitting very quietly in bed, the breathing is rapid and shallow, and the eyes suffuse with tears on account of the extreme pain. Even children find that crying will aggravate their discomfort and remain quiet.

The old ladies in the neighborhood will probably call it "The Devil's Grip," and this name shortly runs through the negihborhood; because of its appropriateness everybody uses it.

So far as treatment is concerned, perhaps the best is what a doctor of my acquaintance said to a patient when she complained that she could not take a deep breath. He replied, "Take two short ones instead."

All the patients have a little fever and a feeling of chilliness; sometimes a headache. The pain does not last long, from about one-half hour to three or four hours, but attacks of pain was liable to come back as often as two or three times within 24 hours. In fact, this is the rule, and for from four days to a week, these attacks of pain will come on during the day and night hours, until gradually they wear themselves out.

The epidemic character of it is easily seen, and it is not infrequent to find several cases in one family. The real cause is unknown, however, and some people think it is due to water or milk or insects.

Mistakes in diagnosis are not very common, especially in the midst of an epidemic. Sometimes it will be mistaken for pleurisy or appendicitis. Such mistakes should not occur, because aside from the pain and the fever, with epidemic muscular rheumatism of the chest there are no signs, while pleurisy and appendicitis both have signs which any doctor can interpret.

Although frightening on account of the intensity of the pain, the outlook is good, and all cases that have been recognized have recovered.

Much can be done to make the patient more comfortable, such as strapping the chest with adhesive or a chest binder. Aspirin or other forms of the salicylates are usually sufficient to give a good deal of relief.

Menus For Today

By Jean Green.

BREAKFAST.
Grapefruit.
Dry cereal. Top milk.
Pan-broiled ham.
Buttered toast. Jam.
Coffee. Milk for children.

LUNCH.
Bacon and lettuce sandwiches.
Asparagus salad.
Assorted fruit. Creamy fudge.

DINNER.
Curried lamb stew.
Steamed rice.
Buttered Brussels sprouts.
Bran muffins.
Hot spiced apple sauce.

The GENTLER SEX

By Malvina Lindsay.

Three's a Crowd.

Mrs. Nitter—I'm so glad we can have a good talk. Sam's just going out to play golf. I suppose you heard about Hazel——

Mrs. Tottle—Well I didn't get ALL the details.

Mrs. Nitter—My dear! It's simply too horrible to repeat! I wouldn't even tell Sam! You see, after her husband got mixed up with that blonde, she started running around with an adagio dancer, and—why Sam! Aren't you off yet?

Mr. Nitter—I can't find my putter! Well! Well! Look who's here! How do you do Mrs. Tootle? How are you?

Mrs. Tootle—Just fine, Mr. Nitter. How are you?

Mr. Nitter—Well, just so-so. You see——

Mrs. Nitter—Don't you want me to find your putter, Sam?

Mr. Nitter—In a minute. You see, Mrs. Tootle, I've been having a lot of trouble with my vagus nerve.

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mr. Nitter—YES! The doctor says——

Mrs. Nitter—I saw some golf clubs in your closet, Sam.
doctor tells me, Mrs. Tootle! He says he never saw a man with a nervous mechanism just like mine!

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mr. Nitter—YES!

Mr. Nitter—You know what the
Mrs. Nitter—I'll run up and get your putter, Sam.

Mr. Nitter—No! No! I'll get it. he's making a new man out of me. Yes, you see, Mrs. Tootle, the whole trouble with me is I been driving myself too hard. But I'm a lot better now. This doctor of mine—

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mr. Nitter—YES! He says just as soon as he gets my pituitary gland co-ordinated I won't be a day over 30 years old.

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mrs. Nitter—Here's your putter, Sam.

Mr. Nitter—YES!

Mrs. Nitter—Now Sam, please hurry——

Mr. Nitter—All right, all right. I guess you girls do want to talk.

Mrs. Tootle—Oh no, that's all right——

Mrs. Nitter—Goodbye darling... Thank Heavens he's off. Well, it seems that this adagio dancer—Say! Have you got a new permanent?

Mrs. Tootle—Yes. Of course it'll look a lot better when it's shampooed——

Mrs. Nitter—It's darling! You know I simply can't decide whether to have some bangs or——

Mrs. Tootle—Don't get bangs. Everything's going up on the head. Well, go on about Hazen.

Mrs. Nitter—Well, it seems this adagio dancer had a girl on the string—Why Sam! I thought you had gone!

Mr. Nitter—I forgot my buttermilk. Did you ever try buttermilk, Mrs. Tootle?

Mrs. Nitter—I'll give her some after while. You better——

Mr. Nitter—Buttermilk's all that's kept me alive these last two months, Mrs. Tootle.

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mr. Nitter—YES! You see the whole trouble was I let myself run down worrying about taxes——

Mrs. Nitter—Sam, please——

Mr. Nitter—You know what's the matter with this country today, Mrs. Tootle?

Mrs. Tootle—YES! I mean NO!

Mr. Nitter—The trouble with this country today, Mrs. Tootle, is that people won't go back to the farm. Now I've got a theory——

Mrs. Nitter—Sam, you MUST go.

Mr. Nitter—All right. All right. I'll explain it to you some other time, Mrs. Tootle. I'd really like to explain it to you.

Mrs. Nitter—Good-by, darling... There, he's off at last! Well, where was I?

Mrs. Tootle—About the adagio dancer's girl.

Mrs. Nitter—Oh yes. Well, it seems she was a Cuban or something,—you know they're so passionate—Sam! Are you BACK?

Mr. Nitter—I just wanted to tell you, Mrs. Tootle that if you're interested in this tax situation, there's a very remarkable article in this week's Financial Bore. It's just along the lines of my theory.

Mrs. Tootle—NO!

Mr. Nitter—YES! Say! I expect it's around the house——

Mrs. Nitter—I'll get it for her. Sam, you must——

Mr. Nitter—You see the whole trouble, Mrs. Tootle, is in Congress——

Mrs. Nitter—Sam! If you don't get some golf practise your game'll get rusty!

Mr. Nitter—My game get rusty! Ha! Ha! Ha! That's a good one! MY game get rusty! That reminds me, Mrs. Tootle, I'll have to tell you about the shot I made——

Mrs. Nitter—Sam, you might as well take off your sweater.

YOUR FIGURE, MADAME!

Expert Warns Against Diet Fads in New Health Book.

By Ida Jean Kain.

IF STATISTICS were available on the number of women who annually lose their health and good looks following some faddish method, you would never be tempted to try any weight program that did not have your doctor's sanction. I am in favor of normal weight—I write a reducing column! But, to my mind, it is the utmost folly to adopt any reducing method which is at variance with the laws of health. Your weight loss is justified only by an improvement in health and appearance.

Let the chapter on weight reduction in Dr. Morris Fishbein's new book, "Your Diet and Your Health" be a warning to you. Dr. Fishbein has analyzed, exposed and discarded 95 per cent of the various diet systems and weight reduction methods.

Once and for all time, let's put an end to the requests for the Hollywood 18 Day Diet. I wouldn't give this diet to my worst enemy! In Dr. Fishbein's opinion, this diet is certainly dangerous to the health. It is deficient in all the necessary proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals. You may not be particularly interested in vitamins, minerals and protein in the abstract, but you would be intensely concerned over the loss of your looks—and that is just what happens on the Hollywood Eighteen Day Diet.

Nor does Dr. Fishbein wholly approve the banana and skimmed milk diet for reducing. He believes this diet is difficult to follow since many people cannot tolerate milk, and since it has a tendency to cause faulty elimination.

The banana and skimmed milk diet, however, comes more closely to being perfectly balanced than any of the other stock reducing diets. It is in a class by itself in that it supplies all of the essential food elements with exception of iron. The diet needs the addition of a green vegetable to supply iron and bulk. The menu consists of four to six bananas daily and three to four glasses of skimmed milk. It contains around 1000 calories and a varied diet of this number of calories is much less monotonous.

Bad as an improperly balanced diet is, it is not as dangerous as the use of drugs for reducing. In 1935, Dr. Fishbein reminds the reader of his book, women everywhere were trying dinitrophenol for reducing (and I know of some men who tried it, too!). This drug was very popular until its use produced cataract of the eye, and a considerable number of the reducers lost their sight.

In 1936, milk farms were the fad. On these farms, the reducer lived on milk, orange juice and soup. Such a diet Dr. Fishbein pronounced exceedingly dangerous in that it failed to supply sufficient minerals, particularly iron, and it reduced weight too rapidly.

As Dr. Fishbein summed it up, faddy reducing results in the quick loss of 10 to 15 pounds which is regained in a few weeks time on those parts of the body on which you would rather have it absent, with nothing to show for your experiment but disappointment and some loss of health.

This authority on diet and health

18-Day Regimen Called Most Dangerous to Patient's Looks.

favors the 1100 to 1200 calorie balanced reducing diet such as is given below:

Breakfast	Calories
Orange juice, ½ glass	50
Poached egg on toast	150
Coffee, 1 teaspoon cream	50
1 rounded teaspoon sugar	00
	250
Luncheon	
Baked potato	100
String beans, 1 cup	30
Butter, 1 pat	100
Pineapple and cream cheese salad (Fruit Dressing).	150
Hot tea, 1 lump sugar	25
	405
Dinner.	
Beef stew with vegetables, 1 cup	275
Pumpkin pie	200
Glass skimmed milk	80
	555
TOTAL CALORIES FOR DAY	1,210

Fruit Dressing.

½ cup pineapple juice.
¼ cup lemon juice.
1 rounded tablespoon sugar.
2 eggs.

Beat the eggs slightly. Add juices and sugar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened.

Yield, 1 cup—321 calories.
1 level tablespoon—21.
1 serving or 1½ tablespoons—31 calories.

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A WOMAN'S NEW YORK

By Alice Hughes

New York, Dec. 5.

ONE of our town's leading imports, as you probably realize, is an unending relay of dressmakers from over the water. The moment a famed coutouriere of that dear Paris finds a few minutes between customers, she packs her most elegant samples and hops a liner America-bound, just to tell us what fashion is all about.

ALICE HUGHES.

We have long since learned to take the average French seamstress in our long, even stride. But now and then one turns up who demands, and gets, our best attention, because of her eminence, her cleverness and her power to startle even the hard-eyed style ladies of Fifth avenue. Such a person is Elsa Schiaparelli, who is among us as this is written.

"Schiap," which is her nickname wherever dress is talked, is a remarkable woman. New stars flash in the Paris sky, burn brightly for a while, and then settle into a steady glow or else fizzle out completely. But the Schiaparelli woman glitters on and on, bursting forth each season with something that dazzles the style picture for the year.

Now she's here, turning up on the Queen Mary for one of those "flying visits," and telling us a few things about the forthcoming spring raiment. Purple, says the vivacious oracle, will be the tip-top color when the warm season arrives. At present, she says, Paris is wearing practically nothing but stiff-material boleros, especially in the evenings. The little "push-on" hat—flat cushion berets—are on the more modish heads. She herself wore one off the ship, with a veil, too. How this peppery, talented little person brightens the local style scent—which gets a little drab between seasons!

* * * *

GIRL ABOUT TOWN—Gloria Swanson, looking even cuter than ever, seems to have settled down here for the winter—even to the extent of taking an apartment. It is reported that sentiment has caused this long Manhattan pause, but I'm no Cupid predictor. Maybe she just likes the town. Some do . . .

* * * *

Have you seen the big Hot Foot for long motor trips? Just one huge cowhide shoe, lined with fur, into which both tootsies go and stay warm for a ride from here to there . . .

* * * *

The outstanding sensation of the theatrical season is not an elaborate production costing far into the thousands, but young Orson Welles' bare-wall presentation of "Julius Caesar," by Mr. Shakespeare. This 22-year-old lad from Kenosha, Wis., and his associates put the whole thing on for $6,000, and it is packing the tiny theatre once called The Comedy and now known as The Mercury. Done in modern clothes, this magnificent play is tremendously thrilling—even to a standee, which I had to be last week.

* * * *

Mary Lewis, the store vice-prexy, has a beautiful white cat, just given her by Norman Hartnell, the great British suit-maker. Every day this aristocratic tabby wears a fresh red rose in his collar, and sneers handsomely at all mere two-legged creatures.

* * * *

I see no let-up in the charm bracelet craze. The finest collection of these dingle-dangles I've seen is that worn by lovely Billie Marcus, wife of the Dallas merchant. I added to it by giving her a tiny silver church through whose door the Lord's Prayer is visible when the gadget is held to a strong light.

* * * *

Speaking of small matters, I've just eyed the smallest watch I've ever seen—designed by Stella Schoon. But time travels just as rapidly on it as on the Grand Central clock.

* * * *

Our Murray Hill is filled even yet with rapidly decaying old brown-stone houses just waiting to be saved from desolation. Young Jimmy Amster has just taken over the old Westerveldt house near me on Lexington avenue and has opened an exciting shop to sell "antiques and elegances" to discriminating citizens. I hope there are plenty of them to buy at Jimmy's place, for he has saved a historic old home from extinction!

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Geranium Pink.

Paris (AP).—A touch of geranium pink velvet at the high vee neckline makes a smart splash of color on a black wool frock which Molyneux has designed for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. The dress, trimmed with silver braid on the front of the bodice, is to be worn with a hip-length black wool cape collared in black astrakhan.

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Roper Reports U.S. Income Up 9 Billion Dollars

Business Improvement for Year Ended June, 1937, Is Still Below Boom.

By the United Press.

General business improvement during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, raised the national income to $68,700,000,000, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper said last night in his annual report to Congress.

The national income showed an increase of $9,000,000,000 over that of the previous fiscal year, but was 20 per cent below the 1928-29 "boom year" pre-depression level.

Roper attributed the high figure to "continued gains in the volume of industrial production, employment and pay rolls, the material betterment in general agricultural conditions and the moderate revival of construction activity."

The Secretary's report, covering the 12-month period on which the Government conducts its financial affairs, reflected only the beginning of the current business slump. Nearly all business indexes showed steady increases until March, when industrial production began to level off and the first weaknesses appeared in the stock market, he said.

On July 1, however, after 12 months during which output of durable and nondurable goods reached heights comparable with pre-depression years, industrial production showed an increase in physical volume of approximately 20 per cent over the previous year, he reported.

Farm incomes jumped from $6,899,000,000 in 1935-36 to $7,956,000,000 during the last fiscal period although Government payments to farmers were lowered, he said. Purchasing power in urban areas, shown in department store sales, climbed 12 per cent over that for the previous fiscal year, he said.

The Secretary minimized the general effect of the widespread strikes last spring and presented figures to show number of workers involved in labor disputes from January through June represented only about 1 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers employed.

Employment increased "almost interruptedly" to a point 5 per cent higher than in June, 1936, and only 5 per cent below the 1929 peak, Roper reported, but railroads and the construction industry showed only "moderate" upturns, the Secretary reported.

Foreign trade showed a decided improvement in both imports and exports, he said. Imports totaled $2,941,000,000 and exports $2,837,000,000, resulting in an adverse trade balance of $104,000,000.

Outstanding financial developments, the Secretary said, were "the substantial revival of commercial lending operations, the reduction in bank holdings of United States Government obligations, and the continued inflow of gold."

Speech Censored, Gerald Smith Says

Charging Station WXZ, of Detroit, with an attempt to censor his scheduled radio address, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith asserted yesterday that "my message is not going into Detroit, because ... I refuse to submit to censorship in a country which has been built upon free speech and a free press."

Smith, who spoke over a Nation-wide hook-up yesterday, said that "all other stations in this vast network were perfectly willing to trust to the judgment of the manuscript department of Station WOL, in Washington."

In his address, Smith urged the A. F. of L. not to unite with the C. I. O. until the latter "is purged of radicals, Communists, Socialists, and collectivists." He termed the proposed wage-and-hour bill "a labor-dictatorship bill."

Booths to Sell Seals In Tuberculosis Drive

Special booths for the sale of tuberculosis seals in the annual Christmas campaign will be opened this week in banks, schools, hotels and stores throughout Washington, Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, managing director of the Tuberculosis Association, said yesterday.

Mail contributions to the $70,000 drive have made "a good beginning," Mrs. Grant stated, "but we feel the need of reaching many more thousands of persons through other and more direct channels." Women volunteers will operate the booths scattered through the city. Coin boxes will also be set up at many points.

Chiang's Aide to Speak To Newspaper Women

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese statesman and advisor to Chiang Kai-Shek, will be guest speaker at a luncheon to be given by the Newspaper Women's Club at 1 p. m. Thursday at the Admiral 1640 Rhode Island avenue. A noted scholar and internationally known speaker, his subject will be "The Situation in China and the Issues Involved."

Dr. Hu is known in China as "The Sage" for his wisdom and tolerance. Mrs. Ned Brunson is chairman of the club and Mrs. Eugene Meyer is chairman of the distinguished guest committee.

THE FEDERAL DIARY

By Scott Hart.

Regardless of what you think of the action, Senator Ellender (Democrat), of Louisina, is getting a response to his questionnaire on "favoritism," "petty czarism" in the Federal departments; and he doth not sleep, this column was given to understand yesterday. On the contrary, he proposes to push his charges when the farm bill is out of the way. His office reports that 600 replies have been received from as many questionnaires distributed "and it appears we will have to distribute more." He has promised protection to all confidants—and the point is, a case is always weakened when you have to veil the names; no anonymity is ever strong.

* * * *

Luther Steward, N. F. F. E. president, has gotten tired of hearing people talk about Federal employes not paying any taxes. Apparently out of a clear sky (for we have heard no agitations of the subject recently) he writes us a letter on the subject, saying that such talk "is emphatically untrue." And continuing: "Federal employes pay all taxes of every kind and description, including Federal income taxes when their incomes reach a taxable figure. The only tax Federal employes do not pay is a State income tax in those States in which such a levy is made. Federal employes do not pay State income taxes because that has been declared unconstitutional by the courts."

* * * *

We have seized on the fact that the Weather Bureau library has the largest collection of meterological literature in the world; and of a very interesting enterprise connected therewith. When the now late C. F. Talman took charge of the library in 1908, he began the compilation of a dictionary of meteorological terms. His material was in card form, and to these he added continuously. The bureau had hoped, in 1936, to relieve him of his chief library duties so that he might concentrate on his card collection and eventually bring it between book bindings. His death necessitated the calling of a committee to study means of shaping the material for publication. A good beginning has been made in this direction. Constant additions are being made. When the monumental work is complete, it will give etymologies, definitions, literature references and discussion of all the terms used in meterology.

* * * *

Notes: America's rural letter carriers have just completed the distribution of 750,000 "pig cards" to America's hog raisers. This poll is undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in connection with the short meat supplies, principally pork, and is nothing new, withal: it is done every December 1 . . Over the week-end, the A. F. G. E. Indians Lodge and the North Carolina Democratic Club packed them at dances . . . The Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for the job of anglesmith, other fires, at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard; the salary is $6.62, $7.10 and $7.58 per diem; and, importantly, this is the last day for filing application . . . G. A. O. Lodge, No. 8, A. F. G. E., meets tonight in the Hamilton Hotel to hear James G. Yaden (who will discuss classification), and Walter L. Disbrow, of Lodge No. 93 (who will discuss legislative prospects and organization plans).

* * * *

Mail Department.

The recent flurry over a ruling in Agriculture's legal department which forbids employment on the solicitor's staff of any but grade A law school graduates, had died down in the public prints, but reappears in a letter this column received yesterday.

"May I commend you and hereby show my appreciatoin for the manner in which you upheld the sentiments of hundreds of night school law students recently in the Federal Diary. Why is it that so many people who have climbed the ladder would like to stay on top by knocking out all the rungs below and keep others from getting up?

"'To raise the standards of the profession' is a lame excuse for the action recently started by the District Bar committee. The morals of the legal profession are not going to be raised any by two years of prelegal work nor by requiring four years of law instead of three years.

"On the other hand, experience shows that hard and honest work toward an honest struggle to get ahead is a most wonderful character builder, and that is just what the majority of night school law students are doing. It will be found in most cases that such students, whether they practice law, go into business or remain in the Government employ—where most of them now are—are good and honest citizens who take life seriously and conscientiously because they have worked hard for what they have and consequently are not going to throw it to the winds or abuse it by dishonest use of it.

". . . we all know what the 'inside purpose' is, and it is an unjust discrimination to those who are honest, struggling to better their present positions by further education which is not available to them other than through a night school. Furthermore, many of the geratest lawyers and statesmen in history never went to law school and some never finished high school. It is up to the individual, and if three years of schooling will not give him principle and character, four or six years will not give it to him."

King to Address Restaurant Men

An address by Senator William H. King (Democrat), of Utah, at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the Mayflower Hotel will highlight the first day's program of the Regional Restaurant Convention.

Another feature of tonight's program is the selectoin of the "Restaurant Queen of America" from a list of 60 Washintgon waitresses who have enterd the contest.

Theodore D. Sloat, president of the Washington Restaurant Association, explained that although contestants will be considered on the basis of beauty and personality, judges have been instructed to select the waitress who best typifies the national restaurant slogan, "Good Food Is Good Health."

New Plane Developed.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

Hagerstown, Dec. 5.—A five-place airplane of a radically new type, capable of a speed of 250 miles an hour with five passengers and a heavy load, manufactured here by the Duromold Aircraft Co., a subsidiary of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, is being given its final tests at the Hagerstown Airport.

U.S. Offers 1¾ To 2½ Pct. for $450,000,000

Morgenthau Says Money Will Pay Off Securities Coming Due.

By the Associated Press.

The Treasury offered between $450,000,000 and $727,000,000 worth of securities for sale or exchange yesterday but said this would not increase the public debt.

Secretary Morgenthau explained that the new securities would refund others already outstanding, and that no "new money" borrowing is in sight for the next two months.

This announcement was interpreted by officials as confirming the Administration's announced efforts to retrench in the current fiscal year and to balance the budget in the next fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1938.

Both these efforts will depend largely, however, on the current business recession. A prolonged period of poor business would cut down tax receipts and increase relief demands.

Because the Treasury already has a deficit, the fact that Morgenthau is not borrowing "new money" at this time seems to indicate no "pump-priming" expenditures are contemplated for the next two months. Any unusual expenditures to stimulate business or for any other purpose not already budgeted would make it necessary for the Treasury to raise aditional funds.

For public sale, Morgenthau offered $250,000,000 worth of eight-year, 2.5 per cent bonds and $200,000,000 of five-year 1¾ per cent Treasury notes. Also, persons holding $277,000,000 worth of Treasury notes maturing February 1 will be permitted, if they desire, to exchange their securities for an equal amount of either the new bond or note issues, but the securities they receive will be in adition to those offered for cash sale to the public. Holders of the February notes who do not accept the exchange offer will be paid off in cash on February 1.

The public debt on December 2, the last date for which figures are available, was $37,144,283,065—about $80,000,000 under the record figure set on September 14.

Virginia Congressmen To Be Guests of Society

Members of the Virginia Congressional delegation will be guests of honor at a reception and ball to be held by the Society of Virginia at the Willard Hotel tonight at 9. New officers, who will be installed during the evening, include Col. Edwin A. Halsey, president; Gen. Hugh S. Cumming, first vice president; District Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen, second vice president; Schuyler Otis Bland, third vice president; Fred F. Myers, treasurer, and I. Chance Buchanan, secretary.

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Almost before you finish rubbing, you begin to feel warm and comfortable as VapoRub goes to work *direct* through the skin like a poultice. At the same time its medicated vapors, released by the warmth of the body, are carried *direct* to the irritated air-passages *with every breath*.

This double action loosens phlegm—relieves irritation and coughing—helps break up local congestion. And long after restful sleep comes, VapoRub keeps right on working.

NOTE: If the cough is very annoying, or the air-passages feel clogged with heavy mucus or phlegm, even stronger vapor action is helpful. Pour boiling water in a bowl, melt a teaspoonful of VapoRub in it, and inhale the steaming vapors for several minutes.

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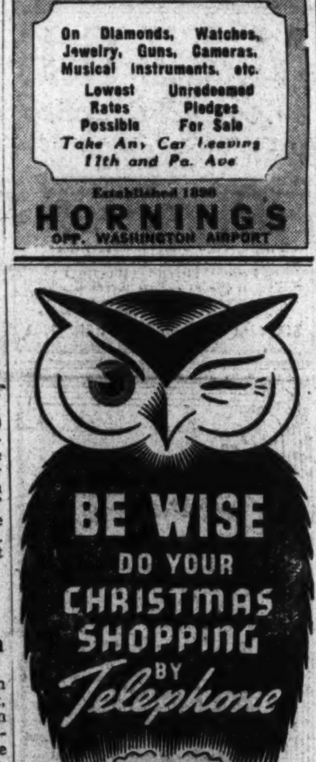

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The Washington Post

****X WASHINGTON: MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937

Over the Coffee

By Harlan Miller

Both the President and the Vice President were absent from Washington at the same time, fishing and hunting, which darned near made Cordell Hull acting president, if anything had been going on except oratory on the Hill.

* * * *

And this with the Republic breaking into a rash . . . Whether or not they actually bagged any barracuda or deer (I hear Garner's buck was really a calf), I hope they brought home a rabbit's foot.

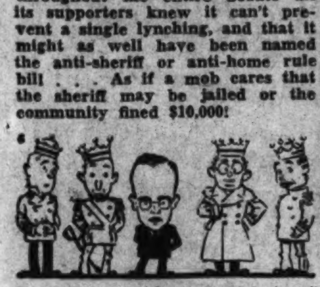
* * * *

Even with another $10,000,000 in her stocking, Doris Duke, the cigarette princess, can't give her husband, Jimmy Cromwell, what he wants for Christmas—the senatorship from New Jersey.

She might consult Santa Claus Farley about a small ambassadorship, though.

* * * *

One of the comical things about the antilynching bill is that throughout the entire debate all its supporters knew it can't prevent a single lynching, and that it might as well have been named the anti-sheriff or anti-home rule bill . . . As if a mob cares that the sheriff may be jailed or the community fined $10,000!



"—the baby senator a mental giant."

One of the Washington legends that needs to be exploded (though it never will) is the one about the divine genius of Charlie Michelson, the Ivy Lee of the White House . . . Charlie Michelson was always a pretty good reporter, probably one of the country's 100 best . . .

* * * *

But he's no longer a reporter; he's an editorial writer, and a biased one at that . . . As for his genius—I suspect there are press agents doing better jobs with less worthy causes than the New Deal to promote.

There are 100 men in Washington who could do it as well, if they could develop an inscrutable poker face.

Well, Charlie got credit for the smear-Hoover campaign, but the smear-Roosevelt campaign is getting along nicely without a genius.

* * * *

A Washingtonian who has met or seen at close range all four of the pretenders to European thrones—young Otto Hapsburg, middle-aged Will Hohenzollern, the Count of Paris and King Alfonso's younger son—says that Rush Holt, the baby Senator from West Virginia, is a mental giant alongside any of them.

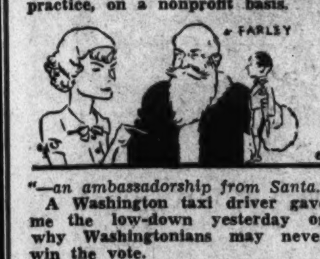
* * * *

In Washington, with so many art galleries, it is a genuine pity that no good color prints of great paintings are available at a price ordinary people can afford to pay. Good color reproductions, which can be produced for less than a nickel in quantities, cost from 50 cents to a dollar even in the smaller sizes, and the cheaper prints would make the masters turn over in their graves.

* * * *

I have some truly excellent color reproductions which I picked up for less than a dime apiece last year at the art galleries in Moscow, Leningrad and Berlin, where they make it a point to offer prints of their best paintings at mass prices.

The Washington galleries (and those in New York and Chicago, and elsewhere, for that matter) would do well to emulate this practice, on a nonprofit basis.



"—an ambassadorship from Santa."

A Washington taxi driver gave me the low-down yesterday on why Washingtonians may never win the vote.

"If we had a vote here," he said, "maybe we'd fix it so that Senators and Representatives would have to pay taxes and so they wouldn't get passes to the movies!"

* * * *

POTOMAC PIFFLE: Senator McNary often looks as if he had fallen asleep under a sunlamp and been slightly sunburned.

Congressman Bruce Barton wears his hat with the brim turned down all the way around, in the prewar collegiate manner.

When Mary Heaton Vorse, the radical writer, gets into trouble she often refers to her cousin, Congressman Treadway, a leading reactionary, to get her out of it.

The other evening Amos Woodcock, who was quite a dry when he was prohibition director, walked into the Willard's cocktail room and temperately ordered half a bottle of champagne.

Several drinkers in the room thought they were seeing pink prohibitionists.

But repeal won't be complete, of course, until Amos orders a full bottle of champagne.

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2 Sources Hit McKellar's Postal Bill

Sen. Walsh and Civil Service Reform Unit Flay Proposal.

Bridges Declares Program Would Perpetuate Patronage.

Attacks from two sources were leveled yesterday at the McKellar bill placing high-ranking postmasters "under the patronage system" on the heels of a favorable report on the measure from the Senate Postoffice Committee.

Senator David I. Walsh, (Democrat), Massachusetts, released a blast at the bill and indorsed the minority report of three members of the committee which recommended substitution of the Ramspeck reform bill, which already has passed the House.

The National Civil Service Reform League also launched an attack on the McKellar bill. "Obviously," said H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary, "Senator McKellar does not wish to take politics out of the postoffices." The league also recommended passage of the Ramspeck bill, "now slumbering in the Senate Civil Service Committee, despite the fact that it has been actively indorsed by the President."

Meanwhile, Representative Nichols, (Democrat), of Oklahoma, promised speedy House action on a companion bill to the McKellar measure. "The majority of the House is sick and tired," he said, "of the present operation of the civil service system. When it comes before the House, the bill will pass with ease."

The House bill was introduced by Representative Charles I. Faddis (Democrat), Pennsylvania. Nichols said last night a resolution would be placed on the Speaker's desk to discharge the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads from further consideration of the Faddis bill.

Indorsing the minority stand on the McKellar bill, Senator Walsh said the Senate now is given "an opportunity to determine whether it wants to maintain the Postoffice Department under the merit system or the patronage system . . . This issue also presents to the Democratic Party in Congress an opportunity to remove much of the criticism recently made to the effect that the civil service system has not found favor with some of the leaders in the Administration.

The minority report was signed by Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Democrat), Wyoming; M. M. Logan (Democrat), Kentucky, and Robert M. La Follette (Prgressive), Wisconsin. A separate dissenting report was filed by Senator H. Styles Bridges (New Hampshire), in which the McKellar bill was assailed as "merely a perpetuation of the patronage method and spoils system at its worst . . . Which puts a premium on politics to the detriment of the postal service . . . A direct repudiation of the platforms of both major political parties and in bold defiance of public opinion."

The attack by the Civil Service League was contained in a letter to Senators urging defeat of the measure and signed by Robert L. Johnson, president of the league. The Ramspeck bill, it says, "while not an ideal measure . . . would go far to insure appointments of postmasterships on a basis of merit and fitness."

The McKellar bill provides that vacancies occurring in first, second and third class postmasterships shall be filled for four-year terms by appointment by the President after confirmation by the Senate. Under this provision, the league said, incumbent postmasters would be required "to devote their main attention to political activities rather than to their proper duties, for reappointment at the end of the four-year term would depend upon their political value."

The McKellar bill would empower the Postmaster General to recommend to the President for each vacancy the reappointment of the incumbent, the promotion of a subordinate in the office, or the appointment of one of the three highest persons on an eligible list prepared by the Civil Service Commission after open competitive examination. The league warned there is a joker in the last provision, since even the highest rating eligible may be disqualified "for any cause."

The Ramspeck bill provides for appointment by the Postmaster General without the necessity of Senate confirmation. Tenure would be during good behavior.

A dog named Bingo went astray;

But this little Post Ad wouldn't let him get away.

COCKER SPANIEL, black, lost, 6 months old, white chest and faint white on right side of nose; answers to name "Bingo." Phone Falls Church 693-J or 7 Cleave drive, Falls Church. Reward.

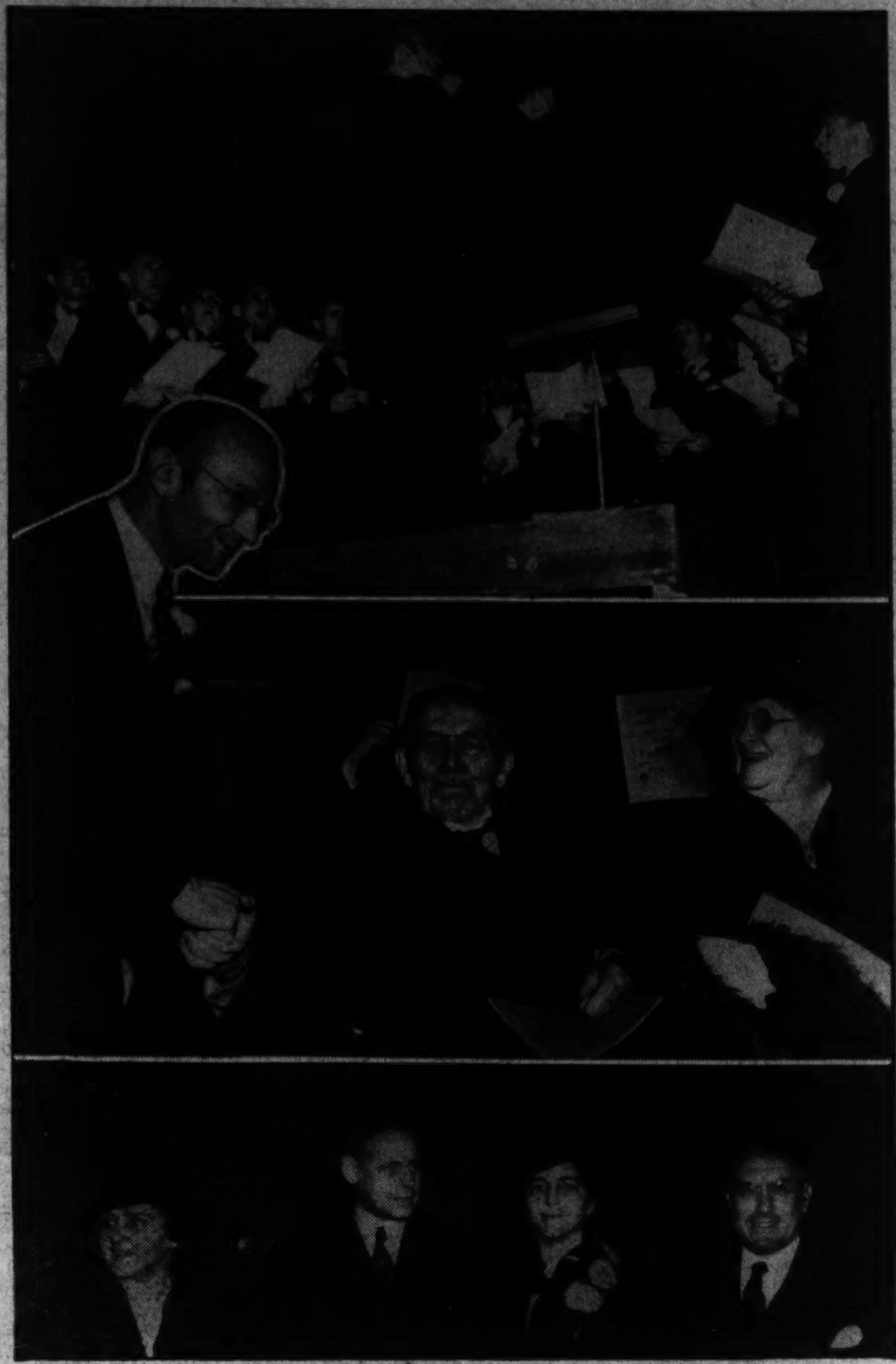
Bingo's vacation was very short. The first morning that this "lost and found" ad appeared in The Post, his owner, Mr. C. E. O., of Falls Church, Va., got him back from a Post reader who had found the dog and seen the ad.

When you lose anything, use Post "Lost and Found" Ads. Only 36 cents for a 2-line ad and your ad is seen the first thing in the morning. Don't say "lost," say

NAtional 4200

THE RESULT NUMBER

Notables Attend German Choral Concert of Saengerbund



Post Staff Photo.

Scenes at the concert and ball last night of the Washington Saengerbund, the Washington Saengerbund Frauenchor, the Gesangverein "Arion," Baltimore, and the Washington Civic Orchestra. Above, the male chorus under direction of Kurt Hetzel. Center, Hetzel greeting Mr. and Mrs. Chris Heurich. Below (left to right) Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Ambassador of Austria, and Mme. Prochnik entering with Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse.

G. W. U. Will Start American Series

More than 1,400 persons are expected to attend the first of a series of Pan-American conferences under auspices of the George Washington University Inter-American Center, opening tonight in the auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Addressing tonight's session will be Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Senor Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, president of the university. George Howland Cox, director of the Inter-American Center, will preside.

The program will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Co. over the United States and to Latin America by short wave. Immediately after the addresses in English, they will be rebroadcast in Spanish by Senor Antonio Alonzo of the university faculty.

Whitman's Papers Studied Here for Biographical Data

By the United Press.

Notebooks and papers of Walt Whitman, the American poet, presented to the Congressional Library several years ago, are being examined for biographical material, it was disclosed last night.

The research is being conducted by Joseph Auslander, New York poet, who expected chiefly to discover Whitman's methods of working.

Club Quarters Sought for Boys Living in D. C.'s Old First Ward

139 Youths Point to Need for Place to Play, Study and Relax; Y. M. C. A. and Other Groups Co-operating in Movement.

The boys in the area served by the old First Ward Citizens Association need a clubhouse, and yesterday, through its president, Miss C. V. Diedel, the group issued an appeal "to any Washingtonian who will help us locate a house or shop, warehouse, church, garage or vacant lot suitable for conversion."

Action followed the presentation of a petition to the association at its meeting in the Grant School. The petition was signed by 139 boys, who, through their spokesmen, stressed their need for a place to play, relax and study.

Since the first request, made more than a month ago, provision has been made by numerous organizations for proper supervision of the club and the Y. M. C. A. has announced that it will grant scholarships to train some of the boys to act as leaders. Plans also have been made to take care of some of the boys' activities.

The Y. M. C. A., the Neighborhood Councils, the Institute of Criminal Science and the sociological department of George Washington University, as well as the Citizens Association, are co-operating in this.

In addition, the Y. M. C. A. has opened its gymnasium and swimming pool to the boys each Tuesday night, but is unable to on other nights because of conflicting engagements.

The area included by the association, from which the boys are drawn, lies west of Fifteenth street northwest to Washington Circle and south of N street northwest.

New Hospital Director To Address Council

Dr. Winifred Overholser, new superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, will address the health committee of the Council of Social Agencies on "Mental Hygiene in America" at 12:30 p. m. Thursday at 614 E street northwest.

A personal friend of the late Dr. William A. White, his predecessor at St. Elizabeth's, Dr. Overholser has served as professor of psychiarty at Boston University and is the author of a number of books on mental hygiene.

500 Applaud Equality Plea For Women

Discrimination in Jobs Is Assailed at Town Hall Forum.

British Actress Disputes 'Middle Class Alibi' for Small Family.

Starting as a lecture and panel discussion on "The Women's Movement—Where Have We Moved?" last night's Town Hall meeting turned into a spirited symposium on democracy and totalitarianism, Christianity and paganism, war and peace, marriage, morality, and the falling birth rate.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, British actress and former suffragette, having first confessed a secret desire to speak on democracy and dictatorship, led off the discussion with an account of the struggle for woman suffrage and the results of the victory won 20 years ago.

'Since I do not believe women are inherently more virtuous than men," declared Mrs. Hale, "I did not expect female suffrage to work wonders in our poiltical life. Therefore, I have not been disappointed with the results."

Urges Equality in Jobs.

"I do believe," she continued, "that suffrage has made better citiens of women and has speeded legislation affecting health, education, housing and other matters in which women take a keen interest. Without causing any vast change in the situation, the woman's vote has been justified."

Disclaiming any ability to weigh the claims of women to equality with men, the speaker asserted that there should at least be equality of opportunity for both sexes, untrammeled by any legislation barring women, because of their sex or matrimonial estate, from a position in which they could prove equal ability. "I believe the right to use such brains as one possesses is of the very essence of freedom."

500 Hear Discussion.

Applause, laughter and several distinct gasps continued to rise from an audience of 500 in the Rialto Theater after the conclusion of Mrs. Hale's remarks, as a brilliant panel of speakers exchanged observations on an ever-widening range of topics.

Isadore Lubin, Labor Department statistician, asserted that the falling birth rate did not indicate that the present generation of potential parents placed a small value on human life but instead hesitated to bring into the world children who might be starved or shot.

Replying, Mrs. Hale stated that the income group whose children were most likely to starve had the most children and that "the other great middle class alibi for small families" would be disproved if war broke out again. Any number of women, she said, would rush eagerly into motherhood in order to create another treasured life to replace the one about to end.

Other participants in the panel were Elsie Hill, co-founder of the Woman's Party; Jeanette Rankin, first woman elected to the House of Representatives; Helen Hunt West, lawyer and newspaper correspondent, and O. E. Baker, Department of Agriculture economist. Lothrop Stoddard presided.

PWA to Open Tunnel Under Hudson Dec. 21

The Public Works Administration, in a statement last night, said one of "the first giant permanent improvements" for which PWA allotted money will be opened December 21, when a dedicating party of officials rides through the mile-and-a-half Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River from Weehawken, N. J., to New York City.

The general public will begin using the tube at 4 a. m. the next morning, PWA said, adding: "Completion of the project will make it possible for them to drive from the New Jersey side to the midtown district in New York City in only a fraction of the time it previously required to travel by either the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge, or the ferries."

Home to Shelter Girls Stranded In Job Search

Volunteers of America Find Situation Here Like Hollywood's.

Almost as many girls pour into Washington each year in search of Government jobs as go to Hollywood in hopes of a movie career, the Volunteers of America have learned. And about the same proportion find jobs.

Many of these girls, the Volunteers' study revealed, are entirely without funds when they arrive and are forced to spend their nights in Union Station until they get work or decide to go back home. After the first of next year, this won't be necessary, because the Volunteers are establishing a home to take care of them.

A spacious old home at 1525 Sixteenth street northwest is being remodeled for the purpose. The shelter will be restricted to "white collar girls" who are temporarily in financial straits, according to Lieut. Maj. H. Mills Eroh of the local Volunteers.

"We began our study in 1934," Maj. Eroh said yesterday. "We found that girls were not applying to relief agencies but were trying to work out their own salvation."

Their investigators conferred with Congressmen's secretaries, to whom the girls sooner or later turn for help. From them they learned of young women who sleep in the railroad station, sometimes find rooms but almost immediately are evicted for failure to pay their rent.

For a time they handled each applicant individually. They would find a rooming house for her, pay her rent and give her meals at their mission at 471 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Most of the applicants are from the Midwestern and Western States, Maj. Eroh said.

The new shelter will house about thirty girls. A placement service will help them find jobs. "We plan to start a movement like that in Hollywood to persuade the girls to go home, pointing out that it's no disgrace not to be able to find a job," Maj. Eroh said.

College Debaters To Meet Y.M.Team

The debating team of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet the Dartmouth College team in debate at 8:30 p. m. Thursday in the central Y. M. C. A. building, 1736 G street northwest. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the National Labor Relations Board should be empoyered to enforce the compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes."

This will be the first debate of the season for the Y. M. C. A. team. They will meet a team from American University on December 15, when the same subject will be argued. Representative Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, and Leo George, president of the Postal Clerks Federation, will be two of the three judges at the opening debate. The third judge has not yet been chosen.

4 Terrorists In 6 Holdups Believed Held

2 Victims Pick Photo of Suspect From Rogue's Gallery.

3 Other Liquor Store Bandits May Be in Group Seized.

Speedy prosecution of the four bandits who terrorized liquor dealers with six daring holdups seemed assured last night when police announced arrest of a colored man identified by two of the merchants as a participant in the raid.

Police believe the three other bandits are among the ten suspects who were locked up yesterday morning and Saturday night. The men will be grilled today and placed in the line-up later in the week.

Detectives refused to reveal the identity of the suspect whose rogue's gallery photograph had been chosen by two of the holdup victims. The man, who refused to talk after his seizure by robbery squad investigators, has a long police record, including a conviction for robbery.

Meanwhile, Benjamin Chesavoir, 36, customer in one of the liquor stores who was shot in the chest, was reported in good condition at Emergency Hospital.

Police reports yesterday listed several other robberies and housebreakings.

Mrs. Genevieve Scully, 2431 Kalorama road northwest, told police a fur laprobe valued at $200 was taken from her automobile parked at Eighteenth and P streets northwest.

Morris Gershenson, 1224 Water street southwest, a cab driver, was robbed of about $2 by two colored men who threatened him with a revolver after they hired him at North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue. Both men escaped on foot, Gershenson said.

Nearly $300 worth of jewelry was stolen from her apartment at 915 I street northwest, yesterday, Carolyn Parker reported to police.

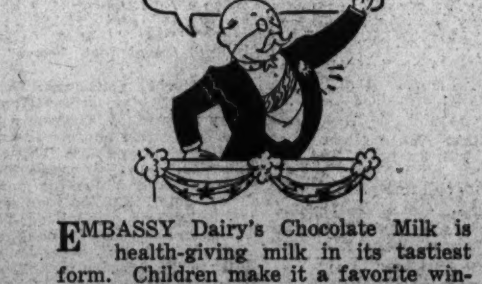
R. V. Fleming Named To Commerce Board

Robert V. Fleming, of Washington, has been appointed to the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Eliot Wadsworth, of the chamber's American section, announced yesterday. Fleming is one of 75 on the committee, which is made up of exporters, importers, manufacturers, merchants, shippers, insurance and professional men from all parts of the country.

RESORTS.

Miami Beach, Fla.

TEMPERATURE IN *Miami Beach* YESTERDAY WAS 74°



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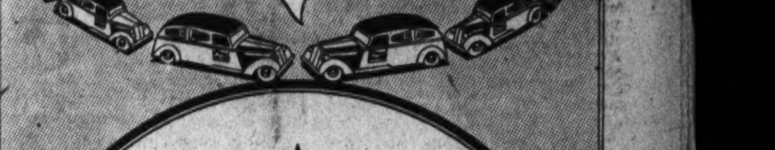

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Harold Lloyd Picks Another Unknown Lead

Comic Signs Phyllis Welch, Who Chose the Hard Way to Gain Start.

By the United Press.

Hollywood, Dec. 5.—Harold Lloyd and 110 helpers headed for the mountains near Kernville, Calif., today to start the cameras rolling on the first movie he has made in more than two years.

The perennially young-looking Lloyd, who has become many times a millionaire during his 20 years of portraying wistfully comic youngsters, is making a film entitled "Professor, Beware." He's the professor.

Lloyd is a teacher of archeology, who falls in love and heads for Egypt simultaneously. He never reaches the Nile—but we'll not spoil the picture for you by revealing the part that reincarnation plays in the plot.

What interested us most during the farewells at the studio of Harold Lloyd, Inc., was his new leading lady, Miss Phyllis Welch—she's a relative of the grape juice makers—who never has appeared in a movie before in her life.

Exception Proves Rule.

She's brown eyed, brown haired, 21 years old, vivacious, precocious—and insistent that hard work, instead of luck, was responsible for her big break in the films. She told us the story of her life in 12 minutes flat, stopping only occasionally for breath. It is the kind of biography that proves there are exceptions to the old Hollywood adage which says there isn't a chance for a young girl from the hinterlands on the screen and that she'd better save her railroad fare. Miss Welch didn't even have railroad fare. She went on a bus. And she didn't come to Hollywood—she went first to New York.

"The fare was $11 from my home in Toledo," she said. "I had studied dancing and I'd played a little in summer stock before I decided to invade New York. When I got there I haunted the offices of all the theatrical agents. They wouldn't even see me, but I sat and I sat and I sat and one day in one of their ante-rooms I met Ernest Truex. He wanted a girl to play the part of his daughter in a summer stock company and he looked at me and said I'd do.

"I did my best and when the season was over—it was a couple of years ago—I got work on the radio. I played in all kinds of air skits.

Radio Valuable Aid.

"That radio experience helped a lot. I made a lot of money, too. At least it seemed like a lot to me. Then I got a part in the Broadway show, 'A Slight Case of Murder.' I played a mad, neurotic child in 'Granite,' which was a flop. I worked in 'End of Summer' and then I got a good part last year in 'High Tor.'

"All this time I was doing my radio work, too, and I was busy as all-get-out. I even took a movie test from an M.-G.-M. scout, but I didn't think much about it. When M.-G.-M. sent me a contract and told me to hurry here three months ago, I still didn't believe it. But I came, and there wasn't anything for me to do.

"Then Harold Lloyd wanted a girl for his new picture, and I took a test for it—and here I am!"

Miss Welch lit a cigarette. She said that she was grateful to all concerned but a little worried about working for Lloyd, because she didn't want to get married.

Every girl who ever has been a leading lady in a Harold Lloyd picture has married and left the screen. These leading ladies include the Misses Bebe Daniels, Barbara Kent, Jobyna Ralston, Ann Christie, Constance Cummings, Dorothy Wilson and Mildred Davis, who became Mrs. Lloyd.

"It's a sorry prospect, this romantic precedent," Miss Welch said. "I don't want to fall in love—not yet. I want to be an actress."

Gayety

"NIGHT OWLS." James J. Lake presents the musical production in two acts and 26 scenes, featuring Ann Corio and Nona Martin, supported by Max Furman, George Murray, Lew Denney, Dorothy Ahearn, Murray Green, Elsa Lang, Rose Heatherly, Lee Siegel and Joe Altee. Dance numbers produced by Max Furman; staged by James J. Lake. Reviewed Sunday matinee by Art John, B. C. A. A.

What probably constitutes one of the outstanding "girl shows" of recent seasons is the current attraction Manager Lake is offering at his Gayety Theater.

To begin with, gorgeous Ann Corio has been held over a second week by popular demand. If this is not enough, add the dynamic personality of titian-haired Nona Martin, the blonde and charming Lee Siegel and the wistful Dorothy Ahearn and you have an array of feminine pulchritude that is seldom, if ever, seen in any one revue appearing at this house.

As this is the last week we will see Miss Corio in a long time (we are informed she is joining a vaudeville unit for a tour of the country) it seems only fitting that our last memories of this beautiful girl are in musical settings and wardrobe, which do so much toward enhancing the loveliness of so stunning a person.

Of the trio of beauties supporting Miss Corio, it is Nona Martin who comes nearer than any of the others in offering competition to the "First Lady" of burlesque. Nona has an unusual way of presenting her numbers. Lee Siegel is a cute blonde, seen rather infrequently but clicks in all of the numbers in which she appears, particularly with her whistling. Miss Ahearn's musical routines are entirely complete in their purpose.

Max Furman and George Murray offer new and refreshing comedy in a show which is replete with laughs. Lew Denny and Joe Altee are capable in their straight-man characters, the latter also coming through with a nifty soft-shoe specialty.

With such singers as Elsa Lang and Murray Green and the dancing of petite Rose Heatherly, the musical background of the production is entirely complete. The chorus, too, is made up of pretty and clever girls, with Tiny Delmar, a dark-eyed miss, stepping out of line for a specialty number.

Busy Actress.

Dorothy Lamour, unknown a year ago, is one of Hollywood's busiest actresses today. After she completes "Her Jungle Love," she will still have nearly a half dozen pictures ahead of her for the coming year.

Nelson B. Bell About The Showshops

Eleventh-Hour Cancellations Deprive the Capital Of Living Drama Through December's Early Weeks

'Love of Women,' Scheduled for Tonight, and 'The Housemaster' Both Lost to the National; More About 'Richard II' and Its Stars; That Dizzy Whirl; Hollywood Launches Drive; Theater Notes.

THE black plague of productional vacillation has smitten the National Theater.

Although a "flash" announcement was made in this space on Friday morning to the effect that the Shubert production of "The Housemaster" would not be presented on E street the week of Monday, December 13, as had previously been rather more than intimated, it was accepted as an assured fact, at that time, that "Love of Women" would begin a week's engagement in Washington tonight, preliminary to its Broadway premiere. That fallacious expectation was kicked vigorously over the heart late Friday night by wired advice that that English play—new to America, although an earlier hit in London—also had been canceled.

BELL.

"The Housemaster," it seems, is meeting with such enthusiastic success in Boston that its sponsors decline to terminate its run in the Hub until it has completely run its course. Similar reports of definite popularity also had preceded "Love of Women" to the Capital. Toward the end of last week's engagement in Toronto, however, the Messrs. Shubert concluded that while they undoubtedly "had something there," the play is not yet in the form in which they wish it to be seen here and in New York. It therefore has been temporarily withdrawn for script revision and partial recasting and removed from the National's current booking sheets.

At the moment there is nothing in sight for the National until New Year's week—but that may all be changed by the time you read this.

Show business!

• • • •

Since the theater section of The Sunday Post was printed before all this Shubertian juggling made its distressing consequences known to the National management and this department, yesterday's editorial comments and advertisements necessarily were without point. If one now wishes to contemplate the artistic allurements of Miss Heather Angel—who was to have been seen in the principal role of "Love of Women"—it now will be incumbent upon him to attend the Little Theater, between now and Thursday, where she is appearing on the screen in a revival of Universal's "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," concerning which something will be found elsewhere on this page.

• • • •

That postman, apparently, has undergone an utter reformation. Under date of December 3 there comes to hand an interesting letter, as follows:

Dear Mr. Bell: I have just finished reading your always interesting column (sic) in this morning's Post. A few days ago I read, for the first time, Shakespeare's "King Richard II" and for the life of me I cannot see why Mr. Evans, or anyone else, wants to produce it or play in it.

Your interview with Mr. Hardy and Mr. Andrews must have been most interesting. Edwin Booth was my god as a youngster (and still is, for that matter) and my having "gone on" as a "super" during his engagement with Lawrence Barrett, in New Orleans (I think in 1886), is one of my most cherished memories.

But to get back to "Richard II." It was while appearing in "Richard II" that Edwin Booth was shot at in McVicker's Theater, Chicago, on September 23, 1879. Wags said that the attempted assassination was due to anger at Booth's temerity in reviving so poor a play.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CLAUS BOGEL, Library of Congress.

Based merely on a reading of "King Richard II," Mr. Bogel's bewilderment as to why anyone should wish to play in it is completely understandable. This column also has encountered in it an abstruse and tediously involved library stint. In a farewell chat in his dressing-room at the National Saturday night, Maurice Evans confessed a comparable bafflement when he first approached the play. It is all the more to the actor's credit, therefore—and all the more lamentable that Mr. Bogel did not see his superb characterization—that from this involved script he has brought to life one of the most inspiring productions and performances in the history of the theater.

The role of Richard has been played in many keys by many of the stage's greatest actors and Booth's interpretation, one is led to suspect, was one of the least engaging by reason of its overwhelmingly tragic solemnity. Mr. Evans tells me of another British actor who portrayed the character as a maniac, whose reason was wholly unseated. There have been other depressing conceptions of the part.

Mr. Evans', however, is one of variety, color, movement and fire that breathes into the role a vivid and clarified reality, possessing all of the fascinating interest of a modern drama. It is this power of the actor—and a superlatively excellent supporting cast—to galvanize into life a dreary bit of reading that makes Maurice Evans great.

• • • •

One of the reasons of that Saturday night visit to Mr. Evans was to add this department's plea to others that he return here Christmas week in "Henry IV," in which he opens at the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia tonight. He has an open week at Christmas and so has the National. A little public pressure might conceivably turn the trick—otherwise, we shall have to wait many months before seeing this admirable artist again.

• • • •

And the dizzy whirl of the drayma desks keeps up, unabated. A week-end visitor to the Capital was that urbane general manager of all Loew theaters outside of New York City, J. R. Vogel, who was hosted at an impromptu cocktail party at the Variety Club, in the Willard, Saturday evening, beginning at 5. Mr. Vogel was so warmed by the cordiality of this occasion that he expressed a wish to "carry on" later in the evening, so from 11 p. m. until goodness knows what hour, the gay goings-on continued at Senor Pete Macias' Heigh-Ho. Mr. Vogel and his organization demonstrate the perspicacity that has made them leaders in their business by deeming Washington a very elegant town.

So, by way of relaxation for the guys and gals of the press, the loewcal Loew executives are screening "Ebb Tide," the first sea picture ever made in Technicolor, tomorrow afternoon at 1:30. It is, by an odd quirk, a Paramount release, but it will play Loew's Capitol, beginning Friday. Today at 2 the Warners are running "She Married An Artist" over the sprockets, preliminary to its opening at the Earle, also come Friday.

And that's the way it goes. No rest for the bleary!

• • • •

Speaking of the Earle, a week from next Friday, December 17, if I have my eyes on straight, Washington picturegoers will be privileged to meet, practically face to face, two screen personalities of widely separated eras. One will be Monte Blue—he already is, as a matter of fact—famous star of such hits as "Brass," "Main Street" and "The Flood;" the other, Mary Dees, the celebrated young woman whose unique endowments made it possible for her to "double" for the late Jean Harlow in the unfinished sequences of Jean's last picture, "Saratoga," with Clark Gable. They will headline the Earle's stage bill.

• • • •

An international drive for funds to provide a Christmas for children of democratic Spain is being sponsored by the Motion Picture Artists' Committee of Hollywood. The drive, being held during the current week, will be carried on simultaneously in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and other European countries, as well as in the United States.

For the first time, Hollywood will issue special Christmas seals, in the number of 5,000,000, which will be sold for one cent each. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase and shipment abroad of clothing, medical supplies and other necessities of living for the children who are tragic victims of a ghastly war.

The executive board of the Hollywood Committee is comprised of Herbert Biberman, Sidney Buchman, Humphrey Cobb, Florence Eldredge (Mrs. Fredric March), Lewis Milestone, Dudley Nichols, Samson Raphaelson, Madeleine Ruthvan, Donald Ogden Stewart, Franchot Tone and Charles Page, secretary. In addition to the sale of seals, contributions are being solicited.

• • • •

"My Song of Love," signalizing the screen debut of Tito Schipa, lyric star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be shown three times on the screen at the Rialto Theater tonight, at 5:55, 7:40 and 9:40 o'clock. This is an Italian filmusical with English dialogue titles. A newsreel and travelogue, depicting the beauties of Florence, Italy, also will be included in the bill.

• • • •

Oh-by-the-Way Note.

Order your extra copies of this sixtieth anniversary number of The Washington Post early, while they're "hot."—(Advt.)

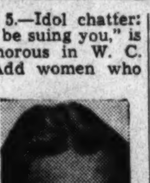
The Week's Parade of Beauties

WHO AND WHERE.

Upper left, Anita Louise in "First Lady," at the Earle. Upper right, one of the show girls in "Hollywood Hotel Revue," Loew's Capitol. Circle, Beverly Roberts in "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff, metropolitan; lower right, Florence Rice, with William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding," on Capitol screen.

In Hollywood

With JIMMY FIDLER



Hollywood, Dec. 5.—Idol chatter: That old quip, "I'll be suing you," is definitely not humorous in W. C. Fields' opinion. Add women who should never wear slacks: Sylvia Sidney. The colonial furnishings in Joan Crawford's home are very artistic—but they do not suit her personality. If you want to get chummy with Spencer Tracy, talk about sailing boats, not movies. On the comeback trail: Anna Q. Nilsson—and all Hollywood is cheering.

• • • •

Things that amaze me: The sudden sweetness of that erstwhile firebrand, Simone Simon. When Dolores del Rio looks at Cedric Gibbons, her eyes are those of a love-sick schoolgirl—and after all these years of marriage, too. Hollywood hobby-horsemen: Stan Laurel, amateur magician—too bad legerdemain cannot solve matrimonial mixups. No love lost: Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer. Eleanor Powell's imitation of Garbo is so clever—and so caustic—that M.-G-M is trying to suppress it.

• • • •

Most actresses try to dodge candid cameramen; Carle Lombard prefers "candid" pictures to the most artistic portraits. Disconcerting habit that little minx, Olympe Bradna, has of lowering her head and looking at you through the screen of her own lashes. Since his marriage to a social registerite, Henry Fonda is never seen in Hollywood's places to dine and dance. Probably it has nothing to do with her insane comedy, but Joan Davis used to sell goldfish in a five and ten. Rueful resolutions: No more football bets with Bing Crosby—the guy's uncanny.

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Ever since Kay Francis started her battle with Warner Brothers, the studio yes-men have been avoiding her as they would the plague. With one at her mercy on the set, she loudly cites all of her complaints against the Messrs. Warner. The poor yes-man, knowing that she will probably return to the fold as the lot's ace star, feels obliged to assume a sympathetic attitude, but squirms and hedges because of the report that may reach the "front office." And then the merciless Kay, having her victim nicely placed on the spot, shouts the blunt question, "And now, Mr. Blank, you've heard the story. Who is right, Jack Warner or I?" Such cruelty ought to be reported to the S. P. C. A.

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Peter Lorre, an Austrian who became Germany's ace screen star, is probably the most rabid American in Hollywood. Rather than return to Europe, he paid $100,000 to cancel a contract with a British studio. At that time, he said that he would never visit the continent again, but private business interests make necessary a flying visit to London and Vienna.. Today, at lunch, Gregory Ratoff asked him if he would visit Germany. I'm not that foolhardy, Peter retored, and walked away leaving Ratoff mystified. Few people remember that when Peter Lorre, fresh from a screen triumph as the wholesale murderer in a Berlin-made production, arrived in London several years ago, he stated to the press that he had left Germany forever "because it was not big enough for two such murderers as Peter Lorre and Adolph Hitler." Peter reasons that Hitler is undoubtedly one of the few who do remember.

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Speaking of things European reminds me that Hollywood, just now, is importing Continental stars by the gross. Franciska Gaal, Luli Desti, Miliza Korjus, Hedy (Keissler) Lamarr, Ilona Massey, Isa Miranda, Sigrid Gurie, Danielle Darrieux, and at least a dozen other foreign charmers are here with major studio contracts. And as usual, American players are protesting the invasion. They might be less indignant if they knew the salaries that are being paid most of the new arrivals. With war clouds hanging over Europe, Continental stars are so anxious to come to America that they will work for peanuts, compared to the wages paid such American favorites as Lombard, Loy and Crawford.

Little

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD." Universal picturization of the novel by Charles Dickens, adapted to the screen by Leopold Atlas and Bradley King, featuring Claude Rains, Heather Angel, Douglass Montgomery, David Manners, Valerie Hobson, Francis L. Sullivan, Walter Kingsley, E. E. Clive, Vera Buckland, Forrester Harvey, Louise Carter, Ethel Griffies and George Ernest. Directed by Stuart Walker.

Charles Dickens' story of murder, mystery, horror and tangled romance, unfinished at the time of his death, was converted by Universal into one of the cycle of shuddery cinema exhibits prevalent almost three years ago and was hailed then as a screen item of considerable sensationalism and suspense. It is revived at the Little Theater this week as chief screen feature of the bill that is to be continued through Wednesday of a "split week."

The film play is an eerie thing—with the mystery not too obscured to be easily penetrated early in the action by an observant spectator—centering in the cathedral of an old English town. The central character is the choirmaster and the romantic figures, two young people, not in love, and a visiting youth and his sister, who become involved in the murderous plots in which the development of the melodrama abounds.

These pivotal roles are played, respectively, by Claude Rains, Heather Angel, David Manners, in the title role, Douglass Montgomery and Valerie Hobson. The supporting roles are in the capable hands of the players whose names appear in the small-type paragraph above—most of them well and favorably known; others, not so important.

While not one of the great pictures of its day, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" still embodies much that will engage the interest of the "crimes clubs' that enjoy the opportunities for ratiocination afforded by a subject that is both harrowing and cryptic.

The tenseness of the major feature is relieved by a selection of contrasting short subjects, including a new issue of picturized current events.

Film Table

Loew's Capital—"Double Wedding," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:20 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 12:40, 2:20, 6:15 and 9 p. m.

Earle—"First Lady," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 12:50, 3:40, 6:30 and 9:10 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Stage Door," at 11:15 a. m., 1:21, 3:27, 5:33, 7:39 and 9:45 p. m. "March of Time," at 1:01, 3:07, 5:13, 7:19 and 9:25 p. m.

Metropolitan—"West of Shanghai," at 11:50 a. m., 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50 and 9:50 p. m.

Palace—"The Firefly" at 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55 and 9:35 p. m.

Columbia—"Conquest," at 11:55 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:10 and 9:35 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreel and Shorts, at 10 and 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:45, 8:00, 9:15 and 10:45 p. m.

Little Theater—"Mystery of Edwin Drood," at 11:21 a. m., 1:03, 2:45, 4:27, 6:09, 7:51 and 9:33 p. m.

Tivoli—"Live, Love and Learn," at 2, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55 and 9:55 p. m.

Ambassador—"First Lady," at 6:15, 8 and 9:50 p. m.

Uptown—"Live, Love and Learn," at 2, 3:55, 5:50, 7:45 and 9:40 p. m.

The Post's New Yorker

By LEONARD LYONS

New York, Dec. 5.

PERSONALS: "Public Notices Dept. of New York Times carried this ad: "Alexander Woollcott will speak at 7:15 p. m. Friday, Station WNEW. Subject, 'An Attack on an Old Friend'" . . . His subject will be the strike at the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The "old friend" he will attack is his former employer—the very paper in which the ad appeared—the New York Times!

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BOOK DEPT.: Emil Ludwig was guest of honor at the luncheon celebrating the release of his Roosevelt biography . . . "Which man do you believe to be The Typical American?" Ludwig was asked . . . "Steve Early, the President's secretary," he informed. "Because, while even my wife calls me 'Ludwig,' Mr. Early is the only man I know who calls me 'Emil.'"

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WAR NEWS: Hank Garson, the script writer, was in Washington and lunched with some Department of State employes who were discussing the Sino-Japanese situation . . . "Why doesn't China do exactly what Japan's doing," Garson asked, "—send some planes over to Japan to bomb some of their cities? Why should they be afraid to do that?" . . . "Because," one of the diplomats replied, "in that case Japan might declare war!"

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FINANCE DEPT.: John Cromwell tendered a party in honor of Doris Duke Cromwell's twenty-fifth birthday, and the acquisition of the additional ten million dollars to her vast fortune . . . While the party was in progress in one wing of the house—where the guests were wining and dining in ultra-ultra fashion—Mr. Cromwell was being interviewed by the press in another wing of the house . . . on the subject of his book, "In Defense of Capitalism."

• • • •

POLITICS: Isobel Turner showed "First Lady" in Washington and invited the wives of many dignitaries to this screen-adaptation of the Katharine Dayton-George S. Kaufman play . . . She received a phone call from a distinguished Washington lady who confessed, "I'm very anxious to attend. You see, I used to be a First Lady myself . . . The caller was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

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THEATER DEPT.: Frank Craven, who will appear in Jed Harris' production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," has an unusual clause in his contract. Wilder hadn't completed the play when Harris saw him in Paris. Jed tore the unfinished long-hand script from the author's pad and brought it back to America. He then contacted Craven, told him that the script still was incomplete but that Craven's role would be the best he ever had . . . "Do you really mean that?" Craven asked . . . "Absolutely," Jed replied . . . And so their contract provides that if Craven doesn't think this is the best role he ever had, he may cancel the contract.

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MOVIES DEPT.: The No. 2 road company of "Yes, My Darling Daughter," traveling from Waco, Tex., was instructed to reverse its Austin and San Antonio dates and travel the long way 'round . . . "Why the change?" the manager wired Alfred de Liagre, jr., producer of the show. "Why can't we play Austin on the 22d?" . . . "Because," was the reply, "on that date there's a Bank Night in Austin!"

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LOCAL NEWS: New York attorneys will be brought in by John L. Lewis to clean up the Hague-C. I. O. situation in Jersey City . . . Jack White's 18 Club decided to remain open after all . . . 2nd Deputy Pol. Commissioner Lyons, who was reported by all the newspapers to have issued a plea to Robert Irwin—that if he'd surrender he couldn't be convicted of first-degree murder—now insists that he never made such a statement . . . Venezuela is seeking its N. Y. press agent, who has disappeared.

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REALTY DEPT.: Sir Louis Greig, who was Equerry to the Duke of York and now is actuary for his Majesty, King George, was at Jack & Charlie's last week and inspected the mysterious subterranean passages built during prohibition days to foil revenue agents seeking the contraband liquor . . . "Is there anything like this at Buckingham Palace?" Sir Louis was asked . . . "No," he replied, "because we were unfortunate." . . . "Unfortunate in not building passageways like these in the palace?" the guide queried . . . "Oh, no," Sir Louis explained. "Unfortunate—in that we had no prohibition!"

Postlude

By Ray C. B. Brown.

Dr. Kurt Hetzel directs the Washington Saengerbund, assisted by the Saengerbund Frauenchor, the Gesangverein Arion of Baltimore, and the Washington Civic Orchestra, in the Rialto Theater Sunday afternoon.

Washington's oldest choral organization, the Saengerbund, now well into its eighty-seventh year, gave its annual public concert yesterday afternoon in the Rialto Theater in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. Traditions of German songs were well exemplified by the male chorus in compositions by Kreutzer, Wagner, Isenmann and Koellner, and the two groups of songs were set forth with firmness of tone and accuracy of attack.

The assisting Frauenchor contributed Franz's "Dedication," Simon Brue's "It's Sunday" and the barcarolle from Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffman." The two choruses combined in an effective reading of Herrmann Hutter's "Enchanted Lake in the Forest."

Under the direction of Theodor Hemberger, the Arion Male Chorus of Baltimore was heard in Hermann Schulken's "Starry Night," High Juengst's "Rustic Idyl," and Franz Breuer's "Haensel and Gretel." The Washington singers and their guests from Baltimore brought the concert to a close with a stirring performance of John Lund's "Germanenzug."

The Washington Civic Orchestra, noticeably revivified by the animating energy of Dr. Hetzel, opened the concert with Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, and had its part in the concluding chorus. The association of the historic Saengerbund with one of the city's youngest instrumental organizations was pleasant to observe, and the authoritative touch of Dr. Hetzel, who now directs them both, was evident in the afternoon's work.

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Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey presents Jose Iturbi in a piano recital Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall. Program: "Kinderszenen" (Schumann), Sonata in A major, Op. 120 (Schubert), "Jeux d'eau" (Ravel), "Elysee: "Le soldat inconnu" and "Place d'Italie: Gobelins" (Russell), "El Puerto" and "El Cornus en Sevilla" from "Iberia" (Albeniz), "Danza Ritual del Fuego" (De Falla).

Jose Iturbi's appearance in Constitution Hall yesterday afternoon was welcomed by a capacity audience in a highly approbative mood, manifested in applause that was as enthusiastic over his casual playing as over his more careful moments of tone-coloring. The high tide of popularity was symbolized by the undiscriminating excitement of the auditors, and by the gala effect given to the occasion by the taking of a photograph of the pianist against the background of the crowded house.

As a matter of fact Senor Iturbi's artistry is suffering from the division of his attention between piano-playing and orchestral conducting. The dashing style with which he first captivated his American hearers has lost none of its verve, and his command of dynamics is as potent as ever, but there has been a loss of subtlety. Of superficial brilliance there is abundance, but this shimmer covers deficiencies in interpretation.

My presence in another concert hall made me miss his reading of Schumann's "Kinderszenen," but if it was in the same manner as his exposition of Schubert's A major sonata, it must have been a mixture of bravura and sentiment. In his version of the sonata, Schubert's individuality was lost, and its place was taken by a simulacrum of Liszt.

Lion's Mouth Bit Exposed by Olga

Putting your head into a lion's mouth isn't so dangerous as it looks—provided you know how to do it.

Here's how it's done, according to Olga Celeste, trainer for the California Zoological Society, who today was putting her big jungle "cats" through their paces for the current Bing Crosby-Beatrice Lillie picture, "Doctor Rhythm," which Emanuel Coher is producing.

First get acquainted with your lion. Then, when you open his jaws, dislocate them slightly before you insert the cranium. If you hold one jaw with each hand firmly the lion can't close his mouth until you let go. But don't let go till you get your head out.

Reunion.

For the first time since they made a hit in "Twentieth Century" two years ago, Carole Lombard and John Barrymore are working together in a picture, Paramount's "True Confession."

AMUSEMENTS

The Year's BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST SHOW
NOW Loew's CAPITOL
William POWELL MYRNA LOY in the madcap "DOUBLE WEDDING"
DOORS OPEN 10:45 A.M.
On the Stage DIRECT FROM HOLLYWOOD "HOLLYWOOD HOTEL" Revue With SIXTY PERSONALITIES 30 GORGEOUS GIRLS NOVELTY GALORE!

DOORS OPEN 11 A.M.
Loew's PALACE
2nd Gloriously romantic week Jeanette MacDONALD in "The FIREFLY" ALLAN JONES • WARREN WILLIAM NOW

DOORS OPEN 11 A.M.
Loew's COLUMBIA
NOW Unforgettable!.. GARBO • CHAS. BOYER in "Conquest"

Warner Bros. EARLE now
ON SCREEN KAY FRANCIS In Warner Bros Comedy "First Lady"
ON STAGE VINCENT LOPEZ & ORCH.
NEXT ATTRACTION "SHE MARRIED AN ARTIST"

METROPOLITAN
NOW SHOWING Boris Karloff In Warner Bros Drama "WEST OF SHANGHAI" with RICARDO CORTEZ—BEVERLY ROBERTS

RKO KEITH'S NOW
2ND WEEK..!
A Stage Hit ... a GREAT Picture 'STAGE DOOR' starring KATHARINE HEPBURN GINGER ROGERS • ADOLPHE MENJOU
★ ADDED ... THE MARCH of TIME and WALT DISNEY'S Cartoon PLUTO'S QUINPUPLETS
Coming... LILY PONS in "HITTING A NEW HIGH"

AMUSEMENTS

LITTLE CLAUDE RAINS HEATHER ANGEL in DICKENS' The MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD

TRANS-LUX THEATRE
LATEST NEWS FILMS—SEE The Pres. Fishing; Army-Navy & other Games; Frisco Travelog.
SHORT SUBJECTS 25¢

KREISLER
World-Famous Violinist at Constitution Hall Tomorrow Eve., 8:30 P.M. Seats $2.20, $2.75. Mrs. Dorsey's, 1300 G.

Today's NEIGHBORHOOD Movies

WARNER BROS. THEATERS In event of busy signal call REpublic 0800.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. MEt. 2841. Opens 11 A. M. NINO MARTINI, JOAN FONTAINE in "MUSIC FOR MADAME" and JOE E. BROWN in "FIT FOR A KING." Also short subject.

PENN 650 Pa. Ave. S.E. LIn. 2179. ERROL FLYNN in "PERFECT SPECIMEN." March of Time.

SHERIDAN Ga. Ave. & Sheridan St. N.W. RA. 2400. Matinee 2 P. M. MADELEINE CARROLL, RONALD COLMAN in "PRISONER OF ZENDA." Also Cartoon.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. COl. 1800. ROBERT MONTGOMERY-ROSALIND RUSSELL in "LIVE, LOVE AND LEARN." March of Time.

UPTOWN Conn. Ave. & Newark St. N.W. CLev. 5400. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, ROSALIND RUSSELL in "LIVE, LOVE AND LEARN." March of Time.

CALVERT 2324 Wisc. Ave. N.W. CL. 2345. Matinee 2 P. M. JOEL McCREA, SYLVIA SIDNEY in "DEAD END." News and Cartoon.

For additional information phone Theaters direct.

FAIRLAWN ANACOSTIA, D. C. Jack Benny in "ARTISTS AND MODELS."

TAKOMA 4th & BUTTERNUT STS. No Parking Troubles. Sylvia Sydney and Joel McCrea in "DEAD END." Select Short Subjects.

ARLINGTON, VA.

WILSON 1720 Wilson Blvd. Opp. Colonial Village. Marlene Dietrich in "ANGEL."

ASHTON CLARENDON, VA. George Sanders in "LANCER SPY."

FALLS CHURCH, VA.

STATE Ronald Colman in "PRISONER OF ZENDA."

LEE George Murphy in "THE WOMEN MEN MARRY."

SECO 8224 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 6 P. M. "WEE WILLIE WINKIE." Shirley Temple, Victor McLaglen. March of Time.

CIRCLE Home of "Mirrophonic Sound" Pa. Ave. at 21st St. N.W. Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA." Metro. News.

STATE-BETHESDA 6970 WIS. AVE. BETHESDA, MD. Irene Dunne, Cary Grant "THE AWFUL TRUTH." Cartoon and News.

DUMBARTON 1343 WIS. AVE. Jean Arthur, Edward Arnold in "EASY LIVING." News and Comedy.

LOUIS BERNHEIMER'S THEATERS

JESSE THEATER 18th & Irving Sts. N.E. "THE AWFUL TRUTH." Irene Dunne, Cary Grant.

SYLVAN 1st and R. I. Ave. N.W. "LANCER SPY." Dolores Del Rio, George Sanders.

PALM THEATER DEL RAY, VA. "100 MEN AND A GIRL." Deanna Durbin, Adolphe Menjou.

NEWTON 12th and Newton Sts. N.E. "HEIDI." Shirley Temple, Jean Hersholt.

DIRECTION SIDNEY LUST

HIPPODROME K Near 9th Bing Crosby, Martha Raye in "DOUBLE OR NOTHING."

CAMEO MT. RAINIER, MD. Today-Tomor. Shirley Temple in "HEIDI."

ARCADE Hattsville, Md. Clark Gable, Jean Harlow in "HELL DIVERS."

RICHMOND ALEXANDRIA, VA. Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell "STAND-IN."

REED ALEXANDRIA, VA. ALex. 3445. Brian Aherne in "GREAT GARRICK." Free Parking Space—800 Cars.

MILO ROCKVILLE, MD. Shirley Temple in "HEIDI." Free Parking.

REDSKINS UNLEASH POWERFUL ATTACK TO SWAMP N. Y. GIANTS, 49 TO 14, AND WIN EASTERN TITLE

This Morning

Redskins Best Team, Even Owens Says.

By Shirley Povich.

New York, Dec. 5.—Down amid the sweaty aroma of their Polo Grounds dressing room, a bedraggled, disheartened bunch of Giants were mechanically stripping off their uniforms, acting like a team would act when it is beaten, 49 to 14. The fellow who dared to smile would have been a subject for mayhem. Their season had ended on the sourest note in the history of New York's professional football.

POVICH.

An unthinking intruder sought out Head Coach Steve Owens, asked him what he thought about the ball game that had just ended. Owens looked incredulously at the visitor, conquered an impulse to throw him out of the place bodily, and then broke into a wan smile.

"Well, I'll tell you," began Owens. "What was that final score, 49 to 14? Jeez, I guess the better team won."

Owens was having his jest, but he never spoke a more accurate truth. The Redskins were a better ball team today because, well, because chiefly, they had Cliff Battles.

Battles Sparks Team.

Back there in that opening quarter when there was grave doubt about how it was all going to end, when the Giants seemingly were still the 7-to-5 favorites to win, it was Cliff Battles who seized the torch and sparked the Redskins to their finest performance of the season.

And he did it in the face of adversity after one of his own errors had jeopardized the Redskins' mission here in the opening minutes of play. For Battles, high strung and nervous despite his career of stardom for six years in pro football's fastest company, had fumbled the ball on the Redskins' 35-yard line and the Giants had recovered. The dire consequences of that fumble might have been limitless.

Then it was that the Redskins first showed their mettle, threw the Giants back and forced them to kick. And then it was that Battles began to redeem himself. Eighteen yards he galloped around right-end and the Redskins' advance did not halt until Battles, himself, had planted the ball across the goal for a touchdown.

Does 75-Yard Gallop.

You know what he did after that. How, on one play a bit later in the same quarter he eluded a Giant end, escaped a 5-yard loss and then galloped 75 yards on a sideline-flirting journey to set the scenery for the Redskins' second touchdown that he later scored himself. And how, in the fourth quarter, he intercepted a Giant pass on his own 20 and didn't stop running until, exhausted, he was smacked outside on the Giants 1-yard line.

Well, it was something to see as that amazed New York audience stood as a man and cheered Battles after Coach Flaherty excused him from further duty. Marc Antony, at Caesar's bier, did not win over a hostile gathering with any more dispatch or completeness than Battles won those New York fans.

A Giant here who might have rescued New York from defeat could have elicited no greater ovation than those New Yorkers gave the blond, fast-gaited Battles.

Battles didn't know it, Tuffy Leemans didn't know, and George Marshall denies it, but today Battles was slated to perform in his last game but one for Washington. Cliff Battles was to be traded to the Giants in an exchange for Tuffy Leemans.

Leemans Favorite Here.

The Washington and New York clubs were on the point of making the deal. Marshall envisioned the capable Leemans as a tremendous favorite in Washington, where his exploits for G. W. U. are legendary. Battles is growing old as football players go, and there would be a huge premium in point of years' service accruing to the Washington club.

Incredible as it may seem, now, Marshall would have traded Battles. Two weeks ago he said he would swap him even-up for a star back now with a Western club. But tonight a Battles deal is incredible. Marshall dares not risk the wrath of Washington fans who have supported his team. And after that performance today if he hasn't revised his opinions of Battles as an asset to the Redskins, he's not the canny Marshall who brought his football team from Boston to Washington.

The Redskins were fairly well coached today. And with that observation I am claiming the championship for understatement. Ray Flaherty had indicated privately all week that he thought he could beat that five-man line of the Giants. And that unorthodox shift that sent the Giant backs to the weak side of the line didn't cause the Redskins any trouble. It was new-fangled stuff that Flaherty did not think would succeed. He simply remodeled his own attack, and the Giants' five-man line that had yielded only two touchdowns all season surrendered three touchdowns to the Redskins in 20 minutes.

F. B. I. Five Wins.

F. B. I.'s unlimited five had little difficulty drubbing the Manbeck's Honeybread team yesterday in Hagerstown, 41 tto 23. The G-Men led 21-10 at half time and, led by Bethel and Jones, added to the lead.

F. B. I.	G	FG	P	Manbeck's.	G	FG	P
Bethel, lf	4	1	9	Morre, lf	2	0	4
Burgess, lf	1	0	2	Leiter, lf	0	1	1
Dean, rf	4	1	9	Maddex, rf	3	1	7
Robinson, c	1	0	2	Basore, c	2	1	5
J.Th'mpson, c	2	0	4	Penn, lg	2	0	4
Jones, lg	4	1	9	Ohler, rg	1	0	2
Airhart, lg	1	2	4				
H.T'mps'n, rg	1	0	2				
Totals	18	5	41	Totals	10	3	23

Throng Gathers at Union Station to Greet the Victorious Redskins

5,000 FANS CHEERED THE WASHINGTON TEAM LAST NIGHT AS "HERO" CLIFF BATTLES AND MRS. BATTLES LEAVE TRAIN.

1938's Grid Outlook On a Sectional Basis

Who'll Replace Clint Frank, Whizzer White, Sam Chapman and Joe Routt and Hundreds of Other Graduating Collegians.

By Alan Gould.

Associated Press Sports Editor.

New York, Dec. 5.—Apart from football's postseason bowl of arguments and the current business of conferring all-America accolades on the gridiron greats of 1937, one of the chief questions before the Collegiate House is, "What about the prospects for next year?"

It's already agitating the "Old Blues," who are as anxious to know what the future holds in store as they are enthusiastic in paying farewell tribute to the heroes of the season just concluded. It's already worrying coaches with big gaps to fill in the ranks and their fingers crossed as they scan the replacement roster.

Who's going to fill the big shoes of Yale's Clint Frank, two-time all-America back, and Colorado's famed Whizzer White, who have ended their varsity careers? Will Pittsburgh come up with another powerhouse? What will Notre Dame do without Chuck Sweeney next season? Who will be back next fall, among this year's standouts, and what teams showed the best sophomore prospects?

To answer these questions, among others, the Associated Press today presents the high spots of a country-wide survey among major colleges. Here's the picture on a sectional basis:

THE EAST.

Ivy League—Dartmouth and Cornell have the biggest holdover squads of regulars. Dartmouth's graduation losses comprise only six players in a varsity squad of 45, among them Capt. Davis, at end; Schildgen, at tackle, and King, in the backfield. Returning will be the backfield aces, Bill Hutchinson and Rob Macleod. Cornell's all-America end, Brud Holland, has another year, and nine of the regular starting eleven will be back, to be joined by a good freshman crop. Gaps to fill will be those left by Capt. Ted Hughes and Sam Stahl, at center, and Eli Hooper at guard.

Besides Frank, Yale loses three other backfield stars—Ewart, Hessberg and Colwell—but the Elis had the best freshman team in the Ivy League. Harvard's chief losses comprise Fullback Struck and such first-string linemen as Kevorkian, Klein, Allen and Nee. Columbia's line will be hard hit by departures, but Sid Luckman, all-East back, has one more year. Princeton and Pennsylvania, both rebuilding this year, figure to be stronger, despite a few notable losses.

Army and Navy—The Cadets lose two stalwards in the line, Capt. Isbell and Frank Hartline at center, besides Jack Ryan and Jim Craig in the backfield, but 30 of the 42 varsity players will be back. Plebe prospects include Bill Guckeyson, former Maryland ace. Annapolis, losing 15 out of 37, will miss Fike and Player on the line. Antrim and Ingram in the backfield.

Other Easterns—Pittsburgh, despite such backfield losses as Patrick, Stapulis and Michelosen, and the departure of Frank Souchak and Tony Matisi, line stars, figures to be just as strong for 1938. All-America Marshall Goldberg will have fine backfield support, including Hal Stebbins and Dick Cassiano, sophomore sensation this year. Bill Daddio, at end, is a potential all-American. Fordham will be hard hit by the loss of five of its seven "blocks of granite" in the line, including Wojciechowiez, Franco and Babartsky. Villanova's sensational wingman, John Wysocki, and Bill Osmanski, all-East fullback at Holy Cross, have another year. Unbeaten-untied Lafayette loses only six by graduation.

THE MIDDLE WEST.

Notre Dame—Among this year's starting regulars, only the tackles and fullbacks will return. Chief losses, besides All-America Chuck Sweeney, include Pat McCarty at center, Joe Kuharich and Joe Ruetz at the guards, Andy Puplis, Bunny McCormick and Jack McCarthy in the backfield. Best prospects, among 1937 understudies, include Halfback Harry Stevenson and Fullbacks Ed Simonich and Mario Tonelli. Weakest freshman squad in years. Offers only three or four real varsity prospects.

Big Ten—Ohio State hardest hit of all, losing seven regulars from line and six backfield men, including All-Star Jim McDonald. Indiana and Purdue also lose a majority of starting eleven. Wisconsin, Northwestern and Minnesota, about in that order, have best holdover prospects. Champion Gophers lose Capt. Ray King and Reed, ends; Midler, tackle; Uram, Matheny and Gmitro, backs. Northwestern's chief losses are Don Heap and Fred Vanzo in the backfield. Fred Benz's departure leaves a gap at end for Wisconsin, but the Badgers have a young, up-and-coming team. Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and Chicago all

Continued on Page 19.

Bears Rally To Defeat Cardinals

Score of 42-28 Is Season Record; Losers Drop 14-0 Lead.

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Chicago Bears, previously having clinched the Western division title, finished their regular national pro football league schedule today by romping over their home town rivals, the Cardinlas, 42 to 28, in a game which had to be called in the final minutes because of darkness.

The game, which established a scoring record for the season, was played before 7,313 fans who lit bonfires in the wind-swept stands. During the darkness of the fourth period several players became engaged in a heated argument which ended with several being escorted off the field.

The Bears, in winning their ninth game of the season aganist one defeat and one tie, spotted the Cards two touchdowns in the first period and then roared back with 13 points in the second and a 27-point blast in the third.

The Bears and Washington Redskins, who won the East title today by defeating New York's Giants, meet next Sunday at Wrigley Field for the National League championship.

Bears.	Position.	Cardinals.
Manske	L.E.	Tinsley
Trost	L.T.	Baker
Zeller	L.G.	Cuppoletti
Sullivan	Center	Dugan
Musso	R.G.	Carter
Thompson	R.T.	Nolan
Plasman	R.E.	Deskin
Molesworth	Q.B.	Tyler
Feathers	L.H.	Russell
Rentner	R.H.	Coffee
Francis	F.B.	Pangle

Score by quarters:

Chicago Bears	0	13	27	2—42
Chicago Cardinals	14	0	0	14—28

Touchdowns—Bears, McDonald, 3 (sub for Manske); Rentner, Ronzani (sub for Feathers); Buivid (sub for Molesworth). Points after touchdowns—Manders (sub for Francis) Plasman (2), Francis (all placement). Automatic safety awarded Bears. Cardinals—Russell, Tyler, Pangle, Tinsley. Points after touchdown—Baker, 3 (placement). One point after touchdown awarded because of darkness. Substitutes— (Bears): Ends, R. Wilson, McDonald, Hammond; tackle, Bjork; guard, Bell; centers, Bausch, Conkright; backs, Manders, Buivid, Ronzani Nolting, Doehring, Brumbaugh. (Cardinals): Ends, W. Wilson, Smith; tackles, Blazine, Robinson; guards, Morrow, Volok; center, Reynolds; backs, Tipton, Lawrence, Parker, Grosvenor, Reed. Referee—Edward Cochrane (Chicago). Umpire—Bobbie Cahn (Chicago). Headlinesman—M. J. Meyer (Toledo). Field judge, Irv Kupcinet (Chicago).

Diedeman Captain Of Charlotte Hall

Leonardtown, Md., Dec. 5 (AP).—Cadet W. W. Diedeman was named captain of the Charlotte Hall Military Academy football team for 1938.

Diedeman, when not playing left tackle, is literary editor of the academy annual and a member of the Washington Stonewall Literary Society.

Cliff Battles Gets Souvenir, A Big Shiner

Special Dispatch to The Post.

New York, Dec. 5.—"Take care of yourself, Turk." That was Capt. Mel Hein's worning to his friend Big Turk Edwards, Redskin guard just before the opening whistle today. Hein knew of muttered Giant threats to "get" the 260-pound Redskin captain.

On the first play of the game, Edwards, on the ground, looked up just in time to escape a set of cleats aimed at his mouth.

* * * *

Cliff Battles played the last 57 minutes of the game with one of the most complete shiners that ever decorated an eye. He ran into a closed fist while blocking for Baugh on a pass.

But, according to the Redskins, it was not as bruising a battle as the game of the week before against the Packers. The Giants weren't as tough as the Packers, they said. The New York club was trying to get away with petty stuff, not the rib-cracking smashes of a hard-hitting team.

* * * *

The Redskins' fourth touchdown which boosted their lead to 28-14 was a beautiful pass-pitching strategem. Sammy Baugh had completed two passes to Malone over the center of the line and on the touchdown play faked a motion to pass to Malone again. In baseball it would have been a balk. Then Baugh pitched the ball to Justice who was a solitary figure beyond the Giants' defense and the touchdown was a mere formality.

* * * *

Conversation between two members of the Giants before the game:

Tackle Ed Widseth: "Sorry I was late coach, but that damn fool cop wouldn't let me park my car outside."

Coach Owens: "Why didn't you let him have it."

Widseth: "I'm saving it for the ball game."

P. S. It was a slugging penalty against Widseth that enabled Northwestern to beat Minnesota in 1936 and win the Big Ten title.

* * * *

"Did we have those guys scouted!" That's what the Redskins were saying after the ball game. The fellow who did the scouting job for Coach Ray Flaherty turned in the best performance he has ever seen, Flaherty declared. The Giants were running their plays virtually according to the Redskin script and on defense were playing exactly where the Redskins knew they would play.

Rovers Beat Sea Gulls.

New York, Dec. 5 (AP).—The New York Rovers smashed home four goals in the last period today to defeat the league-leading Atlantic City Sea Gulls, 5 to 3, in an Eastern amateur hockey league game at Madison Square Garden. A crowd of 12,751 saw the Rovers stage a brilliant comeback after being badly beaten at Atlantic City last night.

5,000 Fans Greet Team On Return

Grid Heroes Are Mobbed by Fans at Station.

A cheering, war-whooping crowd of 5,000 Washingtonians greeted the victorious Redskins last night at Union Station in the biggest demonstration the Capital has accorded a sports team since the 1933 World Series.

As a fife and drum corps enlivened the proceedings the fans lined from the gates to the street and stood atop the benches and baggage carriers to greet their new champions.

Cliff Battles, hero of the game from every angle, drew the loudest ovation as he made his way through the mob with his attractive wife.

Turk Edwards, the giant captain, led the team off the train was given a thunderous ovation by the crowd that had seeped through the gates. Several members of the team participated in the impromptu radio broadcast, arranged for the occasion.

The Capital's gridiron heroes were mobbed for autographs, although the players, in street clothes, were hard to recognize and only a few cries of "there's Smith" and "there's Howell" enabled the crowd to snare a few of the more bashful members.

The excursion trains arrived from New York from 10:45 on and the excursionists were easily recognized by Indian feathers, worn in approved Redskin fashion, pointing from their hats, banners, and stray parts of the goal posts, torn down in collegiate, rah-rah fashion.

Wilmington Beats Presidents, 16 to 3

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5 (AP).—The Wilmington Clippers, an independent professional football team, today came from behind to beat the Washington Presidents, 16 to 3.

Washington took the lead on Willis Benner's field goal in the first period but Ben Plotnicki put Wilmington ahead, 7 to 3 at the half, by plunging over from the 1-yard line. In the third period Walt Masters passed 49 yards to Tod Goodwin for another touchdown and in the last quarter Masters drop-kicked a field goal from the 32-yard line.

3 Games Carded.

Three games are scheduled tonight in the Heurich Cup Basketball League at the Heurich gym. D. C. Fire Department meets United Clay Products at 7:30; Little Tavern faces Senate Beer at 8:30 and Naval Hospital meets Lubseal at 9:30.

Battles and Baugh Lead Scoring Orgy Before 58,285 Fans

Cliff Smashes Line at Will and Hangs Up First Two Touchdowns; Thrills Crowd by Long Runs; Texan Breaks Pass Record; Riley Smith Stars.

Continued from Page 1.

first quarter, Battles slammed through the Giants' line for touchdowns as the famed New York defense crumpled before his catapulting form.

And of course it was Sammy Baugh who had a powerful hand in virtually every Redskin advance with those copyrighted passes that spread panic and destruction among the Giants' secondary defense. Riley Smith and Charlie Malone and Wayne Miller and Turk Edwards, they were here today at the Polo Grounds also and nobody knows that better than the Giants.

Battles, New York fans knew well, Battles they had seen in long gallops on many a Sunday on New York gridirons, but of Baugh they had only heard. And Baugh, playing for the first time in his life on a Manhattan gridiron; what a performance he gave!

Baugh Breaks Record.

The skinny Texan, who needed to complete eight passes to better the league's record for successful passes in a single season didn't trifle this afternoon. Amid the oh's and ah's of the 58,285 Slingin' Sammy found a receiver for the first four passes he chucked. Midway in the third quarter he had his eight. Ten playing minutes later he had, not eight, but 11 pass completions in 15 attempts to smash all league records.

The Redskin freshman made a shambles of what was to be a passing duel with the Giants' Ed Danowski. To Charlie Malone, to Ernie Pinckert, to Ed Justice and Riley Smith he flipped, whipped and fired the ball all afternoon, and only when he missed was there surprise. Danowski, firing 24 passes, could complete only 14.

It was a romp for the Redskins. Forty-nine points in 60 minutes against a team that all season had surrendered only 60 points; that was what the no-less-than-inspired Washington club achieved today. It was a new league scoring record against the team that had been the best defensive unit in the league.

And in the grandstands the 8,000 Washingtonians were near daffy with delight as the Redskins returned again and again to the attack. Between the halves they poured from the stands, romped out on the field, fell in behind the Indian-costumed Redskin band and paraded in a wild demonstration.

Redskins Turn on Heat.

We'll be getting around to how those Redskin touchdowns were scored, but first let me tell you how those Redskins turned on the heat when the going got a bit tough and the fruits of their first-half labors were all but wiped out by the Giants.

Fighting back from under that 21-0 deficit the Giants took a 7-point chunk out of the Redskins' lead in the third quarter when Ward Cuff grabbed a pass that had bounced off Erny Pinckert's defending hand and scampered 45 yards for a Giant touchdown. They hacked another 7 points off the Redskins' lead a few minutes later when Danowski passed to Tuffy Leemans over the goal line and it was 21-14, with the Giants seemingly turning on the heat.

And then the Redskins, with certain victory seemingly slipping, rose to new heights. With a new fury they returned to the attack, scored not one more touchdown, but four more touchdowns—four more—and that's the kind of a ball team they were today.

Only 3 Punts Forced.

The Redskins were truly on the move today. They were going out and getting yardage with such downright ease that only three times were they forced to punt.

This Battles, he was something all right. It was Battles through tackle, Battles around end, Battles through center on an 83-yard march that did not halt until Battles plunged over the line from 2 yards out for the first touchdown, six minutes after play began.

Then it was that Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point, a performance that he was to repeat after every on eof the Redskins' seven touchdowns.

Seven minutes later it was Battles again, Battles on the loose around left end. Seventy-five yards he galloped up the field after eluding a pair of tacklers behind the scrimmage line and outdistancing Danowski on a sprint up the sidelines. Cuff finally brought him down, but not until Battles had reached the Giants' 5-yard line.

Battles Again Scores.

And then it was Battles through right guard, Battles through right tackle and Battles over the goal for the second touchdown.

From midfield, in the third quarter, the Redskins launched their third touchdown drive and this time it was Baugh who led the foray. It was Baugh to Malone for 12 yards and it was Baugh to Malone for 10 on an identical play. And then it

Continued on Page 19.

Near-Record Pass Carried 62 Yards

Los Angeles, Dec. 5 (AP).—Movies of the forward pass Kenny Washington threw to Hal Hirshon in yesterday's football game between Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles showed today that the ball traveled 62 yards in the air.

The pass is believed by football observers here to be among the longest authentic completed touchdown aerials ever executed in college football.

The film shows Washington stood on U. C. L. A.'s 15-yard line and fired a bullet-like pass that Hirshon gathered in on U. S. C.'s 23.

Redskins Wild With Joy; Ask Who's in Loop

Owner of Giants, Like Terry, Is Sorry He Said Anything.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

New York, Dec. 5.—It was a madhouse, that Redskin dressing room 90 seconds after the final whistle today.

Daffy with delight, bubbling and babbling, the Washington players, who had just won the Eastern professional title by dispatching the Giants by a record score of 49-14, showed no inclination even to take off their uniforms.

Racing from player to player, Head Coach Ray Flaherty backslapped his team for ten full minutes. Owner George Marshall, striving to make himself heard above the din, was shouting his congratulations. The athletes were laughing, joking, throwing things, literally "raising hell."

For Cliff Battles, the hero of that first-half attack, Flaherty had a special expression. Grabbing Battles' hand in both of his, he pumped it long and vigorously. Later he hugged him. Sammy Baugh, too, he hugged. The others, well, they knew how he felt.

"So we're not in the same league with the Giants, huh?" Wayne Millner shouted. "Where's Tim Mara?"

He was referring to Mara's pregame statement in which the Giants' owner had declared it "would be a breeze" for his team and that the Redskins were "not in the same league with us."

Ernie Pinkert, Rose Bowl veteran, raced around the place in the nude. "Well, now we go to the Rose Bowl," shouted Pinckert. "Chicago, that's our Rose Bowl, boys. Chicago and those Bears, huh?"

Underneath the shower, Sammy Baugh, needing eight completed passes to set a new league record, had completed 11 today, was gleeful, chucking soap around the premises. "Nice town, this New York," he was saying. "It made a good impression with me on my first trip here."

Names of Borotra, Brugnon Missing From French List

Paris, Dec. 5 (U.P.).—Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, outstanding stars of the last decade, were dropped from the "first ten" players in official ranking announced today by the French Lawn Tennis Federation.

Borotra, the "Bounding Basque," and his famed doubles partner, Brugnon, did not play enough competitive tennis this year to merit a place in the federation's list, and top honor went to the frail lefthander, Christian Boussus, with young Bernard Destremeau in second place.

Paul Feret, former professional reinstated as an amateur, and Yvon Petra, another youngster, were ranked equally at third. The erratic Marcel Bernard was fifth, and sixth was shared by H. Bollelli and Jean Lesueur. Former top-ranking André Merlin and Antoine Gentien shared eighth position, and tenth went to Rene Journu.

Emory Abandons Golf.

Atlanta, Dec. 5 (AP).—Emory University officials have announced the abolishment of intercollegiate golf competition. High cost and few participants were the reasons given for the change. Tennis and swimming remain as the school's only intercollegiate sports.

The Line-ups.

New York.	Pos.	Washington.
Poole	LE	Millner
Widseth	LT	Edwards
Della Isola	LG	Olsson
Hein	Center	Kawal
Tuttle	RG	Karcher
Grant	RT	Barber
Howell	RE	Malone
Leemans	QB	R. Smith
Danowski	LH	Battles
Cuff	RH	Baugh
Corzine	FB	Pinckert

Washington	14	7	7	21—49
New York	0	0	14	0—14

Washington scoring—Touchdowns: Battles, 2; M. Krause (sub for Battles); Justice (sub for Pinckert); Millner, 2; R. Smith. Points after touchdowns: R. Smith, 7 (placements).

New York scoring—Touchdowns: Cuff, Leemans. Points after touchdowns: Manton (sub for Corzine) 2 (placements).

Washington substitutes—Ends, McChesney, B. Smith; tackles, Bond, Carroll, Young; guards, Michaels, Carroll; center, H. Krause, backs, Justice, M. Krause, Howell, Britt.

New York substitutes—Ends, Walls, Hanken; tackles, Parry, Dennerlein, Haden; guards, Lunday, White; center, Galazin; backs, Kobrosky, Richards, Soar, Burnett, Manton, Shaeffer.

Officials: Referee—Tom Thorpe. Umpire—Tom Hughitt. Head linesman—W. T. Halloran. Field judge—Dr. B. A. O'Hara.

'Poosh-'Em-Up Tony's' Mysterious Job With Cubs Has Wise Boys Guessing

By Paul Mickelson.

Associated Press Sports Writer.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Most mysterious of all baseball happenings since Casey Stengel discovered a rookie who ate but one free meal a day is the new role accepted by Tony Lazzeri, old New York Yankee hand, with the Chicago Cubs.

Tony and his new job—whatever it really is meant to be—has this whole baseball-loving town in an uproar from Manager Charlie Grimm down to the fans who pay four bits and up for the pleasure of watching their heroes blow pennants. Owner Phil K. Wrigley and Lazzeri have added some deep and comic touches to the strange affair that some of the best newshawks in the ferreting busines have failed to solve.

The net result is that Tony will stand on baseball's hottest spot next season with the reputation of a "stool pigeon," a slap that the grand old veteran of the Yankees certainly does not deserve after all his years of glory. It is hard to believe such a thing could happen to "Poosh-em-up Tony" but already he has heard and felt such a sting.

Here is the sequence of events in the strange case:

Angered because the Cubs blew a seven-game lead in the 1937 National League pennant race, Wrigley told Lazzeri to see him. The news leaked out about the fourthcoming conference between the two and newspapermen immediately asked Wrigley what it was all about.

"I long have been a great admirer of Lazzeri," explained Wrigley, "and I'd like to have him in the Cub organization. I think he's a smart baseball man because he knows enough to quit playing before he gets too old, before people start booing him. No, I don't know what his job will be. I'll just let him find his own spot in the organization."

A few days later, Tony came to Chicago, registered in a hotel as "A. Anthony" and completely ducked hounding reporters who spent around $100 in telegrams and telephone calls trying to find him. Meanwhile, he conferred with Wrigley and everything was set except the actual signing. When Tony finally arrived for the ceremonies in the Cub offices, he was met by a battery of news photographers. To their amazement and consternation, Tony covered his face with his hat and ducked into the privacy of Wrigley's office. Ten minutes later, reporters and photographers were called in for the "shots" and story.

As Tony stood by without offering comment, it was explained he was signed as player and coach. Later, Wrigley explained: "We want Lazzeri in uniform so he can get closer to the play. I want Lazzeri to tell me what's wrong with the club. You know there are a lot of things a manager can't tell me. If Lazzeri sees anything wrong, I want him to come straight to me with it.

"Will he succeed Grimm as manager?" Wrigley was asked.

"Grimm is our manager," said Wrigley. "Lazzeri is to tell me what's wrong. But we already have a 'Hartnett-for-Manager Marching Club' so we might as well have another one."

Manager Grimm is bewildered about the mysterious setup though he says nothing more than: "I'm tickled to have Tony with us."

Catcher Gabby Hartnett, probably the most popular ball player in Chicago's modern diamond history, also is up in the air. Gabby thinks he should get the next chance at the job.

There are many guesses as to the outcome of it all. The most popular one is that Lazzeri will relieve Grimm as manager by next July 4, with Grimm moving into the front office. But this corner's guess is that Lazzeri, unless a frank announcement of his position is made, will stick around for a month or so and then toss up the sponge.

For "Poosh-em-up" is no stool pigeon. If Wrigley wants him to be one, he'll be disappointed—I think.

Cowboy Scott Tackles Dunne in Headliner of "Champions' Night" Card

In This Corner

Please, Santa Claus, How About It?

By Jack Cuddy.

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New York, Dec. 5.—A guy with a phony fireplace writes to Santa Claus:

Howya fatso? How's things? Remember me? I'm the fellah who tipped you off to those swell harness nags at the Old Glory sale a long time ago—Dasher, Dancer, Prancer, Vixen, Comet, Cupid, Donder and Blitzen. Incidentally, how's the missus?

I wuzn't goin' to write, because yuh always cut me in on the Yuletide swag. But I figured I better tip yuh off on our new layout, so I won't be left holdin' an empty sock.

Remember—Last year, we wuz livin' on the first floor an' yuh come in through the window. Well, we're still in the same joint, only we're on the third floor. An' we got some new furniture, with one of those phony fireplaces toppin' the card. Yuh know, one of them imitation gadgets with red lights under the logs. Supposed to make visitors think yuh got a fire boinin' in the living room. Don't let that fireplace steer yuh wrong. It ain't got no chimney. Yuh'll have to come in by the fire escape outside the living-room window.

As long as I'm writin', I might as well tout yuh on what we want for Christmas—so yuh won't make no mistakes like yuh did two years ago when yuh put Schmeling in the sock, or vica versa, and almost ruint me.

I had a little blonde stenotype off the list of things I want. My wife says the steno is uppity, which I ain't noticed. I figure she's just misunderstood at home. Anyway, be sure to toss all the boodle on this list into your bundle when you're makin' the pay-off rounds Christmas Eve, because we'll sure need 'em next year:

1. A match race between War Admiral, champion 4-year-old, and Sea Biscuit, 4-year-old handicap king and leading money winner of 1937.

2. An American supermiler who can beat the 4:06.6, established by England's bespectacled, spindly legged bank clerk, Stanley Wooderson, and bring the record back to the old U. S. A.

3. An American-built automobile that can win the Roosevelt Raceway International Road Race.

4. More batting punch for the National League in baseball—a circuit that certainly is in the doldrums when it comes to whamming the old pellet.

5. A big muffler for the loud-mouthed guys who insist upon injecting religious and racial prejudices into sports situations.

6. Settlement of the Sino-Japanese embroilment in the Orient, so that Japan can buckle down to preparations for the 1940 Olympic games and remove the possibility of having the Olympiad site shifted.

7. Some sane solution for the perennial problem of subsidizing amateur athletes, particularly college football players, without leaving the door open to professionalism.

8. Another golf match between mysterious Montague and Babe Ruth before a small "preferred" crowd, to test out Babe's statement that he has beaten Monty four times.

9. Some major league players for the Brooklyn Dodgers, who seem to be ruining one of the best franchises in professional baseball.

10. A little front-office intelligence in bolstering the St. Louis Browns so that they will at least seem as if they belong in the American League.

good British yacht and able chal-

11. The happy combination of a lenger that can give Uncle Sam a genuine battle for the America's Cup.

12. A worthwhile challenger in the featherweight division who can give Champion Henry Armstrong real competition for the title.

13. Introduction of pari-mutuel betting at horse races in New York State, to replace the bookies.

14. A new Bobby Jones or a new Walter Hagen in golf, or maybe you could make it both.

15. A young, rugged, hard-hitting heavyweight who can smash into the throne room now cluttered with men of uncertain abilities—Louis, Schmeling, Farr, Braddock, etc.

16. A new Helen Wills in women's tennis.

17. A filly that can win the Kentucky Derby as Regret did back around 1915, and make all the turf gals feel better.

Bout Offers Antithesis in Ring Tactics

Vern Cormier, Cal Calp Tangle in Six-Round Semifinal.

By Bob Garrison.

Cowboy Howard Scott and Irish Eddie Dunne, as different in their fighting personalities as were Dempsey and Tunney, are matched in the feature of Joe Turner's weekly show tonight at his Fourteenth and W streets Arena. The first bout is set for 8:30.

The presence of two former title holders, one present class ruler, and an old-timer who was considered an uncrowned king, has led Turner to bill the card as "Champions' Night."

BennyLeonard, former lightweight champion, Joe Dundee, former welterweight king, Harry Jaffra, present bantamweight king, and George "Elbows" McFadden, lightweight at the turn of the century who twice knocked out Joe Gans and therefore was regarded as unofficial champion, will be present to add the regal touch

A fight natural, resulting from tactics that usually bring out the best in each contestant, is forcast, with Scott expected to portray the role of the "Manassas Mauler" and Dunne to bear a resemblance to the "Fighting Marine." Scott is an aggressive, body puncher, while Dunne is a skilled boxer, who strikes with long-armed jabs and crosses.

Leonard In Dunne's Corner.

In Dunne's corner will be Benny Leonard, manager, instructor, and friend of the New York boy who at the early age of 20 has been called championship material by wise ring heads. Leonard, former undefeated lightweight champion of the world, has instilled in his rangy protege the ring cunning that was his and, physique excepted, Dunne prototype of the master.

It is for this reason that such interest has been attached to the battle. Scott has twice fought the lightweight champion, Lou Ambers, and although he dropped decisions both times has shown well on each occasion. His ruggedness, plus a knowledge of in-fighting, is expected to test the younger Dunne. In fact it may turn out to be more than a test, becoming a trial and experience if the Cowboy is right.

Although he hesitated to meet Dunne in 8 rounds at first, holding out for 10, Scott is believed to be too experienced for Dunne at this stage of the Red haired boy's career and has been installed as a 7—5 favorite to win.

One comparison is drawn from the fact that each has fought Irish Johnny Dean recently. Scott handled him with ease and ponded out an easy decision in September, while Dunne had his hands full little more than a month ago with the same Dean.

A victory tonight means a shot at clever Eddie Alzek, another New York boy, who has run up a streak of 33 straight victories since he quit the Golden Glove ranks several months ago.

Cormier In Semiwindup

Vernon Cormier, itinerant Boston, Mass., featherweight, will meet Calvin Calp, of Baltimore, in a 6-round semiwindup that promises to be quite a scrap, also. Cormier has a record of 25 rounds fought against Freddie Miller, when the latter was World's Champion.

Murray Canner, Matt Twomey's heavyweight contender, goes in the other 6-round semiwindup, meeting Paul Pross, German-American sparring partner of Max Schmeling. He will journey here from Pompton Lakes, N. J., where der Black Uhlan is training for his approaching bout with Harry Thomas. Canner knocked out Jim Swimmer in Baltimore in his last start.

In 4-round preliminaries, Maynard Daniel, the good-looking, fighting Marine, meets Joe Casper, of Baltimore, and Eddie Walker, Dundee's protege, will swap punches with Vince Bonoviri, former local Golden Gloves featherweight ruler.

Barons Beat Stars.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 5 (U.P.).—The Cleveland Barons moved up a notch in their drive to overtake the Syracuse Stars when they bested the Stars, 3-1, in an International American League hockey game here today. It was Syracuse's first matinee game and drew a crowd of 5,000.

Maryland Challenges.

The Maryland A. C. 135-pound gridders challenge the Mount Rainier A. C. for the championship of Prince Georges County. The challenger's manager can be reached at Capitol Heights 48 between 6 and 7 p. m.

Sports Postscripts

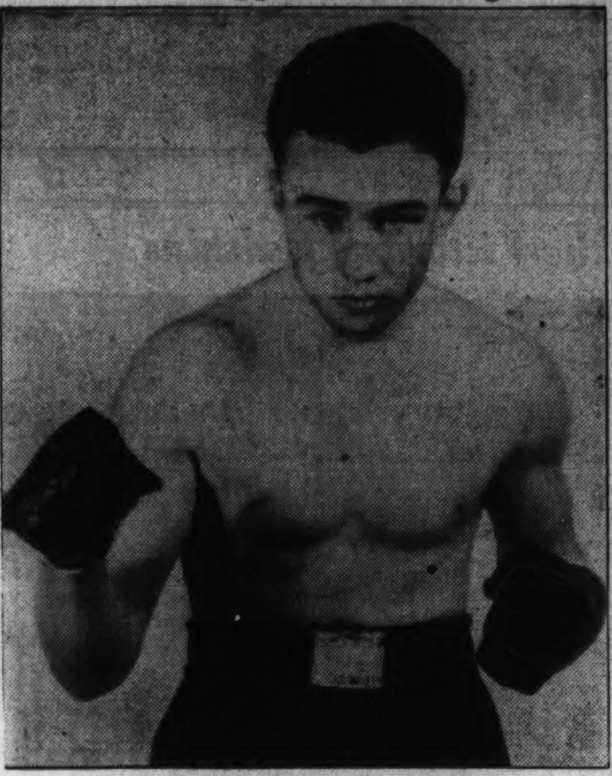
Lacking something better to write about, this column last week pointed out that the suspension placed on MATT TWOMEY, constant center of boxing wrangles, by the Boxing Commission contained at least one oddity worth noting . . . if I remember correctly, it was worded "although he isn't even licensed as one MATT TWOMEY has been suspended as a second." . . . the commission promptly mailed a copy of the District rules and regulations to this writer with the following underlined . . . "Managers who act as seconds for their own boxers exclusively shall not be required to obtain a second's license." . . . thanks for the info, boys, but I knew it all the time . . . nevertheless the fact remains that MATT isn't licensed as a second, now is he? . . . now that the Nats have released EARL McNEELY, former centerfielder, as coach, the way is very clear to the pennant . . . without GOOSE GOSLIN, they have never won the flag, and the services of the GOOSE are available, since he was given his release by the Tigers sometime ago . . . how 'bout it, GRIFF?

It would seem that the rumors of MAX BAER'S comeback wouldn't cause much commotion in the ranks of self-respecting heavyweights . . . the other night when his wife gave birth to a first son in Oakland, Calif., he suffered the most . . . the stories from the Coast read . . . "Wife and child doing nicely, but father is on verge of nervous breakdown." . . . floored by an eight-pounder!! . . . SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, the monthly publication, has turned its latest issue over to skiing and several other winter sports . . . which isn't too far fetched for Washingtonians . . . the several Ski Clubs are now planning Sunday excursions to points in Pennsylvania for all-day snow outings . . .

THAT crowd of 60,000 persons in New York will probably be matched tomorrow when GEORGE MARSHALL plays host to the local sports writers at his weekly Redskin Luncheon . . . here's a tip for ya . . . JOE KUHEL may be headed for the St. Louis Browns . . . Manager GABBY STREET sent his only first sacker, HARRY DAVIS, to the Yankees for VITO TAMULIS . . . and unless he chooses to entrust the job to RED KRESS, who could probably handle it, he'll be dickering for the Nat first-sacker . . . and may offer GRIFF his old pal, BUCK NEWSOM, in return . . . wouldn't that be sumpin?

BOB GARRISON.

Faces Slugger Here Tonight



Eddie Dunne, who fights Howard Scott tonight.

At The Post . . . .

Selections at Charles Town.

Dear Al:

I suspect that "Jim" and "Mark," who confess to being a pair of Bennings readers but not Bennings bettors (Oh, whata slap), have had a few arguments about Kentucky Derby history. The following Derby facts are official and I hope they will answer all their questions: The longest shot ever to win was Donerail (1910) at 91-1; the Derby has been won by 29 favorites; the highest number of starters was 22 in 1928 with Reigh Count the winner; three winners are tied for the honor of being the shortest shots, they are Hindoo (1891), Halma (1895), and Agile (1905), all 1-3 shots; Twenty Grand (1931) was the last odds-on favorite to win; Twenty Grand holds the Derby record of 2:01 4-5; the only maidens to win the Derby were Buchanan (1884), Sir Barton (1919), and Broker's Tip (1933); Regret was the only filly to win (1915), and she was the daughter of Broomstick out of Jersey Ligthning; Earle Sande and Isaac Murphy (a Negro) are the only jockeys to ride three Derby winners; largest amount of money ever bet on the Derby at track was $694,958 in 1926, and the total was $2,088,701 for the day; only three Derby winners have sired winners, Halma sired Alan-A-Dale, Bubbling Over sired Burgoo King, and Gallant Fox sired Omaha; Omar Khayyam is the only imported horse to win a Derby; Ten Broeck still holds three Churchill Downs track records but was not a Derby winner; Pompoon would have paid an $18 mutuel had he won this year and Heelfly would have been a $34.40 mutuel; the longest Derby prices in recent years were $61.20 on Exterminator (1918) and $42 on Bold Venture (1936); Virgil was not a Derby winner but he sired three winners, Vagrant (1876), Hindoo (1881), and Ben Ali in (1886); Upset, the only horse to beat Man o' War, was second to Paul Jones in 1920. BILL.

First race—Tai Tai ran a nice race here last out and seems headed for a maiden victory in this field. **Lula Khayyam** has speed and breaks from the No. 1 position. Looms as a dangerous contender. **Meridian Time** to take care of the others.

Second race—Deadeye Dick has shown enough on the Maryland tracks to warrant a selection in a field of this sort. **Keyed Up** should like the track and promises to be close. **Petee Lad** would improve with a change in track conditions.

Third race—Nay Nay shapes up well in this short sprint. Packs top weight, but expect no mistakes. **Tody West** has plenty of foot and should chase the top one to the wire. **Gee Sharp** is ready and is a possible surprise.

Fourth race—Clean Heels ran a good second over in Maryland and off that effort appears to be best in this group. **Waugh Scout** is cheap, but has speed and is dangerous. **Shebang** for the minor money.

Fifth race—Fast Express has been paying his way ever since he was claimed by present owner. Appears to be the outstanding horse of the program. **Prince Turley** will be at home at the abbreviated route. **She Knows** for the show end.

Sixth race—Jim John needs only to repeat that last at Bowie to down these. **Jobakheta** is formidable, but gives the first named six pounds. **Rough Player** went well here last summer.

Seventh race—Kepi and **Jim Brown** may battle it out for the chief money in the day's finale. Both are fit and ready. **Apathy** has speed and would improve if the track is off.

Best bet—Fast Express.

Charles Town Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Charles Town course; purse, $400; claiming; for maiden 2-year-olds.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	Lula Khayyam (Diliddo)	112	4-1
9	Tai Tai (Pikor)	112	8-5
10	Meridian Time (Palumbo)	112	6-1
11	Gold Crescent (Atkinson)	112	8-1
12	Pavisand (Mitchell)	112	20-1
13	Bud Carmen (Berg)	115	10-1
14	Headgear (Miller)	115	12-1
1	Kirk On (Lauch)	112	20-1
2	Caldon (Faust)	115	20-1
3	Yes Ma'am (Lauch)	112	12-1
4	Stenographer (Tryon)	112	15-1
5	Miss Fred (Berg)	112	20-1
6	*Pacemaker (Kilgore)	110	10-1
7	Roving Eye (Vasselli)	115	8-1

SECOND RACE—Charles Town course; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	*Jim Moss (McMullen)	111	6-1
9	Deadeye Dick (Albrecht)	116	9-5
10	Cloudwinn (Faust)	113	20-1
11	Choice Goods (Berg)	116	12-1
12	*Petee Lad (Grant)	111	6-1
13	Little Corporal (Smith)	116	8-1
14	Keyed Up (Lauch)	116	4-1
1	*Gallopette (Cook)	108	8-1
2	*Baby Princess (Hacker)	108	15-1
3	Dolly Tour (Danford)	113	12-1
4	Radial (Pikor)	113	8-1
5	Three Grand (Terhune)	113	20-1
6	Old Hop (Gaither)	116	20-1
7	Veritas (Tryon)	113	4-1

THIRD RACE—About 4½ furlongs; purse, $400; claiming; for fillies and mares, for 3-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	*Ladys Favor (Grant)	106	8-1
9	Gloria Mercedes (Lauch)	111	20-1
10	*Gee Sharp (Cook)	106	6-1
11	Tody West (Pikor)	111	4-1
12	Royal Purchase (Palumbo)	113	8-1
13	Wild Blonde (Berg)	111	12-1
14	Nay Nay (Tryon)	115	5-2
1	*Nedokah (Balducci)	106	10-1
2	Miss Symphony (Lauch)	111	6-1
3	Yankee Waters (Everett)	115	8-1
4	Swift Queen (Slamey)	111	15-1
5	Rock Miss (Root)	111	20-1
6	Miss Tranquil (Palumbo)	109	12-1
7	Divided Skirt (Mitchell)	111	12-1

FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; purse, $500; for all ages.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	Clean Heels (Faust)	117	7-5
9	Trostar (Snyder)	116	6-1
10	Neville (Laurin)	105	20-1
11	Tuleyries Lad (Palumbo)	116	4-1
12	Plain Ace (Lauch)	118	6-1
13	Shebang (Kilgore)	116	5-2
14	Waugh Scout (Berg)	105	6-1
1	Monologue (Pikor)	113	8-1
2	Rouge Catalan (Miller)	121	20-1
3	Dunlucky (Snyder)	117	15-1
4	Stickemup (Palumbo)	118	8-1
5	Brooke Herod (Pikor)	121	6-1
6	Zippy (Laurin)	118	12-1
7	Ellbeesee (Garrett)	102	15-1

FIFTH RACE—About 4½ furlongs; purse, $500; the Charles Town; for 3-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	Jack Greenock (Pikor)	113	12-1
9	She Knows (Lauch)	112	3-1
10	Eblis (Berg)	115	15-1
11	Justa Canter (Miller)	115	8-1
12	Jim McConnell (Smith)	118	6-1
13	Prince Turley (Garrett)	115	5-2
14	Kindle (Faust)	113	8-1
1	Fast Express (Palumbo)	116	7-5
2	Tempting Witch (Laurin)	112	10-1
3	Toms Boy (Hacker)	115	20-1
4	Old Veteran (Berg)	115	20-1
5	Proteus (Kilgore)	115	7-2
6	Halo (Mills)	110	10-1
7	Rock Lion (Grant)	118	20-1

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	*Two Brooms (Grant)	109	15-1
9	*Au Foin (Balducci)	103	12-1
10	Lady Olambala (Lauch)	111	10-1
11	*Rough Player (Cook)	107	12-1
12	Fair Boy (Berg)	108	20-1
13	Hydro Girl (Slamey)	108	10-1
14	Best Policy (Pikor)	109	8-1
1	Jim John (Garrett)	111	2-1
2	Jobakheta (Palumbo)	117	2-1
3	Red Label (Faust)	114	4-1
4	Goody Goody (Miller)	105	6-1
5	*Jane McCrea (Danford)	106	40-1
6	Helen Bab (Palumbo)	105	4-1
7	*Huppy (Yarling)	107	12-1

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $400; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.

No.	Horse and Jockey.	Wt.	Odds
8	Golden Throne (Everett)	115	20-1
9	*Calixtus (Hacker)	110	20-1
10	Halloo (Palumbo)	112	5-1
11	*Apathy (Grant)	110	4-1
12	Kepi (Pikor)	115	5-2
13	*Lovely Amelia (Berg)	107	8-1
14	The Bard (Cook)	115	15-1
1	*Jim Brown (Kilgore)	110	7-2
2	Elizabeth Farley (Miller)	107	12-1
3	Cliftons Agnes Faust)	112	8-1
4	Ranicilla (Mitchell)	115	5-2
5	*Luculent (Balducci)	110	4-1
6	Chief Geronimo (Wimmer)	115	12-1
7	Penway (Pikor)	115	2-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, good.

Hessick, Folger Tie in 115-Lb. Grid Game

The Folger Park and Hessick 115-pound football elevens battled to a 13-13 deadlock yesterday on the Brookland field. Folger scored first early in the initial period on a well-executed pass but Hessick went ahead in the third quarter on two intercepted laterals.

Folger registered its tying points in the last few minutes of the game after driving down to the 16-yard line. There Elliott flipped a pass to Nutwell.

Hessick.	Position.	Folger Park.
E. Thomas	L.E.	J. Kemp
M. Ginnis	L.T.	T. Gough
B. Thomas	L.G.	D. Boswell
Sullivan	Center	Winer
Hughes	R.G.	O'Lone
Middleton	R.T.	Caparell
Hite	R.E.	Wyne
Bausch	Q.B.	N. Boswell
Burns	L.H.	Nutwell
Chisari	R.H.	Grass
Wilson	F.B.	Elliott

Folger Park	6	0	0	6	—12
Hessick	0	0	6	6	—12

Substitutions—(Folger) Finneran, O'Brien, Landis, F. Gough, P. Kemp, Monahan. (Hessick) Hurson, West, Krug.

Giants Sign Herman.

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP).—The New York Giants announced today the signing of Outfielder Floyd (Babe) Herman for their Jersey City farm in the International League. Herman is a veteran National Leaguer.

Racing Selections

Fair Grounds.

1—Civil War, Irene's Bob, Epernay.
2—Thornby, Potterton, Felwyn.
3—Fairest Flag, Fluke, Red Aril.
4—Maepop, Indictment, Little Tramp.
5—Squaw Lady, Miss Balko, Surcouf.
6—Bartering Kate, My Colin, Royal Broom.
7—Mouse Trap, Anhelation, Tiempo.
8—My Goodness, Fortuity, Equanimity.
Best bet—Thornby.

Soccer League For Maryland Is Set for 1938

Towson, Md., Dec. 5 (AP).—A Maryland intercollegiate soccer league of seven State colleges will operate in 1938.

Don Minnegan, who served as chairman of the organization meeting at Towson Teachers' College, listed schools in the league as the University of Maryland, Western Maryland, Blue Ridge, Frostburg Teachers, Salisbury Teachers, Hopkins and Towson Teachers. Competition will begin in October.

A single round Robin will be played, with the championship being decided on a basis of two points for a victory and one point for tie games. The schedule will be completed within a few days, Minnegan said.

St. John's College, which is contemplating beginning soccer, may be added to the league, making it an eight-team circuit.

Red O'Malley to Pilot Charlestown Club

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 4 (AP).—Paul "Red" O'Malley, 30-year-old catcher-manager who led the Durham, N. C., club to a pennant in the Piedmont League this season, will manage the Charleston Baseball Club of the Middle Atlantic League in 1938.

Watt Powell, club president, said tonight O'Malley would succeed Iggy Walters, first baseman, who, along with Outfielder Hughie Holliday, has been sold on trial to the Albany Club of the Eastern League.

Fair Grounds Entries.

By the Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
10 Sadie F. ....109 | 1 *John Marcum.103
11 *Out of Step.105 | 2 Epernay 112
12 Civil War ...108 | 3 *Lucky Quest..100
13 *Irenes Bob..107 | 4 Brides Delight..109
14 *Onaboy ......105 | 5 *Tonagar 103
15 Silver Tidings.109 | 6 Rough Creek...106
16 Jack Full ....105 | 7 *John Werring..107
17 *Sage Girl ...100 | 8 *Marg't Nadi...102
18 *Ducmiss ....106 | 9 *Blond Jester..103

SECOND RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
10 *Sol Hawk ...106 | 1 Love Potion ...103
11 *Cloudet ......106 | 2 Booms Pal 111
12 *General Boy.106 | 3 *Felwyn 103
13 *Rockrim ......106 | 4 *Thornby 109
14 A la Carte...111 | 5 *Miss Joker ...106
15 *Sleep Along.109 | 6 *Oh Dolly 106
16 *M'ple B'rb'ra.109 | 7 Masked Coelia..108
17 *Topway ......106 | 8 Merry Freda...108
18 *Potterton ....109 | 9 *Los Molinos...106

THIRD RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
10 *Hey Flirt ...111 | 1 *Petard 109
11 *Lake Shore..112 | 2 Busy Daughter.108
12 Fairest Flag..114 | 3 Beau Bon 111
13 Lady H'kb'rg'r.108 | 4 *G'd Memory..109
14 Mynah ....108 | 5 *Sailorman 101
15 Fluke ....106 | 6 *Five Sisters... 98
16 Ruckie ....112 | 7 Red Aril 106
17 *Gallant Pat..112 | 8 *Uncle Lester...101
18 *Bless'd Ev'nt.106 | 9 *Sky Lad 112

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; for maiden 2-year-olds.
8 Mr. Mickey...113 | 16 Lucre Lude...113
9 Little Tramp.113 | 1 Rayee 113
10 Eddie G'rdner.113 | 2 High Sheriff..113
11 Tight Mouth..113 | 3 Good Exch'nge.113
12 Mad Kerry ...113 | 4 ‡Red Colonel..113
13 †Maepop ......113 | 5 Sir Blackie....113
14 Private Life...113 | 6 †By Gum 113
15 Prince Placide.113 | 7 ‡Indictment ...113
†D. J. Sullivan entry.
‡Glad Acres Farm entry.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
7 *Zekiel ......112 | 1 *Learoyd 109
8 Belle Elan ...112 | 2 *Hymarque 103
9 Surcouf ......111 | 3 *Strategist II..106
10 Terrier ....107 | 4 *Servant Pride..109
11 *Funderburg .112 | 5 *Miss Balko 104
12 *Grey Squaw 101 | 6 *Molasses Bob..107

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; the Amite Handicap; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
5 *Caravel ..... 96 | 1 Veeks 105
6 *Gallienne ...103 | 2 My Colin 108
7 Barter'g Kate..106 | 3 Flying Watch...103
8 Henry M. ....106 | 4 *Royal Broom..101

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
10 Western Run.116 | 1 Mr. Joe 112
11 Baboo ....112 | 2 *The Corner....111
12 High Man ....112 | 3 *Dr. McLarney.107
13 Gold Spray ..104 | 4 *Mouse Trap...107
14 *Night Ray...104 | 5 *Unlawful 111
15 *Anhelation ..107 | 6 *Oxford Lad....107
16 *Furled Flag..107 | 7 Hickory Lad ...111
17 *Buzzin Ar'nd.111 | 8 *Bay Boy 102
18 Tiempo ....109 | 9 *Hit and Run...111

EIGHTH RACE (substitute)—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.
10 *Hildur Rose..103 | 1 Royal Disturb...111
11 *Nop'losa P'ce.106 | 2 *Raymeta 100
12 *Lady Eaton..100 | 3 *Fortuity 100
13 *Charwitch ...103 | 4 *Equanimity ...104
14 *My Goodness.104 | 5 Dick Peters 108
15 Little Hero...108 | 6 Happy & Gay..105
16 *Teddy Bane..100 | 7 *Queen Irene..103
17 *Aurangzeb ..106 | 8 Osmuck 111
18 Lassie Flo ....108 | 9 Play Line 108
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Tanforan Entries.

FIRST RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
7 *Craig ....108 | 1 *Brill'nt Qu'n..105
8 Rome Vennie.113 | 2 *Booter Chief..108
9 *E'st'r Parade.108 | 3 Enis 110
10 Hauoli ....113 | 4 *Handy Bagg'ge.108
11 Sky Bingo....108 | 5 Roger Witch...113
12 Barbadoes ...113 | 6 Miss Ladybug..105

SECOND RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
7 *San Ramon..108 | 1 *Don Grafton..102
8 Bon Amour...113 | 2 *Lapland 111
9 Victor ....116 | 3 Lumillion 118
10 Daily News...113 | 4 Skyorme 107
11 Cantrip ......108 | 5 Sky Breeze 107
12 *Panfull .....108 | 6 Cumulative 114

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; for maiden 2-year-olds.
7 Born Black...115 | 1 Kluani 112
8 Wood Penn'nt.115 | 2 Bossie Shen....112
9 Urge Me .....112 | 3 Kath 112
10 Crystal Lover.115 | 4 Gypsy Fred....115
11 Carinthia ....112 | 5 Gliderin 112
12 Wild Run ....115 | 6 Gr'n Diam'nd..112

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
7 Clouds Gift..112 | 1 Pass Up 112
8 John Bane....118 | 2 All Star 115
9 Arthur W. ...115 | 3 Sir Wag 115
10 Tiny Kitty ...112 | 4 Royal Flint.....115
11 Merced Queen.112 | 5 The Darb 115
12 Mannie ....115 | 6 High Ace 110

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; allowances; Class D handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward.
5 Torobang .....107 | 2 Lithorome 116
6 †Chief Pilot..119 | 3 †Sky o' Blue..109
7 Prince Bow...119 | 4 City Slicker....116
1 Loafer ....119 |
†L. W. Kidd entry.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; the Sequoia Handicap; purse, $2,000 added; for 2-year-olds.
8 Floragina ....114 | 1 Polvo's Prince..118
9 Alaskan ......116 | 2 ‡Dolicia Boy...108
10 Purse Strings.116 | 3 Basque 110
11 Pondosa .....109 | 4 †Bon Hom'ge..110
12 Gypsy Minst'l.110 | 5 Triplane 112
13 †Santouri ....110 | 6 Rommy 112
7 †Claudian ....115 |
†L. E. Baron and Altadena Stable entry.
‡Dolicia Stable entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
7 Fly'g Dazzler 108 | 1 Two Sons 115
8 Dr. Spoon ...110 | 2 Rochester Boy..115
9 Bold Bid .....107 | 3 Royal Rover....115
10 Liquidation ..108 | 4 Mate Tea 105
11 Scatoo ....112 | 5 Itsown 108
12 Jillion ....108 | 6 Rare Ben 115

EIGHTH RACE—One and three-sixteenths miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward.
8 Misinf'rm't'n ..102 | 2 Omar 108
9 Radio Hour..107 | 3 Leeward 109
10 Vale of Tears.107 | 4 Early Hour 115
11 All Chance...112 | 5 Red Ensign....115
12 Overstimulate.108 | 6 Adirondack 113
1 Battl'g Knight.112 | 7 Oh Dave 108

Time Out! By Chet Smith

Coach Ray Flaherty musta finished his pep talk a little too soon.

Here's the type of fun sports followers like—Joe Palooka's adventures, daily and Sunday exclusively in The Post—The comic page today.

All-Star Scholastic Eleven Begins Workouts at Western

Sixty Football Players, Under Direction of Six Local Coaches, to Work Lightly for Week; Businessmen Rally Behind Game.

The Washington all-star collection of prep and high school football players which meets Munroe A. & M., Georgia scholastic champions, in a charity game December 19 for the benefit of the Hot Lunch Fund for Underprivileged School Children, will hold its first workout this afternoon.

Under the direction of six of the city's outstanding coaches, approximately 60 young athletes, representing the cream of Washington and nearby Virginia high schools, will troop into Western stadium to participate in a light warm-up drill. The coaches, Orrell Mitchell, Gonzaga; Hardy Pearce, Central; Artie Boyd, Eastern; Johnny Baker, Washington-Lee; Dan Ahearn, Western, and Gene Augustefer, St. John's, plan to bring their squad along slowly.

Since the season has been over only a week or two for most, the boys are conceded to be in condition and will take things easy until next week. Fundamentals and signals will be stressed, with emphasis on the latter because the boys are playing together for the first time and there are bound to be many unfamiliar with the style of offense taught by the different coaches.

Meanwhile, Washington's businessmen are rallying to get behind the Capital Bowl game, as the contest has been titled. The Variety Club and emergency relief committee, co-sponsors of the game, are receiving every co-operation. Premier Cab, Inc., has offered a fleet of cabs for transportation of the players while Spalding & Bro. are furnishing footballs. Players are asked to bring their own equipment because special jerseys will not be issued until a day or so before the game.

A total of 16 schools are represented in the epic and all have pledged their wholehearted support, so indications are that the classic will take its place with the greatest ever offered local football fans.

Southwest A. C. Upsets Corr Supply Team, 13-0

Southwest A. C. threw the leadership of the National City 135-Pound Football League into a triple tie yesterday by upsetting the ertswhile leader, Corr Sport Supply, 13 to 0, on Ballston Field. Southwest, Northeast B. C. and Corr are now deadlocked for the championship.

Southwest.	Position.	Corr.
R. Schaeffer	L.E.	Tinsley
Adams	L.T.	Gleason
Collins	L.G.	Cush
Schawner	Center	Doonis
B. Hall	R.G.	G. Zanliotti
Madigan	R.T.	Rowan
J. Schaeffer	R.E.	Elwood
Kelpy	Q.B.	Grove
Anderson	L.H.	Balsa
Smallwood	R.H.	J. Zanliotti
McDermott	F.B.	McLarney

Southwest A. C.	7	0	0	6	—13
Corr Sports Supply	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Kelpy, R. Schaeffer. Point after touchdowns—Smallwood (run). Substitutions—(Southwest A. C.) E. Soo, Twiford, Rutherforth, C. Hall, J. Rooney, R. Soo, Trammell, Burley, Venuto, Franklin, Hines. Referee—J. Mitchell. Umpire—O. Mitchell. Head linesman—Hensley.

Georgetown A. C. Wins.

The undefeated Georgetown A. C. 135-pound football team preserved its record yesterday by beating Gibson Grays, of Falls Church, Va., 12-7. Score scored both touchdowns for the winners in the last period and shared starring honors with Porkey White and Austin.

Takoma Five to Practice.

The Takoma Fire Department 130-pound basketball team will hold its first practice of the season tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Takoma Fire Department gymnasium. All members of last year's team along with any new candidates are requested to be on hand. For further details call Manager Jack Ellis at SH. 1533.

Soccer League

RECREATION SOCCER LEAGUE.
Standing of the Teams.

	Games. P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Heurich's	7	5	1	1	34	23	11
Sun Radio	6	4	0	2	15	4	10
Marlboro	7	4	1	2	18	15	10
Md. Pk. Mkt.	5	2	2	1	11	12	5
Italians	6	1	5	0	11	19	2
Democrats	7	0	7	0	6	32	0

Yesterday's Results.
Sun Radio, 3; Italians, 0.
Heurich's, 12; Democrats, 0.
Marlboro, 4; Maryland Park Market, 1.

Next Sunday's Games.
Sun Radio vs. Marlboro, at Polo Field.
Maryland Park Market vs. Heurich's, at Maryland Park.
Democrats vs. Italians, at Shady Oak.

Lineups.

Sun Radio.	Position.	Italians
Wilson	G.	G. Vecchietti
Sullivan	R.B.	R. Vecchietti
G. Guntow	G.B.	Tickner
B. Stasulli	R.H.	Sperti
Hook	C.H.	Crisafulli
James	L.H.	Wolfman
Botts	O.R.	D. Avon
B. Simonds	I.R.	Bruzzese
W. Simonds	C.F.	Di Valentin
E. Guntow	I.L.	M. Avon
P. Simonds	O.L.	E. Avon

Goals scored by W. Simonds, E. Guntow (2). Half-time score, 2-0. Referee, F. Govan.

Heurich's.	Position.	Democrats.
Davidson	G.	Castinette
Knight	R.B.	T. Ball
Susha	L.B.	S. Ball
J. McBain	R.H.	Brown
Sienuta	C.H.	Melvin
Burton	L.H.	McDonald
D. McBain	O.R.	Travis
R. McBain	I.R.	Gramlich
Gunn	C.F.	Calhoun
Mirones	I.L.	Greene
Potts	O.L.	Suit

Goals scored by Gunn (9), R. McBain, Mirones. Half-time score, 5-0. Referee, J. Caldwell.

Marlboro.	Position.	Maryland Park.
Suit	G.	Beck
Burton	R.B.	Kneesi
C. Buck	L.B.	Jonascher
Morris	R.H.	Stoneburner
M. Buck	C.H.	Heinard
Wilson	L.H.	R. Jones
H. Ford	O.R.	Hudson
Lewis	I.R.	Royal
L. Buck	C.F.	J. Jones
H. Buck	I.L.	T. Jones
Wells	O.L.	Hoy

Goals scored by Morris, H. Ford, H. Buck, Wells, Hudson. Half-time score, 2-1. Referee, E. Clark.

Wedding Bells For Barney Ross

Chicago, Dec. 5 (AP).—Barney Ross, world's welterweight boxing champion, was married today to Miss Pearl Siegel of, New York, in a quiet ceremony at a Michigan Avenue hotel.

Ross, who gave his name as Barney Rasof when he obtained his marriage license yesterday, and Miss Siegel were married by the Rev. D. Tevele Cohen, Cantor of Congregation Beth Itzchock, of Albany Park, Ill.

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Post Consensus at Charles Town

Bennings (Washington Post).

First Race	Second Race	Third Race	Fourth Race	Fifth race.	Sixth race.	Seventh race.
Tai Tai	Deadeye Dick	Nay Nay	Clean Heels	Fast Express	Jim John	Kepi
Lula Khayyam	Keyed Up	Tody West	Waugh Scout	Prince Turley	Jobakheta	Jim Brown
Meridian Time	Petee Lad	Gee Sharp	Shebang	She Knows	Rough Player	Apathy

Best bet—Fast Express.

Louisville Times (Associated Press).

Stenographer	Jim Moss	Royal Purchase	Monologue	Kindle	Jobakheta	Apathy
Tai Tai	Choice Goods	Lady's Favor	Clean Heels	Fast Express	Red Label	Jim Brown
Meridian Time	Gallopette	Yankee Waters	Stickemup	Jim McConnell	Two Brooms	Golden Throne

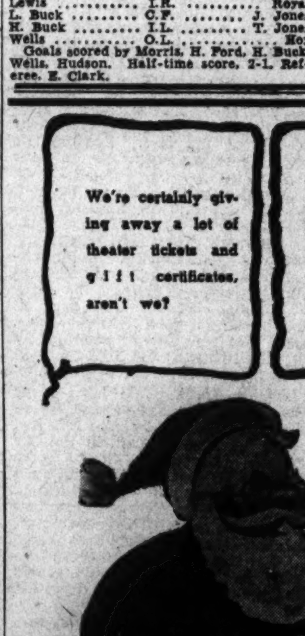
Best bet—Apathy.

Consensus of Leading Handicappers

Caldon (18)	Gallopette (19)	Nay Nay (17)	Sheband (21)	Fast Express (30)	Jim John (30)	Penwau (17)
Tai Tai (15)	Keyed Up (15)	Tody West (14)	Clean Heels (17)	Tempting Witch (1)	Jobakheta (13)	Apathy (15)
Lula Khayyam (8)	Deadeye Dick (11)	Royal Purchase (9)	Tuleyries Lad (3)	Ebliss (8)	Red Label (7)	Luculent (10)

We're certainly giving away a lot of theater tickets and gift certificates, aren't we?

For next week, the attraction at Loew's Capitol is William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding" . . . besides the Hollywood Hotel Revue on the stage.



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See the Gift Guide—Page 20

Three Big Trades Are Expected as Major League Meetings Open

White Sox, Nats Deal Is on List

Zeke Bonura and Hayes for Myer and Kuhel Reported.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—The Moguls of major league baseball, whose buying and selling activities have been in the doldrums for two days, made their most attractive offers "shipshape" tonight as they awaited the opening tomorrow of the American and National Leagues' annual winter meetings.

While rumors of numerous pending trades were heard, the presidents of both circuits—Ford Frick of the National and William Harridge of the American—met behind closed doors with club owners for an informal discussion of the advisability of adopting a less lively ball. No official action was scheduled to be taken before the joint meeting of both leagues Wednesday.

There were three standout reports, two of them involving American League clubs. The Chicago White Sox, having picked up Gerald Walker, outfielder, and Third Baseman Marvin Owen from Detroit, definitely were out to close a deal with Washington which would, if completed, give the White Sox a formidable line-up for 1938.

Nats Trade "Hot."

The Sox have offered Clark Griffith, of the Nationals, Zeke Bonura, first baseman, and utility Infielder Lou (Boze) Berger for Joe Kuhel, first sacker, and Buddy Myer, second baseman, who once won the American League hitting title. The Nationals, however, want Second Baseman Jackie Hayes instead of Berger, but rumor was rampant tonight that the clubs were on the verge of closing some kind of transaction.

Eddie Collins and Joe Cronin, general manager and playing manager, respectively, of the Boston Red Sox, haunted the lobby of the hotel in which the American League is to convene, and reportedly were bickering with Cleveland. Boston wants a pitcher, either Mel Harder or Willis Hudlin, and is supposed to be offering either Eric McNair, second baseman, or Pinky Higgins, the classy third sacker. Cleveland is allegedly offering Sammy Hale, infielder, and Hudlin for McNair.

Mungo Deal Looms.

Over at the headquarters of the National Leaguers the Van Lingle-Mungo trade report still belched smoke. The Pittsburgh Pirates have joined the Chicago Cubs and New York Giants in the bidding for the Brooklyn pitching ace, almost certain to change uniforms. The Pirates' bid involves Paul Waner, long-time outfield star, and Pitcher Red Lucas, one other player and cash, with the possibility that Arky Vaughan, star infielder, would replace Waner in such a transaction.

The Cubs want Mungo badly, but are balking at parting with Frank Demaree, hard-hitting outfielder, while the Giants, also eyeing the Dodger hurler covetously, are loath to part with Mel Ott, the little but mighty bat swinger.

Tomorrow and on Tuesday the leagues will meet separately and get together for their joint session Wednesday.

Loyola University Defeats Gonzaga

Los Angeles, Dec. 5 (AP).—Loyola University of Los Angeles completed a dismal football season today with a 13-to-8 triumph over the Bulldogs of Gonzaga.

The Lions bottled up the Spokane eleven's chief talent, George Karamatic, allowing him to break loose but twice, for sprints of 19 and 33 yards.

George Sims, Negro back, scored both of the Lions' markers.

Maryland A. C. Wins.

Maryland A. C. defeated the Lanham gridders, 14 to 0, yesterday at Snug Harbor. Hayes and Fisher scored the touchdowns with Main place-kicking the conversions.

Pro Standings

New York, Dec. 5 (AP).—Final standings of the National Professional football League:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Team.	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
WASHINGTON	8	3	0	195	120
New York	6	3	2	128	109
Pittsburgh	4	7	0	122	145
Brooklyn	3	7	1	82	174
Philadelphia	2	8	1	86	177
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Chicago Bears	9	1	1	201	100
Green Bay	7	4	0	220	122
Detroit	7	4	0	180	105
Chicago Cards	5	5	1	135	165
Cleveland	1	10	0	75	207

Today's Results.

WASHINGTON, 49; New York, 14.

Chicago Bears, 42; Chicago Cardinals, 28.

Next Sunday's Game.

WASHINGTON at Chicago (Bears) (playoff for league championship).

Golf Widows Play; And Husbands Caddy

Coral Gables, Fla., Dec. 5 (AP).—Golf widows played a tournament of their own today, but their husbands—all big-time professionals—didn't stay at home and knit.

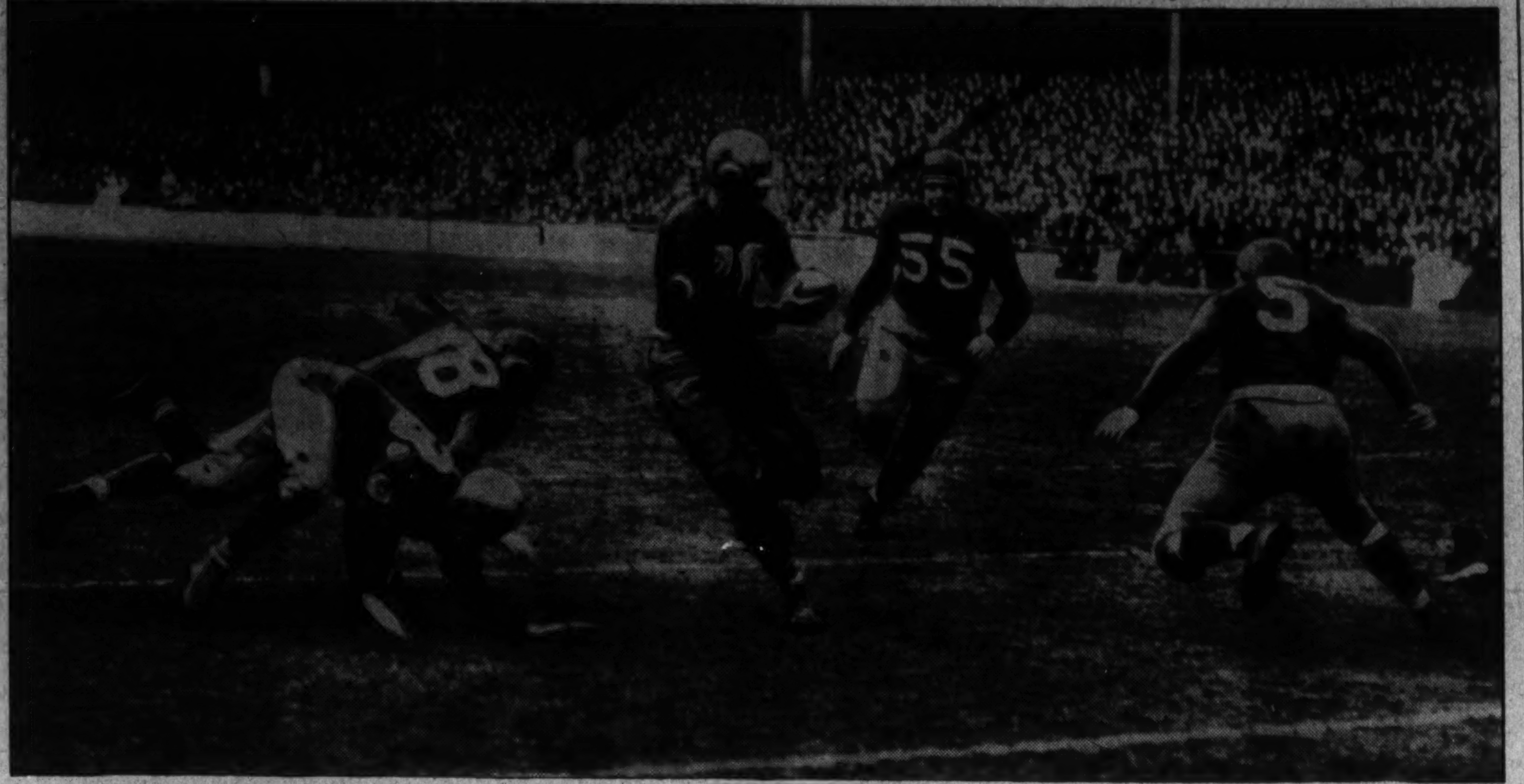
The husbands, who start firing Friday for the Baltimore Open $10,000 purse, caddied.

Mrs. Denny Shute, with the P. G. A. champion carrying her clubs, won the nine-hole event with a 53. Mrs. Ralph Hutchinson was second with a 65.

Mrs. Harry Cooper, Mrs. Lawson Little and Mrs. Roland MacKenzie also competed with husbands caddying, but Mrs. Jimmy Thomson—the former Viola Dana—had to call on a pinch hitter.

Horton Smith did the honors for Thomson, who was away on a fishing trip.

A Redskin Does a 75-Yard Ankle Excursion to Pave Way for Score



CLIFF BATTLES GETS AWAY FOR A THRILLING DASH IN THE FIRST QUARTER, RACING TO GIANTS' 1-YARD LINE.

Washington Beats Giants For Pro Title

Crowd of 58,285 See Battle; Redskins Too Powerful.

Continued from Page 17.

was Baugh to McChesney for six and then it was Baugh to Riley Smith for 12. Four straight completed passes, and the fourth had broken the league record. Then, from 5 yards out, Max Krause burrowed through the Giants' line for a touchdown.

It was Baugh around whom the Redskins rallied late in the third quarter after the Giants had cut their lead to 21-14 and this time he picked out a new receiver for his passes. The objects of his attention was Ed Justice whom Baugh spotted in a clear field on the Giants' 18-yard line, flipped him a 30-yard pass and watched Justice scamper unmolested across the goal.

Millner Scores Touchdown.

That made it 28-14, but the Redskins had not yet scored on a blocked punt. They did shortly. On the fourth play of the last quarter, Ed Danowski dropped back to his 5-yard line to kick, and imagine his surprise when a guy with a big "40" on his chest — Wayne Millner — banged obstreperously into him. The ball bounced off Millner's chest, rolled into the end zone, and it was another touchdown for the Redskins, because Millner fell right on top of it.

Strangely enough, Cliff Battles had played no part in those last two touchdowns, but the Giants were to hear from him shortly. Hank Soar aimed a pass to Ray Hanken deep in Redskin territory and a red-jersey figure leaped into the air on the Redskin 20, caught the ball, and started moving.

It was Battles, and you never saw such goings-on in the space of 15 seconds. Battles shook loose off one tackler, reversed his field and galloped toward the side lines. Bottled up there, he reversed his field again and threaded his way to the opposite side lines. By that time he had snake-hipped it to midfield. There were a couple of ominous Giants still in his path, so he slanted across field again, and not until Battles was plain tuckered and running on his nerve alone did Corzine pull him down from behind on the Giants' 1-yard line.

Carries Ball 74 Yards

He had toted that ball 74 yards.

It was pretty cute how Riley Smith took the ball and scored through center on the next play when all of the Giants were expecting the line-cracking Justice to carry it.

Coach Ray Flherty then turned matters over to his substitutes and darned if they didn't score a touchdown against the Giants, too. Swede Olsson recovered Tuffy Leeman's fumble on the Redskins' 45, and Max Krause lugged the ball to the 22. Then the Redskins rubbed it in. Riley Smith faking a place-kick from 30 yards out, took the pass from center and chucked the thing across the goal line where Wayne Millner happened to be standing with upstretched hands and caught the ball.

That's the way things went. Those Redskins were something, all right.

Trinity A. C. Bows To Regal by 20-0

Regal Clothes captured the 160-pound championship of the National City Football League yesterday defeating Trinity A. C., 20-0, in Ballston Stadium. The Clothiers wasted little time in clinching the game, pushing over a touchdown in the first period and then completing their scoring in the second quarter. Keller, Pincus and Lamb scored the winners' touchdowns while Keller and Buonivri added extra points.

Trinity.	Position.	Regal.
Chaconas	L.E.	Farley
Brooks	L.T.	Bellintendo
Drake	L.G.	Licone
Brenzck	Center	Shorb
Dietrich	R.G.	Pincus
Angel	R.T.	F. Myers
Snouffer	R.E.	Lamb
Reynolds	Q.B.	G. Cocohinni
Jones	L.H.	Magnum
Bromely	R.H.	Keller
Carracotte	F.B.	Bouniviri

Regal	6	14	0	0—20
Trinity	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns — Keller, Pincus, Lamb. Points after touchdown—Keller, Bouniviri. Referee — O'Mera. Umpire — Sweeney. Head linesman—Aracy.

Play-by-Play of Redskin Game

FIRST QUARTER.

The Giants won toss and Cuff kicked off to Edwards, who ran 20 yards up the middle to the Redskins' 38-yard line. Battles made a yard at right end before Corzine pulled him down and on the next play, Battles fumbled the pass from center, Poole, recovering for the Giants on the Redskins' 35.

Danowski and Leemans missed on passing attempts and the Giants attempted a field goal with Cuff place kicking from the Redskins' 40-yard line. The kick was wide and low, Battles returning it 15 yards to the Redskins' 17.

Battles made 2 yards at right tackle and then scurried around left end for 18 more to the Redskins' 36, Corzine hauling him down in an open field. Baugh ducked a tackler then whipped a pass to Erny Pinkert for an 18-yard gain to the Giants' 47. Baugh faked a pass and gained 2 yards at left tackle. Then he fired a pass to Malone over the line for 6 yards. Battles hit left tackle for 3 yards and first down on the Giants' 36.

Battles again cracked left tackle and got 9 yards. Battles hit center for three and a first down on the Giants' 24. Baugh made 3 at left tackle and then faked a pass, running right tackle for 6 yards. Battles made 4 and a first down at left guard. Battles banged right tackle for 3 yards. He hit center for 3 more. Battles literally leaped over center for 3 more yards to the Giants' 2. and the Redskins needed a yard for first down. Battles catapulted through a hole opened by Edwards for a touchdown at left tackle. Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point with a boot that sailed into the seats.

Score: Redskins, 7; Giants, 0.

Edwards kicked off for the Redskins, Leemans returning the ball 30 yards to the Giants' 39, where Edwards made the tackle. Edwards nailed Leemans for a 2-yard loss behind the line. Leemans turned right end for 9 yards, George Smith making the tackle. On fourth down, Danowski punted 60 yards for a touchback.

Battles circled left end and dashed 75 yards up the side lines, Cuff bringing him down with a flying tackle on the Gians' 5-yard line. Grant missed Battles behind the scrimmage line and Battles outdistanced Danowski and Hein on his side-line dash. Battles made 3 yards at right guard. Battles hit right guard but lacked inches of a touchdown. Battles shot through a hole at right tackle for a touchdown, scoring standing up. Again Riley Smith sent a place-kick sailing into the seats for the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 14; Giants, 0.

Edwards deliberately kicked off out of bounds for the Redskins, the Giants putting the ball in play on their own 35.

SECOND QUARTER.

The Giants sent in a new backfield comprised of Richards, Burnett, Soar and Manton. For the Redskins, Justice replaced Irwin and McChesney replaced Millner. Three downs netted the Giants only 7 yards and Richards punted outside on the Redskins' 13. On a fake punt, Baugh made 8 yards at center and then fumbled, Richards recovering for the Giants on the Redskins' 35.

Carroll tossed Soar for a 3-yard loss. Soar hit left tackle for 8 yards. Soar was run outside after a 2-yard gain at left end. Soar passed to Burnett, but Riley Smith takled Burnett after only a 2-yard gain and the Redskins took the ball on their own 16. Baugh punted 60 yards out of bunds on the Giants' 39.

Richards fumbled after a 4-yard gain at left tackle and Baugh recovered for the Redskins on the Giants' 43.

After hitting right tackle for two yards, Baugh whipped a pass over the line for a 16-yard gain to the Giants' 25. Behind perfect blocking, Battles circled right end for 11 yards. On a fake reverse, Battles made four at center. He hit left tackle for three. Corzine spilled Battles for no gain at left end. Baugh was stopped at right guard inches short of a first down and the Giants took the ball on their own five.

Danowski went into the Giants' backfield and Max Krause replaced Battles. Danowski, from behind the goal line, punted to midfield.

Baugh missed with a pass to Riley Smith and then passed to Malone for 12 yards. On the next play, he passed to Malone for 10 yards and a first down on the Giants' 27. Baugh passed to McChesney for six yards. Baugh ran right tackle for four yards and a first down on the Giants' 17. Baugh passed to Riley Smith, who stumbled and fell on the Giants' five after a 12-yard gain. It was Baugh's eighth successful pass of the game and broke the league record of 77 pass completions in a single season. From the five-yard line, Max Krause charged center for a touchdown. Again Riley Smith place kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 21; Giants, 0.

Dixie Howell replaced Baugh in the Redskin backfield. Edwards kicked off out of bounds, the Giants taking the ball on their own 35.

Danowski missed with a pass and again the Redskins were offside, giving the Giants first down on their 45. Danowski passed to Cuff for eight yards. Offside play by the Redskins gave the Giants first down on the Redskins' 42. Danowski passed to Soar for 13 yards. Danowski aimed a pass to Hanken over the goal line, Max Krause knocking it down, but an interference penalty gave the Giants first down on the Redskins' 7-line. It was the last play of the half.

THIRD QUARTER.

The same line-ups that started the game took the field again. Edwards kicked out of bounds, the Giants taking the ball on their own 35. Leemans made 3 yards at left tackle. Danowski's pass to Wall was batted down by Pinkert but Cuf. caught the ball in midair and raced 45 yards to a touchdown, escaping Baugh's tackle on the Redskin 5-yard line. Manton place-kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 21; Giants, 7.

Cuf kicked off for the Giants and Malone returned the ball 30 yards to the Giants' 48. Baugh, rushed, passed to Smith, who passed to Battles, the play losing 10 yards. Baugh was roughed by Walls on the play and time was taken out. Karcher shook a warning fist at Walls and tension was high. Baugh punted poorly out of bounds on the Giants' 27. Leemans was thrown for no gain and the Redskins were penalized 15 yards for piling on.

Danowski passed to Leemans for 42 yards to the Redskins' 32. Danowski missed with two passes. George Smith nailed Leemans for no gain. From punt formation, Danowski passed to Leemans for 10 yards and a first down on the Redskins' 21. George Smith spilled Leemans for a 3-yard loss. Leemans passed to Walls over the line for a 12-yard gain. Manton made 2 yards and a first down on the Redskins' 8. Millner stopped Leemans after a yard. Barber stopped Leemans for no gain. George Smith knocked down Leemans' pass to Manton with a spectacular leap. Danowski found Leemans free on the goal line and whipped a flat pass for a touchdown. Manton place-kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 21; Giants, 14.

Cuff's kickoff was returned 20 yards by Battles to the Redskins' 35. Battles in two smashes at the tackles made 12 yards and a first down. Baugh passed to Malone for 9 yards over the line. Battles made two at center and a first down on the Giants' 48. Baugh passed to Justice who caught the long heave on the Giants' 18-yard line and romped over a clear field for a touchdown. Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 28; Giants, 14.

Edwards kicked out of bounds on the kickoff. Danowski passed to Poole for a 20-yard gain to the Redskins' 45. Danowski passed to Richards, who fumbled when tackled by Justice, Tuttle recovering for the Giants for a 7-yard gain. Danowski lateraled to Richards, who gained 13 yards to the Redskins' 25 line. Danowski missed with a pass then completed one to Cuff for a yard loss. Walls muffed a pass from Danowski. On fourth down, Battles batted down a pass to Cuff and the Redskins took the ball on their own 25.

FOURTH QUARTER.

The Giants sent eight new men in the line-up Corzine, Burnett, Danowski and Soar comprising the backfield.

Baugh quick-kicked, Millner downing the ball on the Giants' 20. Two line plays failed to gain and Justice knocked down a pass. Danowski dropped back to his 5-yard line to kick, Millner blocking the punt and recovering the ball in the end zone for a touchdown. Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 35; Giants, 14.

Edwards kicked off out of bounds, the Giants taking the ball on their own 35.

Danowski passed to Shaffer, who gained 22 yards before Riley Smith ran him out of bounds. Olsson smeared Danowski for a 14-yard loss on a pass attempt.

Soar attempted a long pass that Battles intercepted on the Redskins' 20 and on a sensational gallop, twice reversed his field and raced to the Giants' 1-yard line where Corzine bumped him out of bounds. Battles was taken out of the line-up and greeted with a thunderous cheer as he left the field. Riley Smith smashed through left guard for the touchdown. Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point.

Score: Redskins, 42; Giants, 14.

Edwards kicked off out of bounds. Danowski passed to Corzine for 7 yards. Danowski passed to Shaffer, who lateraled to Leemans for 15 yards to the Redskins' 43. Leemans, attempting to pass, fumbled and Olsson recovered for the Redskins on their 45 line.

Krause in two smashes made 13 yards and a first down on the Giants' 42. The stadium lights were turned down. Krause, in four smashes at the line, made a first down on the Giants' 28. Faking a place-kick from the 30-yard line, Riley Smith passed the ball to Millner in the corner beyond the goal for a touchdown. Riley Smith place-kicked the extra point.

The Redskins sent a team of substitutes into the game. Riley Smith kicked off out of bounds.

Failing to gain, the Giants punted to midfield. Britt and Justice picked up 14 yards. Howell broke right end for 16 yards to the Giants' 20. Justice circled left end for 8 yards. Britt made 3 yards and a first down on the Giants' 9. Britt on a reverse made 4. White stopped Britt for no gain. Howell's pass was intercepted by Galatzin who ran it out on the 2-yard line where Bond dropped him. It was the last play of the game.

Cliff Battles Kicks Over for Second Touchdown

ACE REDSKIN BALL-CARRIER IS KNOCKED OFF HIS FEET IN THE FIRST QUARTER BUT SLIPS OVER.

3 Champions Head Week's Fistic Card

Petey Sarron Invades Lightweight Ranks Wednesday Night.

By the Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 5.—This week's national boxing program has plenty in store for fans throughout the country.

Three world's champions and two former titleholders headline the schedule.

Henry Armstrong, monarch of the 126-pound division, is booked for a ten-rounder with Tony Chavez, of Mexico, tomorrow night at Cleveland, while in another ten on the same program, Lou Ambers, lightweight king, meets the veteran Frankie Wallace, of Cleveland.

In a return bout of 15 rounds, John Henry Lewis, light-heavyweight titleholder, meets Isidor Gastanaga, of Spain, Tuesday night at St. Louis. In their first meeting the Spaniard outpointed the Phoenix Negro.

All are nontitle bouts.

In an effort to re-establish himself as a leading title contender again Petey Sarron, former featherweight champion, invades the lightweight division Wednesday night when he takes on Carl (Red) Guggino, of Hartford, Conn., in a ten-rounder at the New York Hippodrome. Sixto Escobar, former ruler of the bantamweights, clashes with K. O. Morgan, of Detroit, in another ten at Detroit Friday night.

Md. Aces Easily Win.

The Maryland Aces eleven swamped Bradbury Heights, 39-0, yesterday in a football game played on the former's field. Fornet led the winners, scoring two touchdowns. Scalise also performed well in the backfield, while Madden and O'Connor played fine defensive games.

Md. Aces.	Position.	Bradbury
Tierney	R.E.	Benedict
Beardon	R.T.	Quantrille
Anastasi	R.G.	Giordano
Gouer	Center	Edwards
Madden	L.G.	Dyer
Moreland	L.T.	Galeano
Greer	L.E.	O'Neill
Link	Q.B.	Galeano
O'Connor	L.H.	Jensen
Scalise	R.H.	Farran
Forney	F.B.	Quist

Maryland Aces	13	13	6	7—39
Bradbury	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns—Forney (2), Harris, Greer, Link, Hilleary. Points after touchdowns—Newman (2), Link (all placements). Substitutions—(Maryland Aces) Hilleary, Stommel, Harris, Messineo, Nairn. (Bradbury) Green, Storty, Cox.

Auburn Team Gets Bid.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5 (AP).—The Atlanta Constitution says the Auburn Plainsmen have been invited to play Michigan State in the Orange Bowl football game at Miami on New Year's Day.

Murray Is Guest.

Frank Murray, head football coach at the University of Virginia, will be guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Touchdown Club today at 12:30 o'clock at the Occidental.

Miss Gulli Wins Davis Sweepstakes

Amasses 1,174 Pin Total for 10 Games; Miss Rose in 2d Place.

Lorraine Gulli, Lucky Strike team captain, last night won the Meyer Daivs Sweepstakes with a 10-game total of 1,174 pins. The victory carried with it a cash prize of $40. The event was staged on the Lucky Strike alleys.

Lucy Rose, of the Rosslyns, was second with a total of 1,154 pins; Irene Scott was third with 1,148; Georgia Hays, of the Shaffer team, was fourth with 1,139 and Marjorie Smith finished fifth with 1,128.

Miss Gulli, second ranking woman bowler in the United States, amassed a five-game total of 553 in her first block and turned in games of 133, 119, 126, 136 and 107 last night to reach a grand total of 1,174 in the competition. She held the former record of 1,163.

Miss Rose, a member of the team which is teps in the Ladies District League, earned an award of $25 for her second place effort, while Miss Scott, prominent in Independent as the Ladies Federal Leagues, received $13 for her third place. Miss Hays and Miss Smith, also of the Shaffers, received $10 and $5, respectively.

The scores follow:

	1st Blk	2nd Blk	10-game total
Lorraine Gulli	553	621	1174
Lucy Rose	575	579	1154
Irene Scott	573	575	1148
Georgia Hays	569	570	1139
Marjorie Smith	589	539	1128
Evelyn Ellis	581	507	1088
Billie Butler	559	519	1078
Caroline Hiser	550	520	1070
Blanche Wootton	561	500	1061
Agnes Rubin	511	548	1059
Viola Bechtold	518	521	1039
Ruth Rothgeb	517	519	1036
Helen O'Dea	530	504	1034
Margaret Lynn	506	519	1025
Mary Eaton	543	482	1025
Catherine Quigley	533	489	1022
Edith Orpin	502	515	1017
Mabelle Hering	496	515	1011
Catherine Federline	498	511	1009
Evelyn Ream	500	508	1008
Hazel Funkhouser	474	528	1002
Pauline Ford	535	467	1002
Kay Burns	513	488	1001
Helen Hiser	490	464	954
Leone Adair	499	488	987
Hazel Jarrett	506	479	985
Rosemary Crusan	473	483	956
Ada Tyne	463	488	951
Esther Burton	466	486	952
Doris Goodall	475	470	945
Virginia Calvagno	444	489	933

Winner—Lorraine Gulli, sixth straight victory with record 10-game total for the Meyer Davis event—1,174. Held former record of 1,163. Purse, $40. Miss Gulli is captain of Lucky Strike and No. 2 U. S. rank.

Second—Lucy Rose, of Rosslyn Team champions of Ladies District League. Score —1,154. Purse, $25.

Third—Irene Scott, leading bowler of Independent and Ladies Federal Leagues. Score, 1,148. Purse, $13.

Fourth—Georgia Hays, Shaffer's Flower Shop team. Score, 1,149. Purse, $10.

Fifth—Margie Smith, Shaffer's Flower Shop team. Score, 1,128. Purse, $5.

Phi Sigma, Astor in J. C. C. Court League

In Jewish Community Center League basketball games played yesterday, Amicus defeated Astor, 27-14; Lions beat Brandeis, 31-24; Phalanx nosed out A. Z. A., 27-24 and Phi Sigma won from Olympian, 36-33.

Amicus.	G	FG	P	Astor.	G	FG	P
Temin, lf.	0	0	0	Ginsberg, lf.	2	1	5
Freudberg, lf.	1	0	2	Green, lf.	0	0	0
Pritt, rf.	0	0	0	Roseman, rf.	0	0	0
Mincosky, rf.	0	0	0	I. Gertler, rf.	0	0	0
Frankle, c.	4	1	9	Mitchell, c.	1	2	4
Klaben, lg.	1	0	2	Schlaifer, c.	0	0	0
Males, lg.	0	0	0	Wilsher, lg.	0	0	0
Cohen, rg.	5	4	14	Clerman, lg.	0	0	0
				Korsover, rg.	1	1	3
Totals	11	5	27	M.Gertler, rg.	1	0	2
				Totals	5	4	14

A. Z. A.	G	FG	P	Phalanx.	G	FG	P
Katz, lf.	2	1	5	S. Gordon, lf.	2	6	10
Rubin, rf.	1	2	4	Edlowitz, lf.	0	0	0
S. Ostroff, c.	0	0	0	H. Gordon, rf.	4	0	8
I. Livshin, lg.	2	0	4	Dennison, c.	1	1	3
L. Livsin, lg.	1	0	2	Ager, lg.	1	0	2
H.Ostroff, rg.	3	3	9	Goldberg, lg.	0	0	0
				Nusbaum, rg.	2	0	4
Totals	9	6	24	Totals	10	7	27

Olympian.	G	FG	P	Phi Sigma.	G	FG	P
Niefeld, lf.	2	0	4	Lasky, lf.	1	0	2
Stein, rf.	3	0	6	Berman, rf.	2	0	4
Burka, c.	5	3	13	Jaffe, c.	5	3	13
Jacobson, c.	1	1	3	A.S'nerman,lg	4	2	10
Werksman,lg.	2	0	4	Fogel, rg.	2	0	4
Cohen, rg.	1	1	3	W.S'erman,rg.	0	3	3
Totals	14	5	33	Totals	14	8	36

Brandeis.	G	FG	P	Lions.	G	FG	P
O. Zweig, lf.	6	0	12	Modlinka, lf.	3	0	6
Giller, lf.	0	0	0	Shumann, lf.	0	0	0
Clar, rf.	4	1	9	Kamerow, rf.	0	0	0
Gittleson, rf.	1	1	3	Gimble, rf.	0	0	0
Fishman, c.	1	0	2	Leiberman, c.	3	1	7
Kay, lg.	5	0	10	Westman, c.	1	1	3
Deckleb'm,lg.	0	0	0	Zweig, lg.	5	1	11
Minkoff, rg.	2	0	4	Steinberg, lg.	1	0	2
S'inbaum, rg.	2	0	4	Deckleb'm, rg.	1	0	2
				Oser, rg.	0	0	0
Totals	21	2	24	Totals	14	3	31

Press Agent, Excited, Gives Redskins Potatoes

The Washington Redskins will have to break training long enough to eat up several crates of potatoes, part of the spoils of their New York triumph.

Austin Anson, press agent for the Potato Producers and Shippers of Idaho, has charge of giving away a whole carload of Idaho potatoes which have been sent to Washington. He had planned to distribute them only among Government officials. But he got so excited listening to the broadcast of yesterday's game that he promptly added the Redskins to his list.

Battles, Baugh Show Gotham Real Football

Two Gain 305 Yards for Redskins; Sam Makes 11 Passes Good.

New York, Dec. 5 (AP).—Here's how Cliff Battles and Slingin' Sammy Baugh, respectively, the battering ram and air force of Wasington's pro football Redskins, slaugtered the New York Giants in today's National League finals:

Between them (Battles' rushing and Baugh's passing) they gained a total of 305 yards.

Battles carried the ball 24 times from scrimmage for a total of 170 yards and an average gain of 7.1 per rush. He was stopped for no gain only once, and registered advances of anywhere from 1 to 75 yards. His total yardage does not include runbacks or kicks or a 76-yard dash on an intercepted pass.

Baugh pitched 15 times, completed 11 for a total gain of 135 yards, or 12.5 per completion and 9 per pass.

Both teams, spicing the game with variety, scored in almost every possible way. There were three touchdowns by line bucks, another by a plunge after an intercepted pass, three on forward passes, another on a forward pass from a fake placement kick formation, and one on a blocked kick.

Statistics of Game.

Giants.		Redskins.
12	First downs	19
15	Yards rushing	262
217	Yards forward pass	153
7	Yards lateral	*1
239	Total yards gained	414
33	Number forwards	17
16	Passes completed	12
1	Passes intercepted by	2
1	Number laterals	1
1	Laterals completed	1
5	Number punts	3
32	Average distance	41
0	Yards runback	0
3	Fumbles	2
2	Opposition fum. recov'd	2
0	Yards penalized	33

*Loss.

Grid Roundup

Continued from Page 17.

are rebuilding, with Wolverines especially well fortified for 1938.

Best big ten sophomore developments this season include Harold Van Every of Minnesota, versatile left halfback; Lou Brock, Purdue halfback, and Nile Kinnick, elusive Iowa ball-carrier and triple-threat.

Big six—Charley Brock, all conference center, lone survivor of Nebraska's starting line, but exceptional freshman crop may supply needed replacements. Johnny Howell is only backfield starter lost. Oklahoma loses two stalwarts in Mickey Parks, center, and Pete Smith, All Conference end, while Missouri loses nearly entire starting team. Kansas State and Iowa State suffer relatively few losses, although Kansas State will miss Howard Cleveland, backfield allstar.

THE FAR WEST.

Six of California's championship eleven will play their final games in the Rose Bowl. They are Perry Schwartz at end, Bob Herwig at center, Vard Stockton and Claude Evans at the guards, quarterback John Meek and Sam Chapman, All American halfback. Chief holdover is Vic Bottari, climax runner.

Stanford, Southern California and Washington have fewer gaps to fill next year and Conference title prospects about in that order, as a result. Santa Clara loses its ace center, Phil Dougherty, but otherwise will be well fortified.

Arkansas and Baylor appear hardest hit by graduation. The Razorbacks lose both parts of their famed passing attack, halfbacks Dwight Sloan and Jack Robbins as well as Jim Benton and Ray Hamilton, ends. Baylor loses five first-stringers but retains Bullet Bill Patterson, sparkplug quarterback and passer.

Texas Christian and Rice have the brightest 1938 prospects. T. C. U. has ready-made replacements for two graduating guards and otherwise is intact for next year. Rice, with only three gaps in the line to fill, relies on its phenomenal sophomore backfield pair, Ollie Cordell and Ernie Lain, to pick up where they left off this year. Texas A. & M. loses two stellar guards, all-America Joe Routt and Virgil Jones, but its freshman team was rated one of the strongest in conference history, and Dick Todd, brokenfield ace, will be back again. Southern Methodist has good but not outstanding prospects.

THE SOUTH.

Southeastern Conference: Georgia Tech and Georgia among the hardest hit by graduation. The Engineers lose four ends and the entire starting backfield of Sims, Konemann, Appleby and Collins, while Georgia graduates 15 varsity players. Louisiana State, Vanderbilt, Alabama, Auburn and Tennessee have best holdover prospects.

Alabama's Rose Bowl-bound Tide will miss Capt. Leroy Monsky, All-America guard, and Joe Kilgrow, the team's best back, but has an abundance of replacements. Vanderbilt has a ripening sophomore crop, including Bert Marshall, to carry on despite the loss of Capt. Carl Hinkle, All-America center. Other sophomore aces shown this year include George Cafego, Tennessee halfback; Billy Banker, Tulane back; Ken Kavanaugh, end, and young Bussey and Jabbo Stell, backs, of Louisiana State.

Southern Conference: North Carolina's Tarheels are hard hit, losing such stars as Andy Bershak, great end; Crowell Little and Tom Burnette, backfield stars among a dozen varsity graduates. Duke loses fewer regulars. Virginia Military turned up the season's best sophomore, Paul Shu at halfback, who won All-Conference recognition.

College Scores.

Gonzaga, 8; Loyola, 0.

St. Benedict's, 6; Rockhurst, 2.

Exhibition Game.

Collegiate All-Stars, 6; Cincinnati (American League), 3.

Dixie League.

Richmond Arrows, 10; Alex. Celtics, 0.

On the Air Today

Richard Crooks features "Che gelida manina," famous tenor aria from "La Boheme," WRC, at 8:30. Also Taylor's "Life and Death" and, with mixed chorus, "a medley of Youmans and Friml airs. "The Toy Trumpet" will be an orchestral highlight.

* * * *

Leopold Stokowski conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra, WMAL, at 9, in the playing of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. The full hour will be devoted to the four movements: andante, allegro con anima; andante cantabile, valse and finale.

* * * *

Barbara Stanwyck is starred in Radio Theater's production of "These Three," WJSV, at 9. Supporting are Mary Aster and Errol Flynn.

* * * *

"Farewell My Love," a new song by Henry Husse and Harry Kogen, will be featured in "Fibber McGee and Molly," WRC, at 9.

* * * *

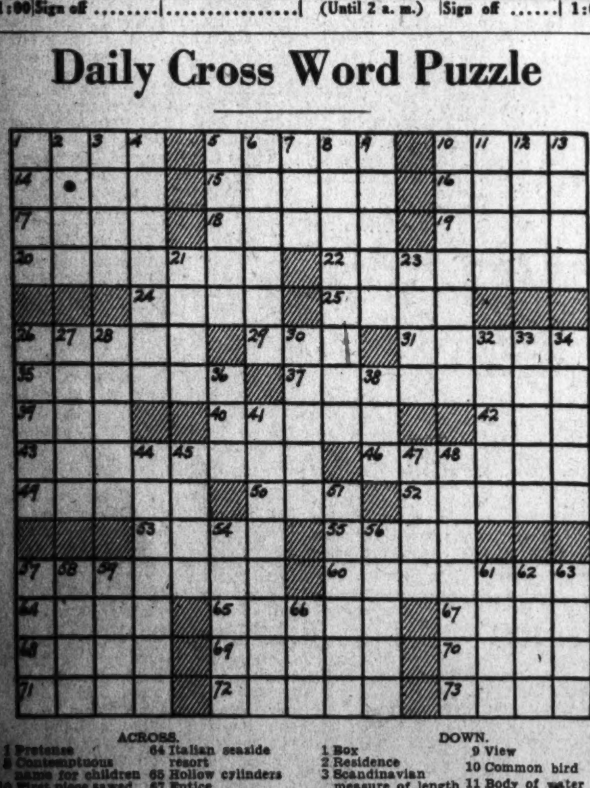
The interview that shaped the course of a continent will be heard in "Brave New World," WJSV, at 10:30. It is the historic meeting between Bolivar and San Martin. It is the sixth in the series of Office of Education programs designed to promote good will among the countries of the two Americas.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Monday, December 6 — Washington. — Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 316M-950KC	WMAL 476M-630KC	WOL 229M-1.310KC	WJSV 206M-1,460KC	
6:00	Gordon	....	....	....	6:00
6:15	Hittenmark	....	....	....	6:15
6:30	" "	Today's Prelude	....	....	6:30
6:45	" "	" " "	....	....	6:45
7:00	" "	" " "	Art Brown	Arthur Godfrey.	7:00
7:15	" "	" " "	" "	" " .	7:15
7:30	" "	Lee Everett's	News	" " .	7:30
7:45	" "	Station PDS	Art Brown	" " .	7:45
8:00	News	" "	" "	" " .	8:00
8:15	Gordon	" "	" "	" " .	8:15
8:30	Hittenmark	William Meeder..	" "	" " .	8:30
8:45	" "	Lucille, Lanny....	" "	" " .	8:45
9:00	" "	News	" "	" " .	9:00
9:15	" "	Chicago	" "	" " .	9:15
9:30	Interlude	Breakfast	Music	Morning Moods.	9:30
9:45	Myriad Voices..	Club	News; Pol. Flashes	Bachelor's Chil'n	9:45
10:00	Mrs. Wiggs	Mary Marlin.....	Singing Strings...	Kitty Kelly	10:00
10:15	Other Wife	Vaughn de Leath	Choir Loft	Myrt and Marge	10:15
10:30	Just Plain Bill...	Mountain Man....	Get Thin to Music.	Tony Wons	10:30
10:45	Today's Children.	Music by Cugat..	Bill Lewis.......	Rhythms	10:45
11:00	David Harum ..	The O'Neills	Reminiscing	Jack and Paul..	11:00
11:15	Backstage Wife	Road of Life	Organ	Mag. of Air ..	11:15
11:30	To Be Charming	Vic and Sade	Potpourri	Big Sister	11:30
11:45	Hi Boys........	Edw. McHugh	"	Real Life Stories	11:45
		AFTERNOON PROGRAMS.			
12:00	News	Time for Thought.	N. Brokenshire...	Mary M.McBride	12:00
12:15	The Goldbergs	News	News	News Parade..	12:15
12:30	Grace and Eddy.	National Farm	Organ	Helen Trent...	12:30
12:45	Thompson's Orch.	and Home Hour	We Are Four.....	Our Gal Sun...	12:45
1:00	Bill Olden......	" " "	Luncheon Music..	Betty and Bob..	1:00
1:15	Words and Music	" " "	Carson Robison ..	Church Hymns.	1:15
1:30	" " "	Sue Blake	Piano Concert....	Grimm's Daught.	1:30
1:45	D. Harding's Wife	The Clemens.....	Tony Wakeman...	Hollyw'd in Per.	1:45
2:00	N. Cloutier's	U. S. Navy Band	" " ...	Women's News.	2:00
2:15	Orchestra	Memories Hour	Helen Yankee.....	Dalton Bros....	2:15
2:30	Mary Mason....	" " "	Tony Wakeman...	American	2:30
2:45	" " ..	" " "	Rhythm Orch. ...	School of Air	2:45
3:00	P. Young's Family	The Four of Us...	News	Home Counsel..	3:00
3:15	Ma Perkins.....	Swing Serenade..	Tony Wakeman...	" " ..	3:15
3:30	Vic and Sade...	Jackie Heller....	" " ...	Jenny Peabody.	3:30
3:45	The O'Neills....	Campus Kids.....	Sid Gary	Dance Exchange	3:45
4:00	Lorenzo Jones ..	Club Matinee.....	Tony Wakeman...	Wom.Make News	4:00
4:15	Guiding Light ...	" "	" " ...	Rhythms	4:15
4:30	Mary Marlin ...	" "	Johnson Family.	House Questions	4:30
4:45	Sundown Revue .	" "	Tony Wakeman..	Dr. Dafoe	4:45
5:00	" " .	News	Cocktail Capers..	Follow the Moon	5:00
5:15	Terry and Pirates	Tea Time.......	" " ..	Mary Sothern..	5:15
5:30	Jack Armstrong.	Singing Lady	" " ..	Dorothy Gordon	5:30
5:45	Orphan Annie ...	Tom Mix	" " ..	Hilltop House..	5:45
		EVENING PROGRAMS.			
6:00	News; Frolic....	United States	Sports Resume ...	News; Music ..	6:00
6:15	Home Folks Frolic	Army Band	News	Arch McDonald.	6:15
6:30	Dinner Music....	News; Music	Dance Orch......	Newbold Noyes.	6:30
6:45	" " ...	Lowell Thomas ...	Candelori's Orch...	G. Gray's Orch.	6:45
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy..	Music My Hobby	Weber's Orchestra	Poetic Melodies	7:00
7:15	Uncle Ezra	Toy Campaign....	Five Star Final ...	Backstage	7:15
7:30	Arden's Orchestra	Wash. Dis. Art...	Stamp Club	Barbers' Prog..	7:30
7:45	Xmas Shopping..	Reser's Orchestra.	Rhythm Rhapsody.	Boake Carter...	7:45
8:00	Burns and Allen.	Hugh Johnson ...	Volga Boatman...	H. Heidt's	8:00
8:15	" "	Jimmy Kemper..	" " ...	Brigadiers	8:15
8:30	Richard Crooks..	Grand Hotel.....	D. Stabile's	Pipe Smoking	8:30
8:45	and Orchestra	" "	Orchestra	Time	8:45
9:00	Fibber McGee	Philadelphia	Elder Michaux....	Radio Theater .	9:00
9:15	and Molly	Orchestra	" "	" " .	9:15
9:30	Hour of Charm..	" "	Musical Cartoons..	" " .	9:30
9:45	" " ..	" "	" " ..	" " .	9:45
10:00	Contented	Behind	Fulton Lewis.....	Wayne King's	10:00
10:15	Program	Prison Bars	Boxing Bouts.....	Orchestra	10:15
10:30	Music for Moderns	National Radio	" "	Brave New	10:30
10:45	" " ...	Forum	" "	World	10:45
11:00	News; Sports ...	News	Art Brown	Arthur Godfrey	11:00
11:15	Night Owl	Music as	" "	" "	11:15
11:30	Midnight Frolic .	You Desire It	N. Sissle's	News; Music...	11:30
11:45	" " .	" " " ..	Orchestra	"New Horizons"	11:45
12:00	Happy Fenton's	Night Watchman,	T. Dorsey's	Mazim Lowe's	12:00
12:15	Orchestra	Jim McGrath	Orchestra	Orchestra	12:15
12:30	Lang Thompson's	(To 2 a. m.)	C. Gaylord's	R. Himber's	12:30
12:45	Orchestra	....	Orchestra	Orchestra	12:45
1:00	Sign off	....	(Until 2 a. m.)	Sign off	1:00

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



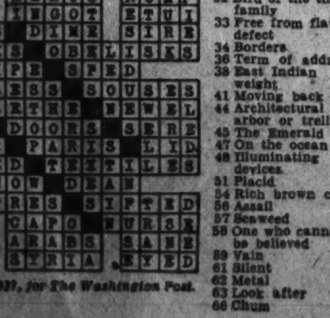
ACROSS.

1 Pretense
5 Contemptuous name for children
10 First piece sawed from a log
14 Outdoor game
15 Pertaining to the ancient Scandinavians
16 Peel
17 So may it be
18 Official of ancient Rome
19 Of the same kind
20 Gave another title to
22 Beseech
24 Pleasure excursion
25 Back
26 Small piece
29 Short for a South American city
31 Inventor of the telegraph
35 Turning machines
37 Valuable dark red wood
39 Philippine native
40 Angry
41 Insect
43 Pelted small missiles at
[illegible] City in Wisconsin
[illegible] Express contempt
[illegible] These: French
[illegible] Coverings of beaches
[illegible] Go up
[illegible] Short for a man's name
57 Brought into line
60 Let in again
64 Italian seaside resort
65 Hollow cylinders
67 Entice
68 Irritate
69 Silly
70 English school
71 Open court
72 Metal tag of a lace
73 Transmit

DOWN.

1 Box
2 Residence
3 Scandinavian measure of length
4 Ruler
5 Race of animals
6 Steering device
7 Tropical black bird
8 Plant of the iris family
9 View
10 Common bird
11 Body of water
12 Operatic solo
13 Crooked
21 Short for a radio transmitting device
23 Domesticated
26 Strikes with the open hand
27 Small metal disk
28 Public storehouse
30 Turkish decree
32 Bird of the thrush family
33 Free from flaw or defect
34 Borders
36 Term of address
38 East Indian weight
41 Moving back
44 Architectural arbor or trellis
45 The Emerald Isle
47 On the ocean
48 Illuminating devices
51 Placid
54 Rich brown color
56 Assail
57 Seaweed
58 One who cannot be believed
59 Vain
61 Silent
62 Metal
63 Look after
66 Chum

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.



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Maine and Idaho Congressmen To Stage Potato-Eating Battle

The potato-eating battle of the century will be staged in the House restaurant tomorrow, with the relative merits of the Maine and the Idaho potato crops at stake.

Representatives Compton I. White and D. Worth Clark, of Idaho, have challenged the Maine Congressional delegation to a dinner "in order that the issue may be joined, tested and judged impartially to settle the question as to which State grows the best potatoes." The Representatives will start eating at 12:30 p. m. Guests of honor will be Senators William E. Borah and James P. Pope, of Idaho, and Frederick Hale and Wallace H. White, jr., of Maine.

Judges for the epic will be the delegates from Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, chosen presumably for their complete impartiality in the matter of potato crops.

The supplies for the meal at present are lying in a box car at the Baltimore & Ohio freight station. About 490,000 potatoes, packed in 15-pound boxes, have been sent here by the Potato Producers and Shippers of Idaho, whose frankly avowed purpose is "to make Washington Idaho potato-conscious."

The box car will be opened today at 10 a. m. by Secreary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Senators Borah and Pope and Representatives White and Clark, with what the press agent for the affair terms "appropriate ceremonies."

At 10:30 crates of potatoes will be delivered to the offices of all members of the House and Senate. Vice President Garner and Speaker Bankhead will get theirs at the same time. Later in the day special boxes will be sent to the White House and to the homes of Cabinet members.

Other recipients of potatoes will be the Washington Redskins, the families on The Post's "25 neediest" list and a couple of hundred local newspapermen. Anyone who is missed can get his potato by lunching tomorrow at the Senate or House restaurant, where baked you-know-whats will be served with every order from a cup of coffee on up.

Mrs. Graves Is Assured South Fights Lynching

Southern women are "in the largest measure" responsible for "aroused public opinion" against lynching, 130 prominent women yesterday informed Senator Dixie Bibb Graves (Democrat) of Alabama, who recently assailed the Wagner-Van Nuys antilynching bill in her first formal floor speech.

The letter, made public here and in New York by the Federal Council of Churches, also told the Senator the Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, said to represent nearly 250,000 Southern women, favors an antilynching law.

LUX RADIO THEATRE
TONIGHT
BARBARA STANWYCK
ERROL FLYNN
MARY ASTOR
IN
"THESE THREE"
WITH
CONSTANCE COLLIER
DIRECTED BY
Cecil B. deMille
LOUIS SILVERS, Musical Director
9 P. M.
Washington Time
WJSV
Coast-to-Coast Columbia Network

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK HOUR
WMAL Tonight 9 to 10
The Philadelphia Orchestra
Leopold Stokowski
Conducting
W. M. Kiplinger
Commentator

DIED.

BEADLE, CORA. On Friday, December 3, 1937, at her residence, 762 6th st. se., CORA BEADLE, beloved mother of Dela S. Osman. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, December 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BREEN, EUGENE THOMAS. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at his residence, 219 South Sixty-first st., Capitol Heights, Md., EUGENE THOMAS BREEN, the beloved husband of Louise B. Breen (nee Neff) and father of Mrs. Louise Barbara Miles. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh st. se. on Tuesday, December 7, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St Mathias' Catholic Church, Capitol Heights, Md., where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BURKE, THOMAS. On Thursday, December 2, 1937, at his residence, 153 S st. se., THOMAS BURKE, beloved husband of the late Norah Burke (nee O'Toole) and father of John, Anna, and Mary Theresa Burke. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, December 6, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Peter's Church, Second and C sts. se. Requiem mass at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

BRADSHAW, SHIRLEY ANN. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at Children's Hospital, SHIRLEY ANN BRADSHAW, the beloved daughter of James A. and Lillian Ines Bradshaw, aged 18 months. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Interment Tangier Island, Va.

CONRADIS, CHARLES. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at his residence, 3901 Connecticut ave. nw., CHARLES CONRADIS, the beloved husband of Adele Conradis and father of Albert E. Conradis. Funeral will be held in the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

CROCKER, LEONARD H., Jr. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at the residence of his parents, 3149 Mount Pleasant st. nw., LEONARD H. CROCKER, Jr., the beloved son of Leonard H. and Betty Mae Crocker. Funeral will be held at the W. W. Chamber's Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 4:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Norfolk, Va., Tuesday, December 7.

COLLINS, THOMAS F. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at his residence, 324 H st. ne., THOMAS F. COLLINS, beloved husband of Margaret A. Collins (nee Connors) and father of Dr. Thomas F. Collins, jr. Funeral from the above residence on Tuesday, December 7, at 8:30 a. m. High requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited.

EUSTACE, FLORENCE A. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at Georgetown University Hospital, FLORENCE A. EUSTACE, beloved wife of the late Hon. Alexander C. Eustace and sister of Mrs. Edward J. Dunn and Mrs. M. E. Kennedy, of Elmira, N. Y.; Charles B. O'Conor, of Akron, Ohio, and Justin V. O'Conor, of Washington, D. C. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Justin V. O'Conor, of 3757 Jennifer st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BOND, ANNIE E. On Friday, December 3, 1937, ANNIE E. BOND, in her 84th year, wife of the late George M. Bond and daughter of the late Henry N. and Caroline B. Ober. Funeral services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment (private) Glenwood Cemetery.

BUCKLEY, J. NORMAN. On Friday, December 3, 1937, at his residence, 3238 Idaho ave. nw., J. NORMAN BUCKLEY, the beloved son of Michael E. and the late Julia Niland Buckley. Funeral from the above residence on Monday, December 6, at 9:30 a. m., thence to St. Ann's Church, Wisconsin ave. and Yuma st. nw., where requiem mass will be said at 10 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

BLOOMQUIST, ELSIE STEWART. On Friday, December 3, 1937, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, ELSIE STEWART BLOOMQUIST, beloved wife of Rudolph Bloomquist, of Lanham, Md. Funeral services at her late residence, Lanham, Md., on Monday, December 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

ESSEX, MAMIE ELIZABETH. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at her residence, 1633 West Virginia ave. ne., MAMIE ELIZABETH ESSEX, beloved wife of Rollie V. Essex and mother of Rollie V. jr., and Harry Essex. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

FAUNCE, RAYMOND T. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at Walter Reed General Hospital, RAYMOND T. FAUNCE, the beloved husband of Annie W. Faunce (nee Watson) and son of Mrs. Mary M. Faunce and the late Jacob R. Faunce. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Notice of funeral later.

FENTON, JOHN J. On Friday, December 3, 1937, at Oteen, N. C., JOHN J. FENTON, beloved husband of Mary Fenton (nee Huppman) and son of Mrs. Margaret Fenton and the late Dennis F. Fenton, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 474 E st. sw., on Monday, December 6, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Dominic's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery. Members of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Post, No. 23, please take notice. Arrangements by P. A. Taltavull.

HOWELL, MARY MAUDE. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at her residence, 700 Duke st., Alexandria, Va., MARY MAUDE HOWELL, wife of the late David Janney Howell and mother of Beaudric L. Howell. Funeral services on Monday, December 6, at 2 p. m., at the late residence. Interment Ivy Hill Cemetery.

HAMILTON, ROBERT. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, ROBERT HAMILTON, beloved husband of Susan I. Hamilton (nee Heflin). Funeral from his late residence, 1503 Trinidad ave. ne., on Monday, December 6, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

HARRISON, MARY. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at the residence of her son, 3807 North Fairfax drive, Clarendon, Va., MARY HARRISON, beloved wife of James H. Harrison. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 10 a. m. Funeral private. Interment Washington Memorial Park.

HARRISON, JENNIE A. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, JENNIE A. HARRISON, beloved wife of John W. Harrison and mother of J. Walton, Lawrence and Jeanette Harrison. Funeral on Wednesday, December 8, at Cornwall, N. Y. Interment Cornwall, N. Y.

HORNER, ROBERT K. On Thursday, December 2, 1937, at Garfield Hospital, ROBERT K. HORNER, beloved husband of Cynthia Jane Horner. Remains resting at the funeral home of William Reuben Pumphrey, 7005 Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md. Funeral services at Fort Myer chapel on Monday, December 6, at 11 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

LAVRISCH, TIKHOM—On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, TIKHOM LAVRISCH, beloved husband of Eloise Lavrisch. Prayers at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 7 p. m. Funeral services at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives invited to attend. Interment in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MANDLE, SAMUEL. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, SAMUEL MANDLE of 76 New York ave. nw. Remains resting at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw. Services at the grave in Fort Lincoln Cemetery, on Monday, December 6, at 1 p. m.

MORAN, NELLIE F. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at her residence, Stoneleigh Courts, Conn. ave. and L st. nw., NELLIE F. MORAN, the beloved wife of C. J. Moran. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Notice of funeral later.

McNAMARA, JOSEPH P. Suddenly, on Friday, December 3, 1937, at Camden, N. J., JOSEPH P. McNAMARA, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNamara, and brother of Martin D. McNamara. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se. Notice of time later.

DIED.

NIE, MOY HONG. On Thursday, December 2, 1937, MOY HONG NIE, beloved friend of Moy Shauck. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

ORSETT, ROSS. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, ROSS ORSETT, the beloved husband of Elisabeth Orsett and father of Mary Orsett. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 517 11th st se., on Tuesday, December 7, at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

POWELL, JOHN WILLIAM. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at his residence, 909 Carlyn Spring rd., Arlington, Va., JOHN WILLIAM POWELL, beloved husband of Ada Downs Powell and father of William B. and Malcolm W. Powell. Remains resting at his late residence, where funeral services will be held Tuesday, December 7, at 3 p. m. Interment Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

PARKER, BERTHA O. On Wednesday, December 3, 1937, at Camden, N. J., BERTHA O. PARKER, the beloved wife of Thomas C. Parker and mother of Marie E. Stats. Funeral services will be held in the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Congressional Cemetery.

REESE, KATE C. On Thursday, December 2, 1937, at the residence of her grandson, Elmer Lewis, 642 H st. ne., KATE C. REESE, the beloved sister of L. McElroy, of Chambersburg, Md., and Mrs. Cap Carwise, of Los Angeles, Calif. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, December 6, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

SCHMIDT, JOHN F. Suddenly, on Friday, December 3, 1937, at George Washington Hospital, JOHN F. SCHMIDT, beloved husband of Mary Schmidt and father of Gesine Amelia, Mary Martha, Oliver F. and Irene Katherine Schmidt. Funeral services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, December 6, at 1:30 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

SCHUMACHER, ANTOINETTE CAROLINE. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at her residence, 6903 Sligo Mill road, Takoma Park, Md., ANTOINETTE CAROLINE SCHUMACHER, beloved wife of the late Theodore F. Schumacher and mother of Mrs. Jesiene Skinner, Mrs. Emil Fischer, Mrs. T. Wells Brown and Mrs. H. Silas Brown, aged eighty-six years. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Emil Fischer, 502 Oglethorpe st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 1:30 p. m. Services at the Takoma Park Presbyterian Church, Tulip and Maple avenues, Takoma Park, Md., at 2 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

STEVENSON, HARRIETT. On Sunday, December 5, 1937, at the residence of her son, Charles Stevenson, 3105 34th st. nw., HARRIETT STEVENSON, beloved wife of the late John Newbold Stevenson. Funeral services at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw., on Tuesday, December 7, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

STUART, NINA CHRISTIAN. Suddenly, on Saturday, December 4, 1937, at Washington Sanatarium, NINA CHRISTIAN STUART, wife of Montgomery A. Stuart, Medical Corps, U. S. N. Body resting at Gawler's, 1750 Pennsylvania ave. nw., until Tuesday, December 7, at 1 p. m. Services will be held at Fort Myer Chapel on Tuesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

TROWER, MARY ELIZABETH. On Saturday, December 4, 1937, at her residence, 1530 Rhode Island ave. ne., MARY ELIZABETH TROWER, the beloved wife of Lansing W. Trower and mother of Herbert M. and John A. Botts. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh st. se. on Tuesday, December 7, at 9 a. m. Thence to St. Anthony's Catholic Church where mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WHITSON, DR. WILLIAM ESSEX. On Friday, December 3, 1937, at George Washington Hospital, Dr. WILLIAM ESSEX WHITSON, aged 62 years, beloved brother of Miss Belle E. Whitson and Edmund S. Whitson, and Walter I. Whitson, of 1371 Monroe st. nw. Funeral services on Monday, December 6, at 3 p. m. at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N st. nw. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

WILSON, BYRON J. Suddenly, on Sunday, December 5, 1937, at his residence, 107 Monroe st., University Park, Md., BYRON J. WILSON, beloved husband of Anna Wilson. Services at the above residence, on Tuesday, December 7, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

ZEPP, CLARA A. Suddenly, on Saturday, December 4, 1937, at her residence, 3021 15th st. ne., CLARA A. ZEPP, beloved wife of T. Raymond Zepp and mother of Charles R. Zepp, Mrs. Dorothy L. Boling and Leroy S. Zepp. Her remains will rest at her late residence until 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, December 7; thence to the United Brethren Church, North Capitol and R sts. nw. Her remains will lie in state at the church until the time of services. Funeral from the above church on Tuesday at 3 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

FUNERAL DESIGNS

GUDE BROS. CO., Florists
1212 F STREET. National 4276.

GEO. C. SHAFFER 900 14TH ST. NW.
Expressive Floral Tributes. Phone:
Moderate prices. Open Eves. & Sun. NA 0106

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

JAMES T. RYAN
317 Pa. Ave. S.E. Atlantic 1700.

FRANK GEIER'S SONS CO.
1113 SEVENTH ST. N.W. Telephone
Modern Chapel NATIONAL 2473.

J. WILLIAM LEE'S SONS CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
CREMATORIUM
4th and Mass. Ave. N.E. LI. 5200.

Funerals $75 up!

Metal Casket Complete—
$265 up
Chambers
1400 Chapin St. N.W.
Call COlumbia 0432
517 11th St. S.E.
Call ATlantic 6700
918 Cleveland Av., Riverdale, Pk.
Call GReenwood 1221

Auction Sales

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1937—
ADAM A. WESCHLER & SON, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT SEMIFIRE-PROOF BRICK AND CONCRETE APARTMENT BUILDING, CONTAINING 33 APARTMENTS, NO. 2370 CHAMPLAIN STREET N.W.

By virtue of a deed of trust recorded in Liber No. 6971, folio 537, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale by public auction within the sales rooms of Adam A. Weschler & Son 915 E Street N.W., on THURSDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1937 AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described property in the District of Columbia, to-wit: The South 60 feet front by depth of Lot 20 in Block 12 in Hall and Evans' subdivision of "Meridian Hill" excepting the West 8 feet of said part of lot, condemned and taken for alley purposes by proceedings in District Court Case No. 653 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

TERMS OF SALE: Property will be sold subject to the unpaid balance of a prior deed of trust in the sum of $31,816.01, as of November 9, 1937, payable $575.00 per month until April 9, 1939, when the entire balance becomes due; this monthly payment includes interest at 5½% until April 9 1938, and 5 % from that time to maturity; over and above said trust, cast. A deposit of $2,000 cash or certified check required of purchaser at sale. Examination of title, conveyancing, recording, revenue stamps and notarial fees at cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with within thirty days from day of sale., otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C., or deposit may be forfeited, or without forfeiting deposit trustees may avail themselves of any legal or equitable rights against defaulting purchaser.

SAMUEL M. THRIFT,
P. J. J. NICOLAIDES,
Trustees.

Post:Dec.6,8,10,14,16.

THE WASHINGTON POST'S ANNUAL

GIFT GUIDE

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS! FREE THEATER TICKETS TO LOEW'S CAPITOL! CASH PRIZES!

FOR HIM

ACCESSORIES—Everything for his car; depenable quality. MILLER-DUDLEY CO., 1716 14TH ST. N.W.

A GIFT of lifelong VALUE—A Private SECRETARIAL Course at BOYD'S, complete, with POSITION guaranteed, $250. SPECIAL for XMAS. Inquire BOYD SCHOOL (Est. 20 yrs.), NAt. 2342. 1333 F st.

ARCADIA Tobacconist—1735 Pa. Ave. NW. Complete line; pipes and smokers' articles. Tobaccos blended to indiv. taste.

CAMERAS, movie cameras, projectors, field glasses, telescopes, shotguns, etc. TENDLER'S PAWN SALES CO., 913 D N.W.

CAR HEATER—"Arvin" triple-duty; high temperature. Easy to install. A.A.A savings; $9.95 up. Easy terms. POTOMAC TIRE CO., 28th and M sts. nw.

CLARINETS—Boehm system, wood or metal. Price, complete with case, $39.50. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

GARCIA GRANDE CIGARS—Always a welcome Christmas gift to be had all over town, or phone Harding's, 309 7th st. nw. NA. 3054.

GLADDEN his heart with a Gladstone Bag. Ask to see our special for only $6.75. G. W. KING, Jr., 511 11th st. nw. "Leather is our business, not a sideline."

GLADSTONE—Genuine 24-inch bag, $4.95; steel frame, two pockets, shirt fold. SCHILLER BROS., 922 F st. nw.

KALAMAZOO GUITARS—Made by Gibson. An excellent instrument for beauty and tone, $15. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

LAW BOOKS—Everything for the student; prompt delivery. Students' Law Book Co., 811 13th st. nw. NA. 3470.

LOOK at his belt—you'll agree he needs a new one. All styles, $1.00 to $3.00. G. W. KING, Jr., 511 11th St. N.W. "Leather is our business, not a sideline."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER—New Junior model back spacer; only $42.50; $1 wk. Central Typewriter Co., 923 G st. nw.

SALE 5,000 55c to $1 neckties. Wool-lined, resilient constructed, 49c, 2 for 95c. COMPARE. Authenic Men's Wear, 525 11th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—Corona, rebuilt, $13.50 and up; easy terms. "UNITED," 813 14th st. nw. NA. 6063.

SUITS and o'coats—100% wool, hand tailored. Newest styles and colors; $14.95. $1 week. Buy it at Bernie's, pay as you wear. BERNIE'S, 713 7th st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—Underwood portables, $1 wk.; $39.50 to $78.50. Washington Typewriter, 3323 14th st. nw. Open evenings.

WRISTWATCH—"Kelton," American made, natural G. P., band to match; special, $4.95. SCHILLER BROS., 922 F st. nw.

Y. M. C. A. Membership—A year'-round gift. Boys, 9-11, $6 a year; 12-18, $9 a year. Monthly payments.

HAMILTON WATCHES, $40 UP.
Widest selection men's favorite styles.
K. T. SHOWERS. 435 7th St. S.W.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS, $2-$3.50.
Exclusive men's wear. Open evenings.
THE IRVING SHOP, 3112 14TH ST. N.W.

Christy Sport Knife, razor steel, $1.
Remington Close-Shaver, $16.
PON-TON SHOP, 625 15th St. N.W.

MEN'S WARDROBE CASES.
Moderately Priced—Monogrammed Free.
Holds 2 suits without a wrinkle.
LUTZ & CO. (EST. 1804)
1325 G St. N.W. NAtl. 0244.

DRIVING GLOVES.
Lined and Uunlined.
LUTZ & CO. (Est. 1804.)
1325 G St. N.W. NAtl. 0244.

FOR FATHER

AUTO HEATERS—Harrison Twinflow, for cosy winter driving. MILLER-DUDLEY CO., 1716 14TH ST. N.W.

HABERDASHERY—Shirts, ties, underwear, pajamas. Buy All Of Dad's Needs on Credit. BERNIE'S, 713 7th St. NW.

Lord Charles 2 year old Bourbon $1.44 qt. One-fifth of imported wine 99c. Midcity Liquor Store, 1208 13th st. nw. ME. 3000.

THE GIFT HE will remember for years—an all-leather billfold. From $1. G. W. KING, Jr., 511 11th St. N.W. "Leather is our business, not a sideline."

FOR HER

ACCORDIONS—The world's finest makes. As low as $25. Terms. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

A Christmas GIFT that will PAY and PAY dividends for many years to come. A BOYD Secretarial or Jr. Accountancy course $250 with POSITION guaranteed. SPECIAL for XMAS. Inquire BOYD SCHOOL (Est. 20 yrs.), NAt. 2342. 1333 F st.

ADDRESS BOOK—With telephone index and memorandum pad. Imitation Moorish design. $1.00. E. M. BRYAN CO., 813 13th st. nw. (just above N. Y. ave.)

BETTY WAY for yourself—daughter; gowns—street and evening; Gossard garments; hosiery, hats, 1325 E st. nw.

BONNE BELL COSMETICS—Appropriate for Christmas gifts. Free facials by appt. 505 Dahlia st. nw. GE. 2047.

BOUDOIR LAMPS—Favrille glass; were $15 to $25, now $4.75 during the liquidation of Tiffany's stock from New York. Tiffany gift box free. Art Liquidators, 714 12th st. nw.

COATS and suits. 100% wool fabrics. Sports and fur trimmed. Sizes 12 to 50. $9.95; $1 week. Buy it at Bernie's. Pay as you wear. BERNIE'S, 713 7th st. nw.

DIAMOND—About 30-100 carat in diamond mounting; $72; very special. Arthur Markel, 918 F st. nw. Room 211.

DIAMONDS, watches, compacts, evening bags. All kinds jewelry. Bartholomew's, 1001 N. Y. ave. nw. NA. 7186.

DIAMONDS, watches, novelties, etc. Cash or credit. Low prices at J. G. Mosby, 1421 You st. nw. NO. 7441.

DON'T FORGET HER with a beautiful bouquet or plant. We deliver. Astoria Florists, 623 12th st. nw. NA. 3591

DRESSES and gowns, beautiful colors, alluring styles. All sizes. $4.95; 50c week. Buy it at Bernie's. Pay as you wear. BERNIE'S, 713 7th st. nw.

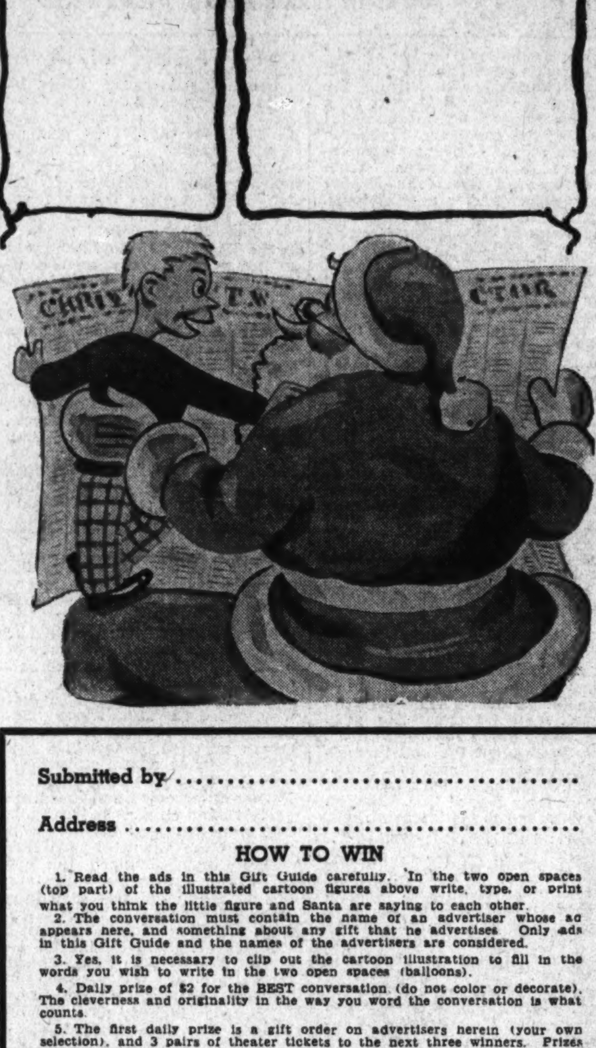
GENUINE leather fitted bags, reg. $12.95, now $9.95 with this ad. Kohlman's Jewelry, 18-B Carroll ave., Tak. Pk. SH. 3911.

HERE'S A GIFT that won't be forgotten. Smart fitted cases, all styles, from $4.75. G. W. KING, Jr., 511 11th st. nw. "Leather is our business, not a sideline."

FINE SEAL COATS, $39.50. Small deposit, easy terms. All sizes and styles. Joseph Rosendorf, Furrier, 817 11th st. nw.

GIBSON GUITARS—The world's finest instruments. Some models as low as $30. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

LADIES' diamonds, watches, jewelry, out of pawn; bargains. Livingston & Co., 303 Westory Bldg., 605 14th st. nw. ME. 3440.



12

Submitted by ....

Address ....

HOW TO WIN

1. Read the ads in this Gift Guide carefully. In the two open spaces (top part) of the illustrated cartoon figures above write, type, or print what you think the little figure and Santa are saying to each other.
2. The conversation must contain the name of an advertiser whose ad appears here, and something about any gift that he advertises. Only ads in this Gift Guide and the names of the advertisers are considered.
3. Yes, it is necessary to clip out the cartoon illustration to fill in the words you wish to write in the two open spaces (balloons).
4. Daily prize of $2 for the BEST conversation (do not color or decorate). The cleverness and originality in the way you word the conversation is what counts.
5. The first daily prize is a gift order on advertisers herein (your own selection), and 3 pairs of theater tickets to the next three winners. Prizes will be awarded on the third day after printing of each cartoon picture. For the picture that appears today, your answer must be in by 6 p. m. tomorrow. The winners' names will be published here on the third day.
6. You can submit as many entries as you wish, but each must be written in the space of a separate cartoon picture. Send same to Judges of Christmas "Gift Guide," care of The Washington Post, Washington, D. C.
7. Here are some sample conversations for above cartoon:

Dummy: Santa, does Y. M. C. A. means "You make Christmas absolute?"

Santa: No, it means Young Men's Christian Association and all nice young lads should be a member.

Friday, December 3rd Winners:

1st Prize: $2 Gift Certificate—
Miss Mildred Smith, 233 Jefferson St. N.W.
2nd, 3rd, 4th Prizes: Theater Tickets—
Beatrice B. Chisolm, 234 Channing St. N.E.
John J. Morrison, Georgetown University
F. D. Brown, 1800 Conn. Ave.

Your merchandise certificate or theatre tickets may be obtained at the counter in the lobby of The Post upon proper identification.

FOR HER

LADIES diamond engagement rings, specially priced for Xmas, $10. TENDLER'S PAWN SALES CO., 913 D N.W.

LAW BOOKS—Everything for the student; prompt delivery. Students' Law Book Co., 428 6th st. nw. ME. 8815.

PERMANENTS—Holiday special, $2.50 to $4.50. Dorothy Beauty Shoppes, 524 10th st. nw. REpublic 0012.

OUR XMAS SPECIAL—Smart, sturdy wardrobe cases, regularly $15.95; special, $12.95. G. W. King, JR., 511 11th st. nw. "Leather is our busniess, not a side line."

PERMANENTS for Xmas; regular $7.50, now $5.00. Greene's Beauty Salon, 1363 Conn. NO. 9131; 2626 14th nw. CO. 10168.

RELIGIOUS CROSSES—Rosaries; yellow gold or sterling, with matching chains; 95c up. Schiller Bros., 922 F st. nw.

SHE'LL remember you 24 hrs. a day. Give her a watch. As low as $6.95. TENDLER'S PAWN SALES CO., 913 D N.W.

THIS COUPON with $5 gets you a $10 machineless permanent. Mary Ellen Beauty Shop, 10th st. nw. bet. G & H. NA. 3765.

TIFFANY SHOP (1515 H nw.)—Give lingerie, hosiery, robes, scarfs, bags, gloves, handkerchiefs, novelties. ME. 3774.

TRAVELLING CASES, 18-inch, fitted with 5-piece dresser set; black or brown $4.69. Schiller Bros., 922 F st. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—New Royal portables, $1 wk.; $39.50 to $64.50. Washington Typewriter, 3323 14th st. nw. Open evenings.

TYPEWRITERS — Underwood, rebuilt, $27.50 and up; easy terms. "UNITED," 813 14th st. nw. NAt. 6063.

VACUUM CLEANER—Royal; hand size; ideal for drapes, etc.; $14.00, 50c wk. F S. Harris Co., 3009 14th. CO. 0100.

VOICE BUILDING—Learn to sing popular, Classical, operatic songs; French, Italian, diction, correct tone placement, breathing, speaking voice perfected. Free auditions. DEc. 0870.

WOOL ROBES, zipper and tie styles; assorted colors; sizes 12 to 20. $5.95. Marilyn's, 904 14th st. nw. NA. 3022.

WRIST WATCHES—Lady's Elgin wrist watches, $19. For gentlemen, $20. Lewis Watch Shop, 505½ 11th st. nw.

XMAS SALE Ladies' watches, $6.95. Typewriters & musical instruments. Max Zweig, 937 D nw. ME. 9113.

BRESLAU'S
617 12th St. N.W. NA. 6868
Ladies, here is the sale every Washington woman waits for. Breslau's sensational half-price coat and suit sale now. Sizes for juniors, misses, women.

FOR HER

Y. W. C. A.—Attractive gifts of club, class and recreation privileges to girls and women. Membership office, MEt. 2102.

A PERMANENT IS AN IDEAL GIFT.
Helen Marie's Beauty Salon, Inc.
522 12th st. nw. DIs. 4638.

FITTED CASES—LID AND TRAY.
Attractive Styles, $7.50 up.
LUTZ & CO. (Est. 1804).
1325 G St. N.W. NAtl. 0244.

FOR MOTHER

Authentic and rare antiques in a varied assortment. Vinters Antique Shop, 619 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

LINGERIE—ROBES, GOWNS, HOSIERY, BLOUSES. CHARGE IT AT BERNIE'S, 713 7th St. N.W.

MAGIC CHEF—Gas ranges. Table top models, fully insulated. Special allowance on old ranges for the Xmas season. B. A. COE 3121 14th st. nw.

FOR THE HOME

Coats of Arms—Hand painted; framed; $5 until Christmas. Julia Hartman Shockley, 642 Morris Place NE. AT. 1594.

DETROIT JEWEL Gas Ranges; demonstrators; floor samples; discontinued models. Greatly reduced. NAtional 2885.

FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS—Mantels, andirons, screens, fire sets, tongs, etc. EDWIN E. ELLETT, INC., 1106 9th st. nw.

GREAT DANES—Protection and companionship. Mrs. Lindsay, Colesville, Md., 8½ miles from signal light in Silver Spring.

SPREADS—Blankets comforts, linens. Beautify your home on easy credit; 50c week. Bernie's, 713 7th st. nw.

Vacuum Cleaners, Hoover's, $12.95 and up; 1 yr. guarantee; also service guarantee. Vacuum & Radio Co. COlumbia 3311.

VACUUM CLEANERS—Hoover, Eureka, Premier, Electrolux from $6.75. Factory rebuilt like new. Year guar. Best Brands Co., 805 11th st. nw. NA. 7773.

XMAS TREES—Specializing large trees for apts., houses, banks, churches, special occasions; door wreaths, holly, mistletoe. G. W. Bayliss, 6th and Morse sts. ne.

Get That New Radio At
MITCHELL RADIO CO. 5000 Wisc. Ave. NW.
G.E. radios $19.95 up; cheaper models, $9.95

BOOK ENDS, TABLE LIGHTERS.
Many attractive styles. Reasonable prices.
LUTZ & CO. (EST. 1804).
1325 G St. N.W. NAtl. 0244.

GIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.
A complete library at your command. The ideal gift. Call 878, Natl. Press Bldg.

FOR EVERYONE

ANTIQUES—Beautiful selection, china, glass, historical pieces, etc. Eli Alper, Rockville, Md. Open every day and eves.

ANTIQUES—Genuine Victorian armchairs, sofas; also reproductions, copies of genuines. Waxler, 904 10 st. nw. NA. 7163.

CAMERAS, projectors. Bell, Howell, Argus, Leicas, Kodaks, Contax, Enlargers, film supplies. Photo Sup. Shoppe, 919 15th nw.

CHRISTMAS MONEY—Hobby Shop buys and sells coins, stps., Presidential letters. HOBBY SHOP, 716 17th st. nw. DI. 1272.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS—All the old favorites arranged in one book. 50c. DROOP'S, 13th and G Sts. NW.

FLORENTINE Xmas cards. Leila Robbia pottery. Murano glassware, cigarette boxes, frames. Mario, 2449 18th st. nw.

GIBSON INSTRUMENTS—Droop's is the only Washington store that handles Gibson instruments. DROOP'S, 13th and G.

GIVE a camera for Xmas, $1 up. CENTRO HOBBY SHOP, 7312 Georgetown rd., Bethesda, Md. Wis. 2747.

HOMEMADE pure butter crea. . 60c, lb. Harry's Candy Shop, 917 F st. nw. REpublic 0153.

LADY ASTOR KENNELS—Special sale pedigreed pups. Bostons, wire haired and Pekingese. A grand gift. HI. 0505.

MacDONALD Typewriter Co. says give a typewriter this Xmas; new standard portables, $39.50. Phone for free demonstration. REpublic 0235. 1305 H st. nw.

PHIL HAYDEN STUDIOS OF DANCE AND DRAMA, No. 6 Dupont Circle. NOrth 8594.

RADIO service—Prompt and efficient service on all makes. Mack's Radio Hospital, 719 A st. ne. LI. 10119.

RADIO—5-tube "Climax" AC-DC model; finger-tip control. $22.50 list; $8.88. SCHILLER BROS., 922 F st. nw.

REFRIGERATOR—Norge 1937 de luxe model; 20% off; no down payment; low monthly payments after January 1. F. S. Harris Co., 3009 14th nw. CO. 0100.

SAVE money—buy right. Shop at leisure. Select from 22,000 articles. Cahn's Federated Store, 2008 14th st. nw. Open till 9 p. m. daily.

STANDARD make portables at 30 to 50 per cent reductions. Shop here and save! TENDLER'S PAWN SALES CO., 913 D N.W.

TERRIERS—Airdales, wires and Welsh; pedigreed, inoculated. Ideal gifts. Peter Pan Kennels, Upper Marlboro, Md.

TYPEWRITER—Corona portable, standard keyboard; first class guar. $25.00 Standard Type Co. 723 10th St. N.W.

UNREDEEMED diamonds, watches, jewelry at unusually low prices for Xmas. TENDLER'S PAWN SALES CO., 913 D N.W.

XMAS SPIRIT—Imported port wine, 1-5, $1.19; import. rum, 3 yrs. old, 1-5, $1.35. HUB LIQUOR SHOP. 1349 E St. NW.

Large Assortment Xmas Cards.
Gift Wrappings—Tree Trimmings.
SIDNEY'S NOVELTY STORE, 1806 7th NW.

Unusual Gifts—Toys—Novelties.
Distinctive Xmas Wrappings.
THE DOOR KNOB. 6710 Wisconsin Ave.

APPLES—SWEET CIDER.
ROCKVILLE FRUIT FARM.
One mile from Rockville, Md., on Potomac Rd., turn left 2 blks. past courthouse.

GENUINE LEATHER BRIEF CASES.
Zipper and Regular Styles.
LUTZ & CO. (Est. 1804.)
1325 G St. N.W. NAtl. 0244.

CANDY THE ORIGINAL VELATIS CANDY
Since 1866.
9th at G. 609 14th St. N.W.

DESK Kneehole, walnut finish, $14.95
Lamps, many styles $1.00
H. Baum & Son, 616 E St. N.W.

FOR CHILDREN

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SUITS AND COATS—Attractive styles and colors; all sizes; $6.95. Snow suits, $4.95. Bernie's Courteous Credit, 713 7th st. nw.

BUGLES—Instruments that comply with U. S. Army regulations, $5.50. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

DOLL HOUSES, "Butcher Built." Electrically lighted; furnished or unfurnished. Prices to suit. 3006 11th st. nw. AD. 6343.

DRUMS—Genuine Ludwig instruments, the finest made, and priced at only $7.00. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

START a college endowment policy for your child. C. W. O'Donnell, Minnesota Mut. Life, 201 Woodward Bldg. NA. 1514.

TRUMPETS—Finished in gleaming gold lacquer; true tone; $28.50. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

TYPEWRITERS—$12.50 and up. Terms as low as $3 monthly. Woodstock Typewriter Co., 738 13th st. nw. NA. 2370.

TYPEWRITERS—Corona portables, $1 wk. $39.50 to $69.50. Washington Typewriter Co., 3323 14th st. nw. Open eves.

VIOLINS—Special stock of master-made violins at a special price for Xmas. $12.50. DROOP'S, 13th and G sts. nw.

GIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. A new 25-volume Encyclopedia costs only 20c daily. Call at 878 Natl. Press Bldg.

FOR THE FAMILY

DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES—$1 pound; Xmas novelties, 10c to 25c. NAt. 0675 Cornwell's Inc., 1329 G st. nw.

CHRISTMAS APPLES—SWEET CIDER.
PLAINFIELD ORCHARDS,
Out Ga. ave., 5 mi., turn right, Route 182

WHERE TO DINE

DINE at Keart's Restaurant. Lunch, 25c-35c. Dinner, 50c, 65c. Delicious food. 704 11th st. nw.

KENESAW CAFE 16th and Irving N.W
The Ideal Place to Dine.
Special Dinners, 55c and 65c.
To Top the Holidays With Greater Cheer and Good Fellowship.

MEET your friends and enjoy a home-made delicious meal. Candlestick Coffee Shop, 1710 Eye St. NW. MEt. 7156.

MIKE YOUNG'S CAFE—Beer, fine liquor, on-off sale. $6 off sale Sunday, Marlboro pike, ½ mile past District Line.

Relax while Xmas shopping at Ruty's Cafeteria. Special lunch 25c; dinners 55c. 524 11th St. N.W.

THE CHINESE LANTERN RESTAURANT
Serve Native Style Chinese Food
Fine Wine, Liquor and Cocktails
Special Chow Mein Lunch, 35c.
Near Union Station. Open Until 3 a. m.
6 Mass. Ave. N.W. Lincoln 10033.

For holiday dinners, stop at
THE PEMBERTON HOUSE
6802 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda. Bradley 368

Try our famous sandwiches.
HAPPINESS SANDWICH SHOP
805 13th St. N. W. Met. 1588.

You owe it to yourself to dine at
PARCHEY'S RESTAURANT, 1900 K st. nw.
Reas. Prices C'ktail Bar—7:30 a.m.–12 p.m.

To Make Money, Use Post Want Ads—to Save Money, Read Them Daily

Proposals

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, Public Buildings Branch, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1937. Sealed bids in duplicate will be publicly opened in this office at 10 a. m., Dec. 15, 1937, for fill embedding railroad tracks, etc., in the Government Printing Office, Warehouse Building No. 4. Drawings and specifications, not exceeding one set, may be obtained at this office in the discretion of the Assistant Director of Procurement, Public Buildings Branch. W. E. REYNOLDS, Assistant Director.

Legal Notices

FOWLER, Attorneys.
ELWOOD H. SEAL and WALTER L.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia. In re condemnation of land for alley purposes in square east of 1296, in the District of Columbia. District Court No. 2519. Notice and order of publication. Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of section 1608 to section 1610, inclusive, of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, have filed a petition in this court praying for the condemnation of the land necessary for the opening of an alley in square east of 1296 (bounded by Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-fifth place, T street and Whitehaven parkway), in the District of Columbia, as shown on a map or plat filed with the said petition as part thereof, and praying also that this court empanel a jury in accordance with the law provided for in such cases to assess the damages each owner of land to be taken may sustain by reason of the opening of the alley and the condemnation of the land necessary for the purposes thereof, and to assess as benefits resulting therefrom the entire amount of said damages, including the expenses of these proceedings, upon each lot or part of lot, or parcel of land, which will be benefited by said condemnation, in the proportion that the said jury may find said lots, parts of lots, or parcels of land will be benefited as provided for, in and by the aforesaid Code of Law. It is, by the court, this 29th day of November, 1937, ordered, that all persons having any interest in these proceedings be, and they hereby are, warned and commanded to appear in said court on or before the 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue in attendance until the court shall have made its final order ratifying and confirming the award of damages and the assessment of benefits of the jury to be empaneled and sworn herein, and it is further ordered that a copy of this notice and order be published twice a week for two successive weeks in the Washington Evening Star, The Washington Herald and The Washington Post, newspapers published in the said District, commencing at least ten days before the said 29th day of December, 1937. It is further ordered, that a copy of this notice and order be served by the United States Marshal, or his deputies, upon each of the owners of the fee of the land to be condemned herein as may be found by the said marshal, or his deputies, within the District of Columbia, before the said 29th day of December, 1937. By the court. JOSEPH W. COX, Justice. A true copy. Test: (Seal.) CHARLES E. STEWART, Clerk. By H. B. DERTZBAUGH, Assistant Clerk. 29,30,6,7

NOTICE OF SALE OF COLLATERAL.

By virtue of the authority contained in the promissory note dated the 18th day of September, 1931, payable to the order of North Capitol Savings Bank in the original sum of $250.00, signed by Ira E. Keller as maker, and being payable 30 days after date, the balance on the principal of said note now being in the sum of $250.00 with interest thereon from September 18, 1931, at 6% per annum, said note being in default, the undersigned, as the owner of the aforesaid note, will sell by public auction at his office in the Park Savings Bank Building, located at 2123 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 15th, 1937, at 3:00 o'clock p. m., a note signed by J. M. Cheatwood as maker, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), said note being dated the 17th day of December, 1928, and being payable 19 months after date, the said J. M. Cheatwood note being part of a trust in the original total sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00), now reduced to approximately Fifty-seven Thousand Dollars ($57,000.00), part of which are land notes having priority over the note described herein, and being secured by a second deed of trust upon premises designated as 15 E Street, N. W., and commonly known as the Bellevue Hotel, subject to a first deed of trust in the approximate sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars ($460,000.00); further details and information will be given at the time of the sale.

JOHN F. MORAN,
Receiver of North Capitol Savings Bank, 14th and Kenyon Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
nov.27,30,dec.3,6,13.

Bankruptcy Notices

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia, holding a Bankruptcy Court. In the matter of Jake Rosen, 909 L street northeast, Washington, D. C., bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 3554. To the creditors of Jake Rosen, of the City of Washington, District of Columbia: Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, 1937, the said Jake Rosen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in the Investment Building, Fifteenth and K streets northwest, Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of December, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims (claims shall not be proved against the bankrupt estate subsequent to six months after the adjudication as stated above), appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. FRED J. EDEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found 1

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPY, male, red, lost from West Thornapple st., Chevy Chase, Md. Reward. WIsc. 6066.

OVERCOAT, Sat., in Hall's Restaurant, 7th and K sts. sw. Please return to above address.

POLICE DOG, large, gray and black; answers to name "Rex;" reward. GE. 2231.

STRAYED, part wire-haired terrier, white, with black spot on eye and ear; wearing collar; 4 months old; last seen in vicinity of Hyattsville H. S. Call GR. 1135-W.

Personals 3

CONVALESCENTS, invalids recuperate in quiet surroundings; excellent care, special attention to diet; doctors' references; vacancy. GEorgia 4105.

CHAMBERS CO.
Complete Funerals as Low as $75.

FALSE TEETH REPAIRS while U wait. Emergency Laboratory, 605 14th st. nw., room 601. MEt. 1833.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own methods; results effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs or surgery. DR. SOMMERWERCK, 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

CHAMBERS CO.
One of the Largest Undertakers in the World.

MANICURING, facials in your home or my home. Phone ADams 4528.

Help—Female 11

Women—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" Ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

LADIES (4)—Refined, who have 4 hours or more daily to devote to earning about $15 per week. Not house to house. Apply mornings, Room 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

LADIES to sell Christmas fruit cake; ready market for splendid product. 20% commission. Call Kensington 151-M.

PASTRY COOK (white), to go to Miami; good salary and transp. 909 G pl. nw.

SALESWOMEN.
Sell Christmas gifts, hosiery, lingerie, socks, ties and shirts. Excellent percentage earnings. Come prepared to work. Coronet, 715 9th st. nw.

Help—Male 12

Men—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situations Wanted" ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 27 cents.

BARBER FOR FT. WASH., MD.; MUST BE GOOD; CAN EARN $25 PER WEEK; FREE LIVING QUARTERS. PAID BY THE MONTH. FOR INFORMATION CALL JOS. R. FRAZZANO, MGR., 1372 TAYLOR ST. N.W.

BOOTBLACK. Apply 406 12th st. northwest.

COUNTERMEN, soda dispensers, sandwich man; experienced. 909 G pl. nw.

EXCELLENT proposition for experienced advertising salesman. Call between 2 and 3 Monday, Rm. 207, 927 15th st. nw.

GRILL and counterman, experienced, reliable, sober and industrious; permanent. Phone GReenwood 2372.

IF you are alert and eager to make money, an opportunity may await you with the Nation's foremost educational bureau. Leads. Introductory field. Assistance. Interviews 9 to 12 only. Apply Mr. Murphy, Room 708, 1333 G st. nw.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Help—Male 12

MAN—Aged 20-35, to fill vacancy; high school education or better; good pay; chance for rapid advancement. Apply before 12, Room 205, 1427 Eye st. nw.

MEN—We need two at once for local circulation campaign. See Mr. Dixon, Room 410, 1319 F st. nw.

PRESS FEEDER job. Apply Frea Printing Co., 1326 Eye st. nw.

SHOEMAKER—Colored or white; first class; steady job. 431 7th st. sw.

SHOEMAKER wanted; experienced. Apply 633 Pa. ave. se.

WANTED immediately, experienced floor salesman for new and used furniture; modest salary. Apply 310 8th st. nw.

YOUNG MEN, over 18 years old; must be free to travel; transportation paid. See Mr. Murray, Room 409, 1319 F st. nw.

BOYS
14 to 17 years of age with bicycles wanted for permanent work. Please apply to Mr. Shetaline, 1317 N. Y. ave. nw.

TAXICAB DRIVERS
Get our proposition. Be independent. No down payment. Arrow Cab Co., 1100 Eye st. nw.

TAXICAB DRIVERS
Good proposition on new City Cabs. Apply 2221 14th st. nw.

Men of Good Character.
21 years of age or over, residing in Washington at least one year, to join new FREE class for hackers' license examination. Call at 9:30 a. m., or ME. 1727.

MAKE GOOD MONEY
DRIVING CABS. SEE MR. CRUZE.
BELL CAB CO., 1317 L N.W.

IMMEDIATE OPENING
For a young man who is competent to handle investment accounts. An established investment securities firm has an immediate opening which should prove especially interesting financially, by a liberal commission arrangement to the man who can qualify. A senior officer will interview applicants by appointment. Write fully about yourself, your present and past connections, education and required income. Replies will be confidential. Address Box M-936, Washington Post.

Employment Agencies 14

RECOMMENDED help for anything. Eureka Employment Exchange, NOrth 6977.

RUPHER'S Employment Agency can furn. colored domestic help; ref. DE. 3551.

WE CAN furnish all kinds first-class help. Helping Hand Social Service Council, 1214 8th st. nw. MEt. 2890.

Salesmen-Agents 15

AGENTS, operators, peddlers. We have over 2,000 fast-selling articles. Notions, razor blades, cosmetics, at lowest prices. Naiman Sales Co., 1115 7th st. nw.

Situations—Female 16

A NEAT, reliable, colored girl wants job as cook and light housework; reference. Stay nights. Address 1136 19th st. nw.

IF YOU ARE ALERT AND EAGER TO MAKE MONEY, AN OPPORTUNITY MAY AWAIT YOU WITH THE NATION'S FOREMOST EDUCATIONAL BUREAU. LEADS. INTRODUCTORY FIELD. ASSISTANCE. INTERVIEWS 9 TO 12 ONLY. APPLY MR. MURPHY, ROOM 708, 1333 G ST. N.W.

GIRLS (2), colored, refined, good education, desire part-time g. h. w.; mornings pref. No Sunday. References. DEc. 5319.

WOMAN, colored, wants work; good, willing worker. Call District 3451.

Situations—Male 17

CARPENTER work wanted; contract or day. 3303 Prospect ave. WE. 2425.

CHAUFFEUR—Experience, truck driver. Janitor. Switchboard operator. Can furnish good references. NO. 9689.

DRIVER, colored; private car, delivery truck or truck. Exp.; ref. NO. 4588-W.

MAN with 15 years' experience as chauffeur, packer of art objects, art gallery salesman and interior decorating, would like position. Phone or write Paul Howard, 701 E Capitol St. AT. 0400.

MAN—COLORED, DESIRES WORK ANY KIND; D. C. PERMIT; REFERENCES. METROPOLITAN 7677.

TRAINED male nurse, young; knowledge stenography, desires position; excellent references. POt. 5642.

TWO young men 21-22, desire employment with business having foreign interests. Best of references. Phone NOrth 7505-W.

YOUNG man (colored), desires job as chauffeur and butler. Ref. NO. 4450.

Instructions 19

RECEPTIONIST-TELEPHONE OPERATOR training course. Inquire Miss West, Personnel Service, 1311 G. NAtl. 2114.

SHORTHAND, touch typing, bookkeeping, spelling let. writ., calculating mach. Positions. BOYD SCHOOL, 1333 F. NA. 2340.

Business Opportunities 23

BEAUTY SHOP—$100 weekly, 5 booths completely equipped; rent $65, $1,300 terms.
R. M. DE SHAZO
1123 14th St. N.W. NAtl. 5520

BEAUTY SHOP, neighborhood; street entrance. Rent, $32.50. Established 7 yrs.; $1,250. Terms.
Miss McCown, 1008 H St. MEt. 4813.

CAFE—Beer restaurant; colored trade; well established; seats over 200; evening business; sacrifice; reasonable; selling account of illness; also dining room upstairs. 935 2d st. sw. MEtropolitan 5573.

CIGAR AND NEWSSTAND
in downtown office building; rent only 650; will sell for $1,900.
DISTRICT SALES, 1006 H nw. NAt. 1002.

DELICATESSEN
doing between $550 and $600 weekly business; will do much more; excellent location; reas. rent and long lease.
DISTRICT SALES, 1006 H nw. NAt. 1002.

DRESS SHOP; good location; reas. rent; $1,500 in stock; will accept first reasonable offer. M-935, Washington Post.

GAS STATIONS for lease; one NW. section; also one on North-South truck route in Va.; good possibilities; greasing facilities. Call WA. 7300, Mr. Kelly or Mr. O'Brien.

GROCERY, located at 225 F st. ne., selling on account sickness in family.

GROCERY STORE—Must be sold on account of other business. MEt. 6595.

MAN with financial responsibility familiar with printing trade to buy and take over stock of established branch in Washington. Opportunity for individual business operating under an established business. Write Box M-942.

RESTAURANT
Capitol Hill; same owner 15 years; excellent equipment; ideal location; cheap rent. For personal reasons owner will sacrifice. DISTRICT SALES, 1006 H St. N.W. National 1002.

ROOMING house, ideal location; 33 rooms; nicely furnished; lease. Rent $265. Nice income. Priced right. $1,500 handles.
OWENS REALTY CO.
1343 H St. NW. (Room 410) ME. 3683.

ROOMING HOUSE, opp. Govt. Bldgs.; 14 rms., 5 baths; oil heat; money-maker. Rent only $135. Lease. $1,850. Terms.
CAPITAL ADJUSTING & FINANCE CO.
1008 H St. N.W. MEt. 4813.

STORE-CAFETERIA, fine location on Defense highway; rent reas. GR. 2859-J.

14TH AND R. I. Ave.—5 two-room apts., each with private bath. Rent, $65, with heat furnished. Full price, only $400. Here is your opportunity.
S. Winfield 908 10th nw. NAtl. 9654

$1,400—Del. off sale, beer, cor. Rms. Terms. Nice place. Act quickly.
$600—Rest. Beer. Busy street.
$200—Dry cleaning, fully equipped.
$2,500—Rest. Beer. Beaut. equip. Apt. Terms
RESTAURANT (whisky), beaut. equipp. Average $600 weekly. Reas. terms. Investigate. This is a very excellent buy.
$1,800—Grocery, delic. Rms. Bargain.
A. S. ECONOMON. NOrth 6817.

BE SURE AND SEE
THIS SPECIAL BARGAIN
Rooming House at Thomas Circle.
12 rooms, 2 baths; oil heat; rent, $110. Completely furnished; price, $600.
EDWIN L. ELLIS,
1010 Vermont ave. Room 217. NAtl. 3384.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
Restaurant, Conn. ave.; guarantee $500 weekly; beer on sale; pay roll $85 weekly; rent, $150 mo. Long lease. Price, $2,500; terms.
GASTON & CHARUHAS,
Suite 501, Woodward Bldg. Dist. 7765.

BENNY — What's the Big Rush? — By J. Carver Pusey

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Money-to-Loan 26

ADVANCES on diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, etc.; loan $200 and over, 2%; all tickets good for one year. Horning's Loan Office, opposite Wash. Airport.

ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., no adv. arrangements neces.; lowest int. rates. Rosslyn Loan Co., Rosslyn, Va.

ATTENTION, HOME OWNERS—PLENTY of money available for second trust.
ATTENTION SALARIED PEOPLE.
You can borrow to pay all your bills. Consolidate your debts, and terms made to suit your budget. Prompt and courteous service, low rates. See S. S. FREEDMAN, 1306 R. I. ave. nw. NO. 0705, DE. 3030.

Real Estate Loans 27

WE HAVE FUNDS FOR FIRST TRUST loans on improved D. C. real estate. Prevailing rates. Prompt decisions.
LOUIS P. SHOEMAKER.
1719 K St. N.W. NAtl. 1166.

Automobile Loans 28

AUTO LOANS
Legal Rates
Cash at Once
No Endorsers. No Red Tape.
You retain your car and repay the loan in convenient small monthly payments.
We Reduce Your Present Payments.

Yearly Interest Table
$50 Loan repayable at $4.16. Costs $2.00.
$100 Loan repayable at $8.33. Costs $4.00.
$150 Loan repayable at $12.50. Costs $6.50.
Other amounts in the same proportion.

Potomac Loan Company
Suite 89
Rust Building
1001 15th Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.
DISTRICT 6060

Rooms—Furnished 30

A BRIGHT, warm room, next bath; det. home off 16th st. on Madison. GE. 3227.

A DESIRABLE, clean, 3d fl. rm.; innerspring mattress; next bath; priv. home; $4.00. 1310 Spring rd. nw. CO. 4888-R.

A LOVELY, clean, warm 2d-floor room; twin beds; running water; next bath; shower; downtown. 1332 Vt. ave. nw.

ALTURAS, 1509 16th st. nw.—Conveniently located; single and double rooms, near showers; fireproof building; 24-hour elevator and hotel service; $6 up.

ARIZONA HOTEL, 310 C st. nw., one block off Pa. ave. Neatly furnished rooms, lobby; 3 baths on each floor, shower bath; continuous hot water; $3.50 week up. Transients, 75c and $1.

ATTRACTIVE single, double rooms, newly furnished; running water in rooms; convenient baths; fine neighborhood; 2 car lines; priv. family; $30 single; $40 double. 1829 Wyoming ave. nw. AD. 6154.

BEAUTIFUL living-bedroom, private bath; quiet Cathedral ave. home; studio couches; 2 gentlemen. AD. 3584.

BEAUTIFUL neighborhood, desirable nw. section; priv. detached home; master bedroom, priv. bath, shower; phone; garage available, gentleman, $30 mo. CL. 5549.

BELMONT RD. NW., 1821—Desirable sgle. room; good location; $20. AD. 4574.

BRIGHTWOOD, 800 Quintana pl. nw.—Detached home; adult family; large southeast exposure rm.; shower; for 1 or 2; reas.

CALIFORNIA ST. NW., 1857—Single rm., southern exposure; large closet; near bath. Reas. Garage. Gentleman. PO. 3355.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C. (3716 Jenifer nw., ½ sq. Conn. ave.)—Rms., bath; board opt.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—2 bedrms., library, sunparlor, private bath; shower; gentlemen; detached home. CL. 0752.

CHEVY CHASE—Comf., attr. rm.; semipriv. bath; det. home; garage. CLeve. 0173.

CHEVY CHASE, MD. (28 East Woodbine st.)—Master bedroom, priv. bath; 3 closets, 3 exposures; unlim. phone; garage. WI. 4226.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—Single front room, semiprivate bath; ½ block Conn. ave. bus; gentleman. EMerson 5043.

COLUMBIA RD. NW., 1834—$3 wk.; single rms., clean; 4 baths; men. AD. 10213.

COLUMBIA HGTS., nr. 14th st., 1346 Fairmont—Comfortable dble. l. h. k. rm., $6.50; dinette apt., comp. furn., $8.50 wk. AD. 3026.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, 2125 G st. nw.—Rooms with running water from $5 weekly; special monthly rates.

CONCORD AVE. No. 4. Sunny warm rm., opposite bath, shower; adult family; unlim. phone; gar.; gentleman. GE. 6708.

CONN. AND H.—Studio room, fireplace, telephone, etc., included; suitable for young lady. Ref. $35. 1725 H st., Ap. 1.

DIRECT ROUTE Capitol, Agriculture Dept. Attrac. rm., priv. bath; south exposure. Detached home. 1443 Belmont st. nw.

DOWNTOWN (1320 Vermont ave. nw.)—Warm, comfortably furnished, 2d-floor front; twin beds; private lavatory; reas.

DOWNTOWN, 2023 N nw.—Front, so. exp., sgle., dble.; vanity; innersp.mat.; $4.50. PO. 0307.

DOWNTOWN—111 11th st. nw. Single and double rooms; nicely furnished; $3 up.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 2308 20th st. nw.—Gentleman wishes to share bright, front rm. with another. Board opt. NO. 2583.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1608 20th.—Warm, attrac. rms., comfortable beds; unlim. phone; meals optional; $35 and $37.50.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1715 Riggs pl. nw.—Sunny front room, semipriv. bath; owner's home; gentleman; $25. NO. 2742.

EAST CAPITOL ST., 1122—Attractive front room newly furnished, facing Lincoln Park. Gentlemen only.

EUCLID ST. NW., 1730—Large front double rm.; also single. Reas. CO. 6472.

F ST. NW., 2030—Double or single rm., run. water; semi-priv. bath; quiet; gentlemen who des. real home; by wk. or mo.

G ST. NW., 1919—Nice bright studio rm.; unlimited phone.

GIRARD ST. NW., 1473—Desirable room, bath adjoining. Gentlemen. Private family. CO. 5612.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Rooms—Furnished 30

GRAFTON HOTEL (1139 Conn. ave. nw.). Well heated; offers beautiful surroundings and personal comfort to each guest. Single rooms, $8.75 week, $30.50 month up; double rooms, $40.50 to $85.50 month.

HARVARD ST. NW., 1420, Apt. 31—Private family, large bright room, next bath, for 1 or 2 gentlemen. AD. 9410-M.

HARVARD ST. NW., 1419—Desir. warm rm., $3.50 wkly.; gentleman. COl. 8725.

IRVING ST. NW., 1505—L. h. k. rms.; also sgle., dble. sleep. rms. Newly decorated.

JEFFERSON PL. NW., 1821 (off Conn. at M & N)—Comf. single, double rms.; reas.

JEFFERSON ST. NW., 225—New home; large front room, private bath; 2 closets; convenient to bus. GE. 2849.

KENNEDY ST. NW., 1223—3 lovely bright rooms, attractively furnished, in private detached home; all conv.; reas.

L ST. NW., 1347—Lovely newly decorated front room; excellent service; for men only $5 week.

LONGFELLOW ST. NW., 1326—Attractive rm., double or single, southern exposure; convenient cars, bus. Gentlemen preferred. RA. 0971.

M ST. NW., 1329—Clean, well-heated fr. rms.; $18-$20 mo.; also wkly. rates.

M ST. NW., 1523—Front bedroom, near bath, good heat. $4 weekly; $15 monthly.

MASS. AVE. NW., 3827—Large front room, well furn., semiprivate bath; new home, near transp.; gentleman. CL. 0842.

MASS. AVE. NW.—1229—Double and single rooms; reas.; walking distance.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1317—Beautiful master bedrm. twin beds; suitable 2 or 3.

MT. PLEASANT—Detached home; single room, unusually sunny, south and east expos.; innerspring mattress; fine linen; maid service; unlim. phone; oil heat. Grill privilege. $20. CO. 6789.

N ST. NW., 1733—Attractive studio rm., comfortable; maid serv. Single, double.

NEW BERNE, Apt. 33, 12th and Mass. ave. Pleas. rm.; small family; gentleman; refs.

NW., nr. Walter Reed Hospital—Large rm., private shower; also smaller; new home, new furniture. Reas. RA. 4268.

NEAR CONN. AVE. AND S—Convenient location; excellent home; comfortable rm., near bath, shower; $20. DUpont 9537.

O ST. NW., 1213—Walking distance downtown; cheerful, clean room; l. h. k.; $5.50 week; quiet, settled couple.

OGLETHORPE ST. NW.—2 unusually lovely bright rooms for 3 or 4 adults; private bath, shower; new detached home; quiet; near express bus. GE. 3747.

PARK RD., 1827—Bright, warm corner room, attractively furnished; running water; near car; $15 to desirable person; another studio room, $12. CO. 10322.

PARK ROAD NW., 1315 (Apartment 7)—Newly furnished, single room, near bath, reasonable.

PARK ROAD NW., 1867—Warm, well-furnished studio room, $15; also single, $16; near bath; private home. AD. 3343.

PETWORTH, 309 Shepherd st. nw.—Large room, next bath, c. h. w. Employed couple or ladies, Protestants, unlimited phone; convenient transp. AD. 8572.

PETWORTH, 5128 3d st. nw.—Large front room, private bath, shower; new home, 1, $25; 2 $30 Gentleman. RA. 5710

PETWORTH, 1006 Webster st. nw., Apt. 4. Nicely furn. rm. for young lady in apt. with another; reas. AD. 2233.

PORTER ST. NW., 3512—Gentleman; desirable rm., adj. shower; inclosed southern porch; quiet, det. home. CH. 2093.

PORTLAND HOTEL, Vermont ave. at Thomas Circle, $8.50 week; hotel service; fresh towels daily; your mail and phone calls attended to; shower baths; walk to work.

QUACKENBOS ST. NW., 616—Large front room; private bath; suitable 1 or 2; unlimited phone; private family. ½ blk. bus; meals if desired; reas. GE. 4252.

RANDOLPH PL. NE., 2119—Lovely room for two men or couple; refined home; board if desired. Reasonable rates.

RESEARCHMEN'S CLUB, 1607 Eye st.—Ideal downtown loc.; good heat; showers; comfort; $12 monthly up; board also.

ROXBORO PL. NW., 602—Nicely furn. south exposure room; board optional. RA. 0972.

SCOTT CIRCLE, 1521 R. I.—Lovely dble.; sgle. rm.; every conv.; serv.; reas.; trans.

SHERIDAN ST. NW., 1326—Master bedrm., twin beds, priv. bath; garage; conv. transp.; $25 single, $35 dble. GE. 1127

THE WESTMINSTER, 1607 17th st. nw.—Warm, comfortable rms., near bath; single, $5-$6. Front rms., twin beds, running water, $9; others, $7; showers; elev.

WESLEY HEIGHTS—Pleasant room, next to bath. EM. 3779.

1731 K ST. N.W.
Nicely furn. room, priv. bath; rent reas.
PERCY H. RUSSELL. 1731 K St. N.W.

Plaza Hotel
1st & D Sts. N.E.
Beautifully furnished, newly decorated rooms, overlooking scenic Capitol Plaza and surrounding neighborhood. Rates starting at **$35** per month. Transient rates, **$2.00** per day single occupancy; **$3.00** double.

THE NEW COLONIAL HOTEL
15th and M Sts. N.W.
Comfortable, newly decorated rooms, radio in each. Coffee shop. Walk to work, within few minutes downtown Government buildings—and save carfare.
Monthly rates with bath, one room as low as......$50
Two-room suites, twin beds, $100
A few rooms without bath, $35.
Transient Rates per day single, $2; double per day, $3.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Rooms—Furnished 30

9TH ST. NW., 1116—Single room, plenty hot water; quiet house; men; $2.50.

10TH ST. NE., 127—2 well-furn. front l. h. k. rooms; near bath. Reasonable; close transportation. Call after 5 p. m., LI. 0743-J.

13TH ST. NW., 2818—1 rm., hskg. or sleeping; water; Frigidaire; $5, $6. CO. 10383.

16TH ST. NW., 1605—Double studio, first floor, next bath; also double bedroom.

16TH ST. NW., 1846—Clean room, next to bath; c. h. w.; $5 week; gentleman.

18TH ST. NW., 2419—Comf. rms.; reduced with or without housekeeping; c. h. w.

19TH ST. NW., 2326—Near Col. rd. Pleasant room, near bath, shower, $15. Quiet home. POtomac 3628.

22D ST. NW., 1335—2 nice rooms for housekeep.; semipriv. bath. PO. 4979.

HOTEL INN 608 9th st. nw. $1-1.50 per day; $6 up weekly.

MERRILL MANSIONS,
1361 Fairmont st. nw.—Front room for gentleman, $5; other rms.; l.h.k. if desired.

THE VIVIAN 1723 G ST. N.W.
Well-heated rooms, single and double, $6.50 to $12 weekly; walking distance business center; equipped with modernistic furniture; Venetian blinds, plenty hot water; near shower.

THE MAURY,
701 19th st. nw.; 100 ideal sleeping rms., each with running water, inner-coil-spring mattresses; convenient to bath and showers; hotel service; single rooms, $6.50 week up; double rooms from $9 per room up.

SENATE HOTEL,
101 D st. ne. between Union Station and Capitol. Rooms, running water, $1.25 and $1.50 single; $2 double. Weekly from $6. Rooms with bath, $2 single; $3 double; weekly from $10. LIncoln 8187.
A FEW ROOMS AT $5 PER WEEK.

Furn. or Unfurn. 31

PARK RD., 1827—Very large warm corner room, for 1 or 2; Southern exposure; open fireplace, private bath, shower; furnished as studio or bedroom or unfurnished; near car; $25 to desirable person. CO. 10322.

16TH ST. NW., 2000 (Apt. 20)—2 lovely rms.; reas.; nr. bus line; ref. PO. 3120.

Rooms—Unfurnished 32

EUCLID ST. NW., 1348; apt. 3—1st floor; large room, complete kitchen. CO. 1860-J.

GEORGIA AVE. NW., 4600, Apt. 1—Large, bright room, private bath; on 1st floor.

NORTH CAPITOL ST., 1216—1 room, large kitchen, semi-priv. bath. Also 1 room, kitchenette. Reasonable.

Room and Board 34

A LOVELY modern home over-looking Rock Creek Pk. Twin bedroom, cedar closet, shower; southern family; gentlemen. CO. 7332.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK—Desirable people; twin beds; private bath; garage; home cooking. EMerson 4324.

ARE YOU interested in French? French family offer studio room; corner home. Gentleman. PO. 0459.

APT. or care of children; day opt.; sub. yard; h.-w. h.; bus. GR. 3283.

DOWNTOWN, 1307 Rhode Island ave. nw.—Large front room; attractive furniture; twin beds; excel. meals. PO. 1215.

DUPONT CIRCLE (2208 Que St. N.W.)—Large front double room, twin beds; 2 meals; Southern cooking. Reasonable.

DUPONT CIRCLE, 1922 Sunderland Pl. NW.—Bright corner room, 3 large windows; twin beds; gentlemen; Southern cooking; transp. at door. $35. NO. 9042.

GEORGETOWN, 1614 33d st. nw.—2 people to share lovely home with couple; fireplace; maid service; reas. 6 to 9 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS AVE. NW., 1776—A distinctive home for young people in an unsurpassed location. Reasonable.

RESEARCHMEN'S CLUB, 1607 Eye st.—Ideal downtown loc.; good heat; showers; comfort.; $12 monthly up; board also.

RHODE ISLAND AVE. NE., 36—Large dble. rm., sep. beds; unusual meals, use living rm., piano, radio; $35 mo. DE. 1548.

WANTED—Girl for rm. or rm. and board. Call DI. 5083. 2140 N st. nw., Apt. 26.

WHITTIER PL. NW., 815—Desirable double room, private home; twin beds; all conveniences; refs. required. GE. 2752.

THE HENDERSON
2460 16th St. N.W.—Old French Embassy. Beautiful, large rm., private bath; excellent table. Regular hotel service.

JUST OPENED
2153 Fla. ave. nw., off Conn. ave. and R st. Single, double, newly furn.; all outside rms.; spec. low rate to first guests.

RO CAR
1601 21ST ST. N.W., NR. DUPONT CIR.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
DINING ROOM.
Studio, single, double, triple, priv. baths, switchboard. Lieut. Whitman. NO. 2163.

Apartments—Furnished 45

A ST. SE., 1332—Large, attractive 2-room apt., 7 windows; owner's home; nice surroundings; for refined couple; completely furnished; best transp. LI. 2224.

A LADY living alone will share apt. with another. Opposite Wardman Park. Every convenience. Reasonable. AD. 8206.

ATTRACTIVE, 2 rms., kitchen, bath, porch; southern exp.; married couple; no children; $55.50 complete. 1839 Lamont nw.

ATTRACTIVELY furn. apt., entire 2d floor; private home; 4 rooms, bath, elec. refrig., etc; adults only; $90. GE. 4044.

CALVERT ST. NW., 1923—3 rooms and bath. Modern improvements. Near movies, cars and zoo. Adults. AD. 2217.

COMPLETELY and attractively furn., 2 rms., kitchenette, bath; Frigid.; oil heat. $50. Adults pref. Key 659 S. C. ave. se.

COMPLETELY furnished, 2 bedrms., living rm., kit., bath, large closets, Frigid.; $60 mo., incl. everything. 1830 Lamont nw.

DOWNTOWN—Wanted, congenial young employed lady to share attractive, completely furn. apt.; references. Box 109, Washington Post.

DOWNTOWN, near General Accounting Office, 528 3d nw.; large, light, warm well furn., 2-r. basm't apt. Frigid. $8 wk.

DUPONT CIRCLE (near 20th and O)—1406 Hopkins st. nw. 2 or 3 room apt.; also l. h. k. rooms; desirably and attractively furnished. DE. 1329.

FURNISHED—1 large room, bay windows; kit., bath; 5 min. to Conn. ave. 2020 North Ute st., Arlington, Va. CLar. 325.

GIBRALTAR (2305 18th St. N.W.)—New management; Frigidaire; 2 and 3 room apts.; heat, light, gas and linens furn. CO. 9021.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Apartments—Furnished 45

H ST. SW., 485—2 large rooms, private bath and garage. Completely furnished. $10.50 per week.

K ST. NW., 941—Beautifully furn., 2 and 3 room apts.; c. h. w.; reasonable.

MADISON APARTMENTS, 1739 Eye st. nw. One room, dressing closet and bath, $40.

MASS. AVE. NE., 1009—Neatly furnished, newly decorated 2-rm. apt., Frigidaire, heat, gas, elec, c. h. w.; $30 month.

NEAR CAPITOL—Large 2-room apt., completely and very well furn.; heat, gas, elec. incl. Reas. 202 5th st. se.

NEWLY and completely furn.; Southern exposure; 2 rms., kit., bath; will accommodate 3. 1303 Randolph st. nw., Apt. 204.

PARK LEE (1630 Park rd. nw.)—Bright, attractive living-bedroom, spacious dressing room, dinette, kitchen, bath, Frig.; elevator; 2 exposures; $55. AD. 3382.

PETWORTH—719 Webster st. nw.—3 rms., comp. kit., new Detroit Jewel; $45. Exp. bus service.

POTOMAC AVE. SE., 1816—3 rms., inclosed porch, bath; newly dec.; insulated. Heat, gas, elec. Frigid. $50. Adults only.

QUEENS Chapel rd. ne., 2501—3 rms., kit., bath, heat, gas, elec. NO. 5673-W.

STONELEIGH COURT, 1025 Conn. ave. nw. Very attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Short lease if desired. NA. 2266. Apt. 410-A.

SUBLEASE my attractive and completely furn. apt. on 16th st.; 2 bedrooms, liv. rm., foyer, kit. and bath, for $95 mo., or will sell entire furnishings, incl. linens, etc., for $150. Box 99, Washington Post.

TILDEN GARDENS — Two-room-and-bath suite; reasonable. Call CL. 8334.

THE BURTON (2120 G St. N.W.)—1 rm., kitchen, semi-priv. bath; gas, light; $9 wk., $35 mo. Also sleeping rms.

TWO Southern Catholic girls to share newly furn. 3-rm. apt. with one other; studio couch, twin beds. Box 101, Washington Post.

6TH ST. SE., 711—Two large bright rooms, first floor; l. h. k. AT. 8112-J.

11TH ST. NW., 2520 (at Clifton st.), opp. Central High School—Sunny 2d floor apt.; porch; 3 refined persons; $42.

14TH ST. NW., 3445—Corner sunny English basement; well heated; c. h. w.; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; elec. refrig. $50.

14TH ST. NW., 2544—Clean, 1 and 2 rms., kit., Frig., gas, elec.; $8-$12 wk. Janitor.

16TH ST. SE., 415—Large 2-room apt., 1st floor, large closet, $40; 2 attract. rms., 2d floor, suitable l. h. k.; spacious front bedrm., twin beds; gas, elec. furn.; garage available.

17TH ST. NE., 1237 (cor. Bladensburg rd.—2 rms., kitchen, bath; heat, gas, elec. Everything furnished.

20TH ST. NW., 915—One and two rooms, kitchen and bath; elec., gas, refs., linens; $35 and up. Apply Apt. 1.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and F sts. nw.—1 room, kit., bath, completely furn.; linens, silver; Frigidaire. Day, week, month. NAtional 5425.

HILLTOP HOUSE
1300 R. I. AVE. N.E.
Attractively furn., 1 large room, spacious kit.-dinette, priv. bath; suitable 3 adults. On car line, 10 min. to Capitol. Parking facil.; elec., gas, heat, Frigid. Rent reas.

Cavalier The
A Few
FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Available for
Immediate Occupancy
3500 14th St. N.W. COL 3600

Furn. or Unfurn. 46

The Presidential
1026 16th St. N.W.
(3 blocks north of White House)
1 room and bath
3 rooms, kit., foyer & bath
4 rooms, kit., foyer & 2 baths.
Corner Units
Large Light Rooms
Furnished or Unfurnished
OPEN DAILY for INSPECTION
Resident Manager, ME. 2537
The Munsey Trust Co.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

ABANDON your looking. See Whitecroft Apartments, 1301 Longfellow st. nw. 2 large rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath refrigeration; $56 up. 1 room, Murphy bed, dressing closet, dinette, kitchen, bath, refrigeration; $45. See janitor on premises.
FRANCIS A. BLUNDON CO.
805 H St. N.W.

ALTON APTS.—1445 Park rd. nw.—1 room, dinette, kitchenette and bath; 3 rooms, foyer, kitchen and bath; free refrigeration; elevator.

C ST. NE., 1653—2 rooms and kitchen; heat, gas, elec., refrig., included; $40 mo.

DECATUR ST. NW.—Duplex house, entire 1st floor, 3 rms., kitchen, private bath; large 2d-floor bedrm.; Frigidaire; oil heat; $50 month. Weekdays call LIncoln 8993.

K ST. NE., 643—2 rms., kitchen, pvt., bath, a. m. i., c. h. w., gas heat. Adults only.

KEARNEY ST. NE., 1605—4 large rooms, kitchen, private bath; heat, light, gas; 4 exposures. Adults. NOrth 8428.

MADISON APARTMENTS, 1739 Eye st. nw. Two rooms and bath, $48.50.

MARYLAND AVE. NE., 821, Apt. 304—2 rooms, kitchen and bath; heat, hot water, refrigeration furnished; only $42.50. To inspect see janitor or phone Mr. Toms, District 2434; other apts. avail.

N ST. NW., 301—Mod. apt., 3 rooms, bath, $25.50. Apply Gordon. ME. 9398.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

NEAR Conn. Ave., 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; 20th st., between R and S sts.; only $59.50. Cornelia Bowie, Real Estate Broker, POtomac 3707. 1724 20th st. nw.

ONE, two or three rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath with shower; completely modern, featuring built-in kitchen cabinets, Electrolux refrig., Magic Chef Gas Range, electric exhaust fans, etc. Rent includes gas and elec. $47.50 up. See resident manager, 930 Randolph st. nw.

PARK RD. NW., 620—Bright, sunny apt., entire 2d floor; 2 rms., kit., bath, priv. entr.; Gentile adults only; $40 mo., incl. oil heat, gas, elect.

PRINCETON (2215 14th St. N.W.)—5 rms., bath; porch; newly dec.; elec. refrig.; heat. Adults. $55. See Janitor.

ROSSDHU CASTLE—20 min. downtown; 8 acres grounds, lake. Beautiful studio living room, 40x22; fireplace; kitchenette, priv. bath, porch. WI. 4033.

SEVERAL Desirable Apartments Available.
RANDALL H. HAGNER & CO., INC.
1321 Conn. Ave. DEcatur 3600.

TAKOMA PARK, Md., 34 Carroll ave., 3 rooms and bath, heat, hot water, electric. SH. 3117-W.

TAKOMA PARK, 313 Garland Ave.—4 lovely rooms and storage room; bath; priv. entrance; $55 with gar. GE. 1015.

9TH ST. NE., 921—3 rms., kit., bath and porch. $35 month.

230 11TH ST. N. E.—Two nice rooms for l. h. k. Can partially furnish for acceptable tenants. Reas. rental.

THE FLEETWOOD.
2 rooms, foyer, kitchen, dinette and bath; southwest exposures. CL. 0615.

$32.50, DOWNTOWN—Facing park, 3 rooms and bath, newly decorated, heat and hot water included.
LEO M. BERNSTEIN & CO. ME. 5400.

1702 SUMMIT PLACE N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..$50.00
Electric refrigeration on house current.
Resident Manager. ADams 10480.

1811 WYOMING AVE. N.W.
4 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch; refrigeration free.

NORTHBROOK,
3426 16th St. N.W.
1 room, kitchen and bath.
2 rooms, kitchen, large foyer and bath.

THE SEABRIDGE,
501 12TH ST. N.E.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath. G. E. refrigerator. $45.
FEDERAL-AMERICAN CO.
1429 Eye St. N.W. NA. 8032.

1820 California St. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$47.50
3 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$57.50

945 Longfellow St. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$45.00

All Apartments Newly Decorated.
J. A. McKEEVER CO., INC.
Managing Agents.
1625 K St. N.W. District 9706.

THE SEMINOLE,
1444 W St. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $39.50.
FREE REFRIGERATION.
RESIDENT MANAGER.

904 QUINCY ST. N.E.
New building. Conveniently located, near Catholic University, 12th and Monroe shopping district and grade schools. Living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen, bath and large rear screened porch; thermostatic heat control. Wide lawn facing on quiet street. Immediate occupancy. $41.00. Call ADams 0932 for further details.

$47.50—2605 Adams Mill Rd.
(Near 18th St. and Col Rd.)
2 rooms, kitchen, bath and porch. Electric refrigeration. New stove. Reconditioned throughout.

National Mortgage & Inv. Corp.
NA. 5833 1312 N. Y. Ave.

1441 Harvard St. N.W.
(½ block from 14th st. cars and shops.)
2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $45 and $47.50
Electric Refrigeration on House Current.

2544 17th Street N.W.
(½ block off Columbia Road.)
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$45.00
Electric Refrigeration on House Current.

1740 18th Street N.W.
(Near 18th & R; walking distance of downtown.)
3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath..........$55.00
Recently renovated. Electric refrigeration. For above apartments call the Resident Manager, ADams 8810.

JESSE H. HEDGES,
306 Tower Bldg. District 8332.

THE STRATHMORE
3501 13th St. N.W.
(Corner 13th and Monroe Sts.)
Modern apartment building; Elevator. Free refrigeration. Near 14th and Park Road shopping center. Resident Manager.
Two rooms, kitchen, dinette and bath..........$50 up.
Newly Decorated.
FEDERAL-AMERICAN CO.
1429 Eye St. N.W NA. 8032.

THE MARCHETA
1121 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE. N.W.
(Walking distance of all Government Departments.)
1 room, kitchen, dining alcove, dressroom and bath..........$42.50
2 rooms, kitchen, dining alcove and bath..........55.00
Murphy beds, showers. Refrigeration on house current. 24-hour elevator and switchboard service.
Resident Manager, REpublic 0630.
THE MUNSEY TRUST CO.

DUPLEX APARTMENTS.
REDUCED RENTALS
1801-1809 GOOD HOPE RD. S.E.
Modern; 3 rooms, kitchen-dinette and bath with shower; screened porch; automatic gas heating; $35 to $37.50.
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 F St. N.W. NAtl. 3964.

1831 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath; G. E. refrigeration; first floor; $57.50.

Continued From Preceding Page.

Apartments—Unfurn. 47

The St. Regis
2219 CALIFORNIA ST. N.W.
Attractive Corner Apts.
5 rooms, kitchen, bath, porch......$110
4 rooms, kitchen, bath......100

6645 GEORGIA AVE. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..$50 and $52.50
3 rooms, kitchen and bath......$60.
Electric Refrigeration on House.
H. G. SMITHY CO.,
811 15th St. N.W. NAtional 5903.

THE CHALFONTE
1601 ARGONNE PL. N.W.
2 rms., kit., dinette, bath......$57.50
24-hour Elevator and Switchboard Service.
Apply Resident Manager.
Philip P. Peyser & Co.
1028 Investment Bldg. DI. 3740.

MT. PLEASANT.
Clarion Apt.
1405 NEWTON ST. N.W.
Just east of 16th st., near bus, car line, theater, stores, churches, etc. Large, sunny rooms; electric refrigeration.
1 room, bath.
3 rooms, bath.
5 rooms, bath, porch.
A. S. GARDINER,
1510 K St. NW. NAtional 0334.

POPULAR PRICED APT.
RENT REDUCED—ONLY ONE LEFT.
2 bedrooms, living room, hall, kit., bath. Gas and electricity included in reduced rent. Elevator. Resident manager.
ADAMS 9893.

1208 EVARTS ST. N.E.
3 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$45.00
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$40.00
1 room, kitchen and bath..........$32.50
RES. MGR., NO. 7320.
UNION INVESTMENT CO. NA. 5536.

1929 FIRST ST. N.W.
2 rooms, kitchen and bath..........$47.50
Newly redecorated.
RES. MGR., DEcatur 3276.
UNION INVESTMENT CO. NA. 5536.

Stores—Rent 53

Modern Stores in All Locations.
WEAVER BROS. INC.,
Washington Bldg. Dist. 9486.

616 7TH ST. SW.—Large store, suitable for any kind business; ideal business location; any reasonable offer considered. ME. 5400.

Houses—Furnished 54

A REAL HOME—EXCLUSIVE SECTION. Comfortably furnished brick home of 8 rooms, 3 large bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's quarters. Automatic heat. Lovely grounds. 3429 34th st. nw.

CONVENIENT NW. location—Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, finished attic, garage; nicely furnished; $70. CL. 1-3-6-4.

REDUCED RENTAL
NEAR SHERIDAN CIRCLE.
Comfortable furn. home; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, living rm., library, dining room; 2d-floor study; oil heat. Available immediately. Call Mr. Lynch, Sunday, MEt. 1238; week days, MEt. 3860.

Houses—Unfurnished 56

ARLING., VA., 3504 21st av. n.—6 rms., tile b., full attic, 2 scr. porches, gar. excel. cond., owner occupied. $55. WA. 6900.

BLAIR RD. NW., 6522—New house, 5 rooms and bath; 2 rooms and bath in basement; oil heat; $65 mo. SH. 2015.

IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—15 minutes to Washington. Newly remodeled, semidetached house; 6 rooms, bath and maid's lavatory; oil burner with summer hot-water hookup. Nice yard, good location. $65 per month. C. E. Wertham, ALexandria 3317.

MT. PLEASANT—Call CO. 4016; 6 rooms, 2 baths; oil heat, elec. refrig.; 3 pchs. (2 scr.); weatherstripped; gar.; fireplace.

RECONDITIONED like new; 6 rooms and bath; semidetached brick home. 3 porches. 4320 River rd. nw., near schools, stores and transportation.
BRODIE & COLBERT, INC.
1707 Eye St. N.W. NA. 8875.
Evenings CO. 4316

TAKOMA PARK—6-room bungalow, bath, a. m. i., oil heat; near school; select neighborhood. Phone SH. 2380.

WE HAVE AVAILABLE a good selection of six-room houses at moderate rental.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER.
1700 Eye St. N.W. ME. 3860.

WOODSIDE—Cor. lot, new 6 rms., det.; d. a., 2 b.; oil heat; gar. SHep. 1936.

2D PL. NW., 5610—Semidet., 8 rms., de luxe kit. and bath, recreation rm. auto. heat. Built-in gar. $70. RA. 0644.

3D ST. NW., 612—11 rms., bath, 2 large porches, h. w. h., elec., newly painted and papered, r. yard. Key, 614 3d st. nw.

16TH ST. HEIGHTS—8 rms., newly dec. oil heat, b. i. garage. DI. 6858 Saturday after 2 p. m. evenings and Sunday.

6-ROOM modern stone house; garage; large yard; very close in; steam heat; $60. CLar. 1001 or WA. 7969.

SILVER SPRING.
6 Toll House Rd.—3 bedrooms, det. home; $70. Turn in at Mrs. K.'s Tavern.
Burnt Mills, Windsor Manor—3½ acres; 4 bedrms., bung.; 3 bedrms., etc.; $100 mo. Winter season only.
BAINS REALTY. SHepherd 3892, 1869.

$47.50—Near Soldiers' Home; 6 rooms, Colonial brick, h.-w.h., 3 porches, recreation room. ME. 5400.

509 Rock Cr. Ch. rd. nw.—Modern 6-rm. semidet. brick; h.-w. ht. Only $52.50.
4209 7th st. nw.—Lovely modern 7-room (4 bedrooms); h.-w. ht.; $65.
Others with oil heat, $50 up.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO. GE. 8300.

1456 Monroe st. nw., 7 r., b.
1227 Shepherd st. nw., 6 r., b.
Md., 4 to 8 r., b.
Va., 6 to 8 r., b.
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
3419 Morrison st., 6 r., b.
5700 Nebraska ave., 8 r., 2 b.
3701 C. C. Parkway, 6 r., 2 b.
FULTON R. GORDON,
1427 Eye St. N.W. Dis. 5230.

SILVER SPRING
5-room bungalow; near bus line; $50 monthly.
North Washington Housing Corp.
SHepherd 2400.

$50 MODERN 5-room and tile bath bungalow; good condition; large lot; overlooking river; 5 mins. Treas. Dept. Hoskins, Falls Church 507.

$45 5 rooms and bath; all mod. conven.; h.-w. h.; near Falls Church, Va. Phone Fairfax 122 for information.

Petworth—Brightwood
$50 UP.
Several good houses in these sections. Rentals reduced. Car av. to inspect. DIXIE Realty Company. NA. 8880.

1739 LANIER PL. N.W.
8 rooms and bath, newly decorated.
Percy H. Russell Co.,
1731 K St. N.W. NA. 1581.

615 QUEBEC PL. N.W.
Semidetached brick, 6 rooms, bath, built-in garage, hot-water heat, double rear porches, new-house condition. $60.

725 UNDERWOOD ST. N.W.
4 bedrooms, bath, garage.
FRANK V. McNAMARA,
Brightwood Bank Bldg. RA. 1069.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
172 YOU ST. N.E.
Neat colonial, 6 rooms and bath, brick. Very convenient to new high and graded schools. Only $47.50.
Howenstein Realty Corp.,
1418 H St. N.W. District 7877.

Suburban—Rent 58

ALEXANDRIA—5-rm. bungalow, bath, electric range, nicely furn. $45 month. Owner retains 1 rm. Alexandria 594-J.

ARLINGTON COUNTY
Immediate Possession.
6 rooms, bath, garage, oil heat; Lyon Village. Furnished, $70.
7 rooms, 2 baths, garage, oil heat. New home in Waycroft, $75.
6 rooms, bath, oil heat; Waycroft, $65.
5 rooms, new brick; bath; garage; Lee Heights, $75.
5 rooms, brick; bath; garage; good location, $55.
LEVINGTON.
CLarendon 1769. WAlnut 7164.

LARGE, mod. bungalow, 14 ft. rms., cellar, 9 ft. bath; large yard; $26. 20 min. down town. Geo. C. Walker. GR. 1809, not Sun.

5-ROOM furnished bungalow; bath; electricity, gas, water, furnace; attractive fenced yard; good garage; $40. 412 Eleralie ave., Capitol Hgts., Md. Phone Hillside 0040.

Sale Houses 66

BUILDER HAS large lot in Va., close in, built-up neighborhood, all improvements, on which will erect a house of your own desire; small cash payment. Balance less than rent. COlumbia 10369.

Continued on Following Page.

APPLE MARY AND DENNIE — By Martha Orr

The Miscellaneous For Sale Column Offers Many Unusual Bargains

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Houses 66

Continued From Preceding Page.

CLEVELAND PARK, 3022 Macomb st.—7-room house, yard and brook; convenient to school, stores, bus; 15 minutes downtown; $10,000. BY OWNER. Small down payment, convenient monthly payments.

GEORGETOWN—I have listed three really very excellent pieces of property in "Old Georgetown" for sale. For appointment call L. H. THADEN, WIsconsin 5440.

REPOSSESSED detached homes, Chevy Chase, D. C., Va. and Md. Long-term Federal Housing available. One-fifth cash, balance less than rent. Also good income producers Telephone for list. Fulton R. Gordon, 1427 Eye st. nw. DIs. 5230.

WE HAVE two stone and brick houses. Can save you money if you buy now. If you want to buy a nice lot in Lee Heights cheap, we have it. Phone WAlnut 9353-W.

WIDOW desires offer for well-located house near 18th and Columbia rd.; 11-room brick, oil heat; lot 50x140; 2 baths, toilet on 1st floor; garages for 5 cars; 4 rented. COlumbia 1526.

6-ROOM, 2-STORY; hot-water heat; bath; excellent condition; large lot; located in Hyattsville.
CORD-KUTSCH.
83 Md. Ave., Hyattsville, Md. GR. 1826.

ROLLINGWOOD—New American Homes.
WAVERLY-TAYLOR, INC.
1522 K St. N.W. NAtional 1040.

937 LONGFELLOW ST. N.W.
TWO APARTMENT HOME.
Move in with a small down payment and let the other fellow pay for your home.
FRANK V. McNAMARA,
Brightwood Bank Bldg. RA. 1069.

461 LURAY PL. N.W.
Near Soldiers' Home.
Six-room and bath brick; reconditioned. Phone COlumbia 1348. EMerson 0289.

TRADE YOUR OLD HOME FOR A NEW ONE
Monthly Carrying Charges as Low as $27.50
Call or Write
HARRY WARDMAN, INC.,
1512 K St. N.W. Dist. 3830.

Petworth—Marietta Park
Concentrating our efforts in these sections, we have a large list of modern new and used homes ranging in price from $5,950 up, with cash payments as low as $500 and monthly terms practically to suit your income.
FRANK V. McNAMARA,
Brightwood Bank Bldg. RA. 1069.

$10,975
Nr. 42nd and Nebraska Ave.
CONSIDER SMALL HOUSE IN TRADE.
A good location; new, detached, English brick; with 6 spacious rooms, 2 complete baths, delightful modern kit., open fireplace, attic; insulated, weatherstripped, screened. With garage. Situated on a large, well-landscaped lot; complete in every detail. Facing Govt. property, it is the last of a group of 7. The location is ideal near schools, churches and Mass. ave.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS, DIST. 1411.

$14,500—CHEVY CHASE.
A large detached brick home of 10 rooms and 3 baths, located in finest section of exclusive Chevy Chase and offered at an extremely low price for quick sale. The house is modern, has just been done over like brand new; has oil heat, a 2-car garage, pretty lot and nice shrubbery. By all means see it. Phone
R. M. HOOKER. MEtropolitan 2663.
Evenings, 5 to 9, call EMerson 6610.

NEW DETACHED
Priced below many new row houses in this desirable section, these beautiful stone-front homes are located in a picturesque setting of shade trees on a quiet street, with sensible restrictions. Terms will surprise you. To reach: Out New Hampshire ave. to North Capitol st., north on North Capitol to McDonald, right to homes.
OPEN 'TILL 9 P. M.
FRANK V. McNAMARA,
Brightwood Bank Bldg. RA. 1069.

HOME OR INVESTMENT.
$5,750—Tuckerman st. nw.; near new shopping center; semidetached 6-room tapestry brick; h.-w. ht.; built-in garage. Only $600 cash; balance $55 per month.
$5,450—Near 4th and Taylor sts. nw.; 20-ft. brick; h.-w. ht.; instantaneous h. w.; garage; terms to suit.
LEO M. BERNSTEIN & CO. ME. 5400.

524 PARK ROAD N.W.
$5,500; semidetached brick; lot 54 ft. wide; 6 rooms, bath, cellar, h.-w. h., elec.; 2d floor equipped as apt.; screened sleeping porch; convenient Georgia ave. st. cars.
L. T. GRAVATTE,
729 15th St. Realtor. NA. 0753.

Vicinity of Walter Reed
$7,950.
Completely detached, on a beautiful street, consisting of 8 large rooms; 2 baths; hot-water heat and in a splendid condition. This is a rare buy. Call MR. BOUCHER. Evenings, ADams 6106.
R. A. HUMPHRIES,
808 No. Capitol. *Realtor. NA. 6732.

$4,950—$350 CASH.
Good NW. section; 6 rooms and bath; lot 25x200; house in excellent shape. Owner, DIstrict 2724; evenings CLeve. 0432.

6420 8TH ST. N.W.
Semidetached brick; 6 rooms, bath, recreation room; built-in garage; like new. Only $6,700; $800 cash; payments, $55 monthly.
FRANK V. McNAMARA,
Brightwood Bank Bldg. RA. 1069.

COLORED—Near 13th and S sts.; 9 rooms and bath; good condition; $6,500; reasonable terms. DEcatur 1160.

Sale or Exchange 38

NEARLY A QUARTER of an acre of land, improved by attractive home, in Chevy Chase, D. C., for sale or exchange. House has 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat with oil burner, built-in garage. Lot has frontage of 80 feet by depth of 130 to alley. Price, $12,500. Will exchange equity of about $4,500 for smaller property in D. C. JAMES MORRIS WOODWARD, Realtor, 723 20th st. nw.

TRADES ARE MADE TO MUTUAL ADVANTAGE through our offices. State what you have and wish. Big select list in and out D. C. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave., 3418 14th, 2203 Wilson blvd.

Sale Lots 69

Beautiful lot, nearly ½ acre, all improvements, good section Kensington, Md. Terms. Many others to choose from.
KENSINGTON REALTY CO.
Kensington, Md. KEns. 132.

2 LOTS bet. macadam roads, near McLean, Va.; $435 for each. NO. 2669-W.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PARK.
2 lots, 40x192 feet, only $1,650 each. Owner, RAndolph 1953.

Sale Suburban 70

ARLINGTON BARGAIN—Handsome 6-rm. bung.; close in; oil burner; $6,500; terms. RALPH CRAIN, 4399 Lee Hwy. WA. 6959.

FINE residential section, 108-110-112 S. Brook lane, Bethesda, Md.; 20 min. downtown; near schools, stores, transp.; 3 beautiful new 6-rm. brick homes; air-conditioned; "carefree comfort with modern gas appliances;" 2 with bedrm., bath, 1st floor; nice lot; det. gar.; full basement; $9,250 up. Call owner, EM. 3750; evenings, EM. 8611.

HISTORICAL col. home, 12 rms., 9 acres, fronting highway, 15 min. from city—the pride of nearby Virginia; to settle an estate; shown by appointment. P. O. Box 4818, Arlington, Va.

LYON PARK, VA.—New 6-rm., 2-story brick; gar.; large lot; close schools, stores, bus; $8,500; good terms. CLaren. 1071-R.

NEARBY Va.—New 5-rm. and bath house, consider rent, also rm. house, will trade for farm on good road. Box M-945, Washington Post.

NEARBY VA.—New brick house, 1½-story, 6 rooms. Bedroom and bath on first floor. 2 bedrooms, running water and toilet on 2d floor; basement; hot-water heat; garage; deep lot; near everything. $6,280, no cash, $60 month. Some cash, smaller payments. J. A. BAKER & CO. 1112 N. Irving, Clarendon, Va. WAlnut 7280.

NEW STONE HOME.
In nearby Arlington, Va. 6 beautiful spacious rooms, latest features; basement; built-in garage. Lot 50x175. Attractively priced. Small cash. HOSKINS, Falls Church 507.

$5,650.
SEE THIS TODAY.
Well located in Virginia Highlands on corner plot, 8,000 sq. ft.; 6 bedrooms, bath, front and rear porches, basement, h.-w. heating plant; new range; ultra modern cabinets; sink; Kelvinator; garage; nice trees and evergreens. Name your own terms.
Office of J. LEE PRICE
2303 S. Arlington Ridge Rd.
Arlington, Va. Ridge 272.

NEW, 5 ROOMS—$5,950
BRADDOCK HEIGHTS, VA.
ALex. 2383. CLev. 1835 after 6 p. m.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Farms, Land 73

EMERGENCY SALE—Small farm; 6-room modern house; well equipped; well financed; $7,250; easy terms. WA. 6959.

ESTATE, farms, country homes in northern Va. Convenient to Washington. Let me know what you want. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax County, Va.

IF YOU WANT to purchase large or small acreage, equipped dairy or blue grass stock farm, a small chicken farm, or just a cozy home—convenient, yet quiet—I have 250 of these places for sale, including some fine Colonial estates. These properties are located in Fairfax and adjoining counties and range from 10 acres to 5,000. Most of them are within 15 miles of Washington and on hard roads. See MASON HIRST, Annandale, Fairfax County, Va., at the end of Columbia pike. Phone Alexandria 860-J-1. Address Route 3, Alexandria, Va. (Closed Sundays.)

300 ACRES—Fine view over the wide, expansive Potomac; ¼ mile from State road, with over a mile frontage on county road. Good tobacco barn and stable combined. Corn house and small, quaint cabin; $7,000.

225 ACRES—Half-mile frontage on paved State road. Dwelling, tenant house and tobacco barn; $7,500.
THE MARYLAND REALTY,
915 10th St. N.W. NAtl. 8095.

CHEAP MARYLAND FARM.
166 acres, on one of the roads to Frederick, long road frontage. Attractive old 7-room house, good barn, corn house, and other buildings. Large wood lot. Land slightly rolling. Only $8,500.
R. D. LILLIE CO.
264 Carroll St., Takoma Park. GE. 3301.

WE have some excellent farmland at a very reasonable price for quick sale.
WM. H. SAUNDERS CO.
1519 K St. N.W. DIst. 1015.

21 ACRES: $50 down, $15 month; wooded land on county road, ½ mile State road; 12½ miles D C. Price, $925. NA. 3753-AD. 6418-J.

115½ ACRES: good 6-room house, nice barn; excellent stock. In Warrenton, Va. Reasonable.
CORD-KUTSCH CO.
83 Md. Ave., Hyattsville, Md. GR. 1826.

$2,500—20-acre farm, 5-room house and large barn on hard surface road in Fairfax County.
T. P. JOHNSON,
Falls Church 735.

Sale—Shores, Waterfront 75

725 ACRES waterfront, 50 miles D. C.; $11,500. Gibons, Barr Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted 76

WANTED FOR clients, first-class properties in northern Va.; convenient to Washington. Buell Farm Agency, Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.

LIST YOUR PROPERTIES WITH US.
ROBERT L. McKEEVER CO., INC.
Shoreham Bldg. NA. 4750.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH
BOSS & PHELPS.
1417 K St. N.W. NAtl. 9300.

WANT TO BUY HOUSES.
HARRY B. PITTS CO.
1019 15th St. N.W. MEt. 0100.

Dogs, Cats, Pets 79

CANARIES, $4 each. 1830 Burke st. se., off 18th, between B and C, today.

DOBERMAN Pinschers, pedigreed of outstanding strains; greatest gift and protection for all. SH. 2792. 8512 Ga. ave.

Horses—Livestock 81

1 LARGE MULE, 1 riding horse, 7 mares and work horses. 110 M st. se.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

DEALERS' ADS under this heading contain a firm name or a business address or state the word "Dealer." Other ads are presumed to be from private individuals. Readers who find dealers masquerading in this column as private individuals are urged to report the matter to The Washington Post.

ACCORDIONS—Before purchasing a piano accordion, it's to your advantage to see Droop's first. 1300 G st. nw.

ANTIQUES—Largest collection in city; glass, china, silver, books, prints, frames, bric-a-brac. Edelson, 618 5th st. nw.

ANTIQUE bed and bureau, mahogany, over 100 yrs. old; carved teakwood screen, inlaid; reas. 909 E. Capitol st., evenings.

ANTIQUES—Aaron Willard banjo clock, fine condition. Spade, Lenox and numerous other high quality service plates. Silver, jewelry, furniture, and hundreds of other articles, some of which are museum pieces. Prices slashed for Christmas shopping. Murray Galleries, 1724 20th st. nw. NOrth 4008.

BED-DAVENPORT and chair, overstuffed mohair; sell for best offer. 300 Woodland terrace, Jefferson Park, Alexandria.

COMPLETE line of new and used bicycles. Repairs all makes. Work called for and delivered. Mount Vernon Cycle Shop, 738 9th st. nw. MEtropolitan 2735.

DESKS Used single pedestal desks at $12. H. Baum & Son, 616 E nw.

DIAMOND, 1¼ carat, perfect stone, fine white quality, $250; party needs cash. Call CL. 7541, evenings.

ELECTRIC RANGE. Universal, large oven. $150; A-1 condition; will sacrifice. 629 North Carolina ave. se. LI. 9003.

GARAGE doors (3), triple; in excellent condition. Call WIsconsin 2582.

IRONER—A. B. C.; fully automatic; reconditioned and guaranteed; $19.95, $1 wk. F. S. Harris, 3009 14th. CO. 0100.

MOVIE PROJECTOR, 8-mm. Eastman 200-watt, including case and spare lamp; 6 mos. old; excellent cond.; $25. GE. 5090.

PIANOS—We have two good values in reconditioned grands. One smallest size baby grand, now $165; one larger baby grand, now $195. Very easy terms. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st. Open evenings.

PIANOS FOR RENT—At reasonable rates. All kinds and types, new and used. NAt. 4730. Kitt's, 1330 G st. Open evenings.

PIANO—Used Schmidt and Schultz baby grand in good condition, $189. Very easy terms. NAt. 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., corner 13th and G sts. Open evenings.

PIANO—Slightly used latest model full keyboard apartment upright in perfect condition, $162. A real value. Pay $6.50 monthly. NAt. 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., corner 13th and G sts. Open evenings.

PIANO—Latest model early American style spinette piano very slightly used, $168. A repossession; it can be purchased by merely continuing the $9 monthly payments. NAt. 3223. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., corner 13th and G sts. Open evenings.

QUILTS Smoky Mountain woman made; new material; reasonable. CLeveland 5925.

RADIO BARGAINS!
Majestic....$9.95—11-tube Philco...$19.95
25 to 40% off on new '38 floor models.
Drive Out and Save!
SH. 5353 MODERN RADIO CO. 8406 Ga. Ave. Silver Spring.

ROYAL Portable, slightly used; reduced. Phone 9 to 10 a. m., LI. 7258-J.

RUGS Heavy, borderless, 9x12, guaranteed perfect ... $3.95
Royal Rug & Linoleum Co., 11th & H N.W.

RUGS, imported; sale; Oriental designs, specially Sunday and Monday; 9x12, $15.95; 8x10, $11.95; room size, $9.95; large assortment; scatters, 50c. Open daily and Sunday till 9 p. m. Washington Rug Co., 904 14th st. nw.

RUGS, genuine antique Oriental, 12x14.3, black background, rose border, 621 19th st. nw.

OFFICE FURNITURE
A large stock of used pieces at low prices. H. Baum & Son, 616 E st. nw.

NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY

By Clifford McBride

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale Miscellaneous 83

RUG SALE
Good quality, large variety, 9x12, $16.95; 8x11, $13.95; scatter rugs, 39c.
CAPITAL RUG CO.
2821 14th St. N.W. at Harvard
OPEN EVES. AND SUNDAYS TILL 9 P. M.

SEWING MACHINES, Western Elec., $22.50. Davis Elec., $20. Treadles, $5 up. Renting, repairing. 2412 18th nw. CO. 3245.

TYPEWRITERS — ADDING MACHINES — Sales, service. Est. 25 years. Rentals $3 month, 3 months for $7.50. American Type Co., 1431 East Capitol st. LI. 0082. OPEN EVENINGS.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, rebuilt or new, rented, sold, repaired. "United," 813 14th st. nw. NA. 6063.

USED CAMERAS, projectors, binoculars, microscopes, bought and sold. Capital Camera Exchange, 1003 Penn. ave. nw.

WASHER—"Easy" spinner type, late model. Reconditioned, guar., $59.50; $1 week. F. S. Harris Co., 3009 14th nw. CO. 0100.

FREE—Radio Service—CALL!
Factory-trained technicians on all makes.
SH. 5353 MODERN RADIO CO. SH. 5353

LIONEL TRAINS
and
FULL LINE OF ACCESSORIES.
MODERATELY PRICED.
RUDOLPH & WEST CO.,
1332 New York Ave. N.W. NA. 4870.

LUMBER

2x4—up to 12 feet	$26.50
2x4—over 12 feet	$28.50
2x6 and 2x8—up to 16 feet	$28.50
2x10 and 12	$31.00
1x6—T. G. Roofers	$28.50
1x8—Sheathing	$28.50

DOORS, SASH AND MILLWORK.
Free Delivery in Va., D. C. and Md.
Arlington Coal & L'mber Co.
2805 Jeff. Davis H'way. JAckson 1880.

Coal, Fuel Oil, Wood 83A

COAL, all leading brands, also fireplace wood. For prompt delivery phone L. H. Adams, 80 P st. nw. DE. 5797.

SELECT fireplace and kindling wood; wholesale and retail. Quality coal. 1522 So. Capitol st. AT. 1503. Night, AT. 8207.

ALASKA HUFNAGEL COAL CO.
$6.75 Up. We Deliver ¼-Ton Orders Up. NAtional 5885.

D. & H. Anthracite Cone-Cleaned Coal.
Feed and Building Materials.
C. F. DICKEY—GR. 3002.
Hyattsville, Md. HYatts. 170-171.

Miscellaneous Wanted 84

BOOKS BOUGHT—All kinds, any quantity. G. David Pearlman, 1407 G st. nw. ME. 5415. Bring them or phone.

BOOKS—Highest prices paid for good books and old Natl. Geographics. Bargain Book Store, 808 9th nw. DI. 5007.

CAPITAL JUNK—Highest prices paid; newspapers, magazines, rags, metal, bottles, etc. 3045 K st. nw. REp. 0038.

GOLD OR PLATINUM JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AND GOLD TEETH, ANY CONDITION. WE PAY CASH. A. KAHN, INC. 45 YEARS AT 935 F ST. N.W.

I BUY FURNITURE. ATlantic 8050.
1 PIECE OR 1,000. DAY AND NIGHT.

SPOT CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND ANY OLD
Discarded Jewelry or Gold Teeth.
SELINGER'S, 818 F ST. N.W.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Miscellaneous Wanted 84

WANTED OFFICE FURNITURE—DESKS, FILING CASES, CASH REGISTERS, ETC. CALL DISTRICT 8112.

Farm and Garden 85B

RHODODENDRONS, 3 to 5 ft. high, $1-$2 per clump; 20 min. from D. C. 4508 N. 16th st., Arlington, Va., Clar. 369-M.

MULTIFLORA HYACINTH
White, pink, blue "Delightful Fragrance." Bloom in winter indoors; 3 for $1.25 del. Care of estates; fertilizer. A. Benz, horticulturist, 3533 New Hampshire ave. COl. 1553.

Wanted—Automobiles 88

CASH FOR YOUR CAR.
Whether Car is Paid for or Not.
SEE MR. BARNES. 1729 14TH ST.

Cash For Late Model Cars.
Our large demand enables us to pay higher cash prices. If car is not fully paid for we take care of unpaid balance.
See Us Today.
MANHATTAN AUTO & RADIO CO.
1706 7th St. NW. NO. 7387.

Auto Service 90

ANY size auto door glass $2; safety glass additional. G. & G. Auto Parts, 2d st. and Fla. ave. ne. DI. 3670.

Business Directory

For information regarding advertising rates or services not listed in this column, call Miss Allen—NAtional 4227.

BUILDING MATERIALS

TILE SETTING, repairing, work guar. Est. Wright, 1352 Fla. ave. ne. LI. 1098.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber, Millwork, Roofing and Insulite.
MURPHY & AMES.
Rosslyn. Falls Church, Va. Walnut 8096.

CAMERA REPAIRING.

Camera Repairing.
FULLER & D'ALBERT, INC.
815 10th St. N.W. Phone NA. 4712.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

FURNACES Vacuum cleaned, $2.50; parts for every furnace. Call CARL ROBEY, RAndolph 5220.

GENERAL REMODELING
From foundation to roof. Save 20% during December. No job too small or too large. All work guaranteed. We are also plumbing and heating engineers. Terms if desired. Call any time. LIncoln 0682-W.

FALSE TEETH REPAIRED.

"WHILE YOU WAIT." Emergency Laboratory. Room 601 Westory Building, 14th and F sts. nw. ME. 1833.

FLOOR FINISHING.

FLOORS done "The Wright Way." Laying, Scraping, Finishing. Reasonable rates. Call us for free estimates. Wright's Floor Service, 6401 8th st. nw. GE. 2119.

PAINTING—PAPERHANGING.

PAPERHANGER—Will satisfy you; $5 per room and up; also furnish 1937 paper. Phone DE. 4056.

PAPERING—PAINTING—Rooms papered, $4.50 up; est. free; white mech. CO. 1843

PAINTING, PAPERING ROOFING
Guaranteed. Reasonable Estimates free. M. L. Smith, 1724 Webster nw. AD. 7108.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
Insulation—Asbestos Siding.
ALTERATIONS—FOUNDATION TO ROOF.
GUARANTEED CAREY PRODUCTS
TAKOMA INSULATORS, INC. SH. 3946.

ROOFING.

ROOFING
SIDING
INSULATION
Terms If Desired.
ENTERPRISE ROOFING COMPANY.
2125 R. I. Ave. N.E. POtomac 0200.

ROOFS
ASPHALT SLAG. REPAIRS. ASBESTOS SIDEWALLS. Bird & Sons material. Monthly payment plan.
AMERICAN RE-ROOFING CO., INC.
3313 14th St. N.W. CO. 4551.

RUG CLEANING.

RUGS DOMESTIC 9x12 .... $3.00
SHAMPOO 8x10 .... $2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

TIRE REBUILDING.

TIRES 4.50x17 6.00x16 .... $1.00
GUARANTEED 10,000 MILES OR 6 MOS.
A. C. Tire Co. 481 Penna. Ave. N.W.

VACUUM CLEANER SERVICE.

Expert repairing, 10 point service parts at cut prices. Best Brands Co., 805 11th St. N.W. NA. 7773. $3.95

Trucks for Sale 97-A

CHEVROLET—1935 truck, ¾-ton, panel body; private owner; 16,000 miles; excellent cond.; price, $320. Ph. JAckson 2091.

FORD—1935 sedanette, brand-new paint, good tires, first-class mechanical condition; $275. Sterret Operating Service, 30 M st. ne. ME. 0505.

FORD $159
1932 ½-ton panel 4-cylinder truck. Black finish. Guaranteed O. K. The business man's delivery assistant. See it today.
WOLFE MOTOR CO.,
Your Suburban Chevrolet Dealer.
8617-23 Georgia Ave. SHepherd 3400.

SAVE TIME—TRUST TREW.
FOR USED TRUCKS.
TREW MOTOR CO., 1526 14th St. N.W.

Sale—Automobiles 98

1934 AUBURN "6" FOUR DOOR SEDAN—This car represents the maximum of value for a minimum investment. It's all-steel body, hydraulic brakes, easy shift transmission and Lycoming engine guarantee maximum safety and pleasure, with a minimum expense for operating. Equipped with almost brand-new hand-tailored slip covers; paint and tires like new, and mechanically guaranteed from bumper to bumper, the price is a delightful surprise. Special for one day only, $299. The Trew Motor Co., 1526 14th st. nw., 14th and Pa. ave. se. DEcatur 1910. ATlantic 4340.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Automobiles 98

AUBURNS $139
1931 Convertible Coupes (2 to choose from). Here is your chance to own that big powerful car for such a little bit of money. They are both in fine condition mechanically. See them at once.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

BUICK—1932 Coupe. Money-back guarantee Original finish like new. Radio and heater. A bargain at $229. Any car a down payment. Not over $15 per month—as low as $5 down. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

1929 BUICK SEDAN—Are you tired of waiting for a crowded street car on cold, rainy mornings? Would you prefer the comfort of a warm automobile? If you knew such a car could be had at a very low price and that it would be dependable, would you be interested? Then see this small but dependable Buick for only $89. The Trew Motor Co., 1526 14th st. nw., 14th and Pa. ave. se. DEcatur 1910. ATlantic 4340.

BUICK $195
1932 4-door Sedan, "57" Model—A good, clean car anyone would be proud to own, many miles of unused transportation; will sacrifice for $195.
7600 GEORGIA AVE.
SHepherd 4400

BUICK $725
1936 4-door Sedan, Model 61, with built-in trunk. (Two to choose from.) Terms and trade.
HYATTSVILLE AUTO CO.
Buick Dealer. Hyattsville, Md. GR. 1810

CADILLAC—1932 5-passenger Sedan, 6 wire wheels, trunk rack, good paint, clean upholstery and a splendid motor; $275. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

CHEVROLET—1929 2-door. Here's real transportation for only $50. See it today at LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

CHEVROLET '36 De Luxe Coupe, $395. Save $85. Covington Motor Co., 6901 Wisconsin ave. WI. 5010.

CHEVROLET—1935 4-door Sport Sedan; large trunk, spotless upholstery, excellent paint, all good tires and a splendid motor; $375. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

CHEVROLETS $219
1933 Sedan. Choice of 2, both in excellent condition in every respect; motor, tires and interior are in tip-top condition. The price is low, but the quality is high.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

CHEVROLET '36 $345
Bus. Coupe; heater equipt.; used 10,500 miles; one owner; this car is perfect—far above average, yet 'way below in price. Hurry. See car at 902 Bladensburg rd. ne.
HICKS-PAUL, INC.
Chrysler-Plymouth Dealers. CL. 2161.

CHEVROLET $235
1933 1½-ton, 157-in. wheel-base truck; an exceptional bargain in an exceptionally nice truck. If you are looking for a bigger and better value see this today.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. LI. 2077.
Open Eves. & Sunday.

CHEVROLET $295
1934 De Luxe Coach. Perfect in every detail and startlingly priced, this bargain deserves a moment of your time for demonstration. Beautiful jet black finish; tires excellent; it performs to the tune of perfection. Equipped with knee action. Better see it at once. No payments until 1938.
ADDISON CHEVROLET
1437 Irving St. N.W. Open Eves. AD. 5411.

CHRYSLER—1936 7-passenger Sedan. The correct mileage is 12,278 miles. The original paint is perfect. This is a very clean car. You simply cannot find value like this elsewhere; $645. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

CHRYSLER $319
1934 4-door Sedan, C. A. Model; beautiful autumn brown finish, broadcloth upholstery, excellent mech., cond., good tires; a one-owner car; will sell well under the market price.
7600 GEORGIA AVE.
SHepherd 4400.

DODGE—1936 5-passenger 2-door Touring Sedan. Excellent paint, spotless upholstery, all good tires and a splendid motor. Don't overlook this clean car because our price is low. We are simply offering you unusual value at $475. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

DODGE—1936 Standard Coupe. Driven 3,000 miles, subject to inspection of any Dodge dealer. Price, $500 cash or will arrange terms. 593 Tennessee ave. ne. after 6 p. m.

DODGE—1935 Sport Coupe; excellent gray paint, fine clean upholstery, all good tires and a splendid motor. You cannot find better value; $395. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

DODGE—1936 4-door Touring Sedan, excellent black paint, large trunk, spotless interior, all good tires and a splendid motor, radio and heater, a very clean car; $565. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

DODGE $375
1935 2-door Touring Sedan—this beautiful automobile is to be evicted from our lot for non-payment of rent. We are sacrificing it at this ridiculous price to make room for new trade-ins. Shiny black finish, tires like new, Bedford Cord upholstery, mechanically faultless. Also 1934 Pontiac 4-door Touring Sedan reduced from $379 to $275 for quick sale.
McREYNOLDS MOTOR CO.,
5832 Georgia Ave. RAndolph 2010.
Open Evening and Sundays.

FIAT—1937 Coupe. Only 1 coupe left. Bargain at only $395; terms. Standard Motor Sales, 1333 13th st. nw. DEc. 5353.

FORD $495
1936 131-in. 1½-ton truck, actually driven only 3,000 miles and in practically new condition. A bargain if you ever saw one. Act today. It won't last long.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. LI. 2077.
Open Eves. & Sunday.

FORD—1930 Coupe. Priced at only $79. In excellent condition. Also 6 other Model A Fords. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Automobiles 98

FORD—1934 De Luxe Tudor. Equipped with radio and heater. New tires. Money-back guarantee. Only $259. Any car a down payment. Not over $15 per month. As low as $5 down. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

FORD $445
1936 3-window de luxe Coupe. Beautiful gull-gray finish, mohair upholstery, practically new tires. Here is an unusually clean car that will give pleasant service at low operating cost.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

FORD 1935
Sedan Delivery, in excellent condition; good tires, motor reconditioned and every detail beyond reproach. If you like bargains, here's your opportunity.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. LI. 2077.
Open Eves. & Sunday.

FORD—1936 5-passenger Tudor; trunk; excellent blue paint, spotless upholstery, all good tires and a splendid motor; $435. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

FORD—1936 Tudor. New tires. A de luxe model. Money-back guarantee. A real buy at $429. See it today at LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

FORD—1935 De Luxe Convertible Coupe. Black finish, white tires, beautiful cond., original owner. Sacrifice $335. RA. 4490.

FORD 1937 Tudor—Driven only 3,000 miles. Sells today for $746. Sacrifice $550. $550
SEE MR. COX
7600 Georgia Ave. SHep. 4400.

1936 FORD TUDOR TRUNK SEDAN—You'll wonder how we can sell so perfect a car in a 1936 model at such a low price. The answer is that we can't except as a "price leader," so "first come, first served." One day only, $419. The Trew Motor Co., 1526 14th st. nw., 14th and Pa. ave. se. DEcatur 1910. ATlantic 4340.

FORD—1932 4-cylinder Fordor Sedan. Only $129. Any terms you wish. $2 down, $12 per month. In first-class condition. Also seven V-8 cars at similar prices. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

FORD—1934 Coupe. We are selling out. This one goes for only $199. 15 others to choose from. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

1936 DE LUXE FORD FORDOR SEDAN—Equipped with de luxe hot-water heater, custom-fitted Motorola radio, brand new tailored slip covers, fine paint and tires like new. This is the best buy in a 1936 model that we have seen in a long time. You'll agree that it's a real "price leader" for one day only, $419. The Trew Motor Co., 1526 14th st. nw., 14th and Pa. ave. se. DEcatur 1910. ATlantic 4340.

FORD—1933 De Luxe Coupe, Fordor Sedan and 11 Tudors. $199 will buy one of them. Get yourself a car while you can. $2 down will buy any of these. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

FORD—1936 Tudor. Driven only 12,000 miles, has 1937 interior; make an offer.
7600 GEORGIA AVE.
SHepherd 4400

FORD—1929 Roadster, in good running condition; economical to operate and an excellent car for utility use; the price is a real bargain, only $39.
NORTHEAST MOTOR CO.
920 Bladensburg Rd. N.E.
Opposite Sears Roebuck.

FORDS 1935
Coupes, Fordors, Tudors. Many colors. Many have de luxe equipment; all have good tires, clean interiors, and all are thoroughly reconditioned in every respect. See these today. Priced as low as $269.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

FORDS 1936
Coupes, Sedans and Tudors. Your choice of a variety of color, all thoroughly reconditioned in our shop. All capable of giving satisfaction in every respect. Priced as low as $395.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

FORDS 1934
Coupes, Sedans and Tudors. Wide assortment of colors. Many extras on some models. All equipped with good tires; all have clean interiors and all are thoroughly reconditioned. Real bargains. Priced as low as $229.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

HUPMOBILE, 1933 4-door De Luxe Sedan. In excellent condition throughout and a real bargain at only $265. Easy Terms. COAST-IN, INC., 6th and Florida ave ne. ATlantic 7200.

LA SALLE—1935 5-passenger Touring Coupe. Large trunk, 6 disc wheels, excellent black paint, all good tires, fine clean upholstery, radio and heater. You will agree this clean car is priced low at $575. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

LINCOLN 1937
Sedan company official car. Perfect condition throughout. A real chance to buy a practically new car at a used car price. You must act at once.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. LI. 2077.
Open Eves. & Sunday.

1933 NASH, 4-DOOR SEDAN—Just refinished in lustrous dark blue, chrome trim glittering in sparkling contrast, and equipped with hand-fitted custom slip covers. This is the car to delight any family. The beautiful sloping lines of this modern-looking car inclose a surprisingly roomy body and a car that is engineered from bumper to bumper. Reconditioned by experts and winterized for safety and dependability. For Monday only, $269. The Trew Motor Co., 1526 14th st. nw., 14th and Pa. ave. se. DEcatur 1910. ATlantic 4340.

OLDSMOBILE, 1935 De Luxe Sport Coupe. Many extras including radio. A real buy at $445. Easy terms. Addison Chevrolet, 1437 Irving st. nw.

OLDS $189
1933 "6" 4-door Trunk Sedan. Perfect condition throughout and honestly priced $100 below the market. Low mileage and only one owner. We dare you to match this value anywhere. If you want a bargain, act quickly. Priced for today only. SH. 3272.
WADE BUICK CO.
Silver Spring, Md. Opp. B. & O. Station.

OLDSMOBILE—De Luxe "Windsor Prince" Convertible Coupe (1936). White leather upholstery; almost new condition; sacrifice; $589; terms. Evans-Palmer, Inc., N. Y. and Fla. aves. ne.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Automobiles 98

OLDSMOBILE—1934 5-passenger Touring Sedan, 8-cyl., large trunk, excellent paint, clean upholstery, all good tires and a splendid motor; $295. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

PLYMOUTH $259
'34 De Luxe Coach. Fine appearance, spotless interior, nice finish; mechanically checked and reconditioned O.K. A bargain at this price!
WOLFE MOTOR CO.,
"Your Suburban Chevrolet Dealer."
8617-23 Georgia Ave. SH. 3400.

PLYMOUTH—1931 Roadster. A real bargain for only $75. Terms. See it today at LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

PLYMOUTH $235
1933 Coach. Economy and performance, all for this one bargain price. This value deserves a moment of your time for a demonstration. Dark blue finish; black fenders and cream wheels; plenty of pep in this motor. See it tonight. No payments until 1938.
ADDISON CHEVROLET
1437 Irving St. N.W. Open Eves. AD. 5411.

PLYMOUTHS $279
1934. 2 Coaches, 1 Sedan, in excellent condition in every way. Both cars will give the peak in economical transportation and can be depended upon. They are bargains at the price so act quickly.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.,
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LI. 2077.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

Sale—Automobiles 98

PLYMOUTH—1936 4-door Touring Sedan, excellent paint, all good tires, fine clean upholstery and a splendid motor; $465. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

PONTIAC 1937
4-door de luxe Touring Sedan, built-in trunk, all dual equipment, radio, heater, gunmetal finish. Not a demonstrator; driven only 3,500 actual miles and in absolutely new-car condition in every respect. Can be had at a
SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS.
L. P. STEUART, INC.,
1325 14th St. N.W. DEc. 4803.

STUDEBAKER—1934 5-passenger Sedan Dictator. Excellent black paint, all good tires, spotless upholstery and a splendid motor. Here is a real value; $295. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

STANLEY H. HORNER.
Used Car Department.
1111 14th St. N.W and 1529 14th St. N.W.

INVESTIGATE OUR EASY TERMS
Before You Buy Any Used Cars.
WISCONSIN MOTOR CO., 2901 M ST. N.W.

STUDEBAKER—1936 5-passenger Pres. Cruising Sedan Touring. Large trunk, excellent paint, fine, clean upholstery, all good tires and a splendid motor. Here is a clean car priced far below the market, $575. C. C. C. guaranty. Open evenings and Sunday.
CAPITOL CADILLAC CO.
1222 22d St. N.W. NAtional 3300.

Thoro-Proofed Cars—Thoroughbred Values.
STEUART MOTOR CO.
6th and New York ave. N.W. NA. 3000

WILLYS-KNIGHT—1933 Sedan. Driven by an Army colonel. We will sell it for half its value, $150. LOGAN'S (Ford), 18th and M sts. nw.

DEPENDABLE USED CARS—Reconditioned cars at bargain prices. Barry-Pate, 1130 Conn. ave. nw.

LEE D. BUTLER, 1137 18th st. nw. Dist. 1218. "My used cars make good or I do." A large assortment to choose from.

QUALITY USED CARS, $125 UP.
PACKARD.
24th, M and N Sts. N.W.

GET YOUR CAR AT
TOM'S—YOUR CHRYSLER DEALER.
637 N ST. N.W.

SUPER SERVICED USED CARS.
ANACOSTIA MOTOR CO.
1325 Good Hope Rd. S.E. LIncoln 2077.

See Us for an O. K. Used Car.
STOHLMAN CHEVROLET.
3307 M St. N.W. WEst 1646.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO
ARCADE PONTIAC CO.
Best Used Car Value in Town.
All Makes—All Models.
1419 Irving St. N.W. ADams 0575.

OURISMAN CHEVROLET

CASH Sale!

NO TRADE-INS!

THESE SALE CARS will be found on a special display

APOLLO LOT ONLY!

632 H St. N. E.

Next to the Apollo Theater

Public invited to buy at these LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES!

60 CARS TO BE CLOSED OUT TO CASH BUYERS AT PRICES NEXT TO NOTHING

Some of these cars are in excellent condition!
Some of these cars are in fair condition!
Some of these cars will need some repairs!
BUT! ... EVERY CAR IS A 'STEAL' AT THE PRICE!
Nothing Reserved!—First Come!—First Served!
All cars advertised in the sale subject to prior sale!

ATTENTION! NEW CAR BUYERS!

If you are figuring on trading-in on a new car in the future, BUY NOW! Have the use of one of these cars for six months and still realize a profit when you trade.

READ! COME! SAVE!

1932 Ford Tudor	$115
1931 Chevrolet Coach	$ 95
1932 Ford Tudor	$ 50
1932 Chevrolet Coach	$125
1932 Auburn Coach	$125
1932 Nash Sedan	$150
1933 Plymouth Coach	$195
1931 DeSoto Coach	$125
1931 Chevrolet Cabriolet	$125
1931 Chevrolet Sedan	$125
1931 Pontiac Sedan	$125
1931 Ford Tudor	$125
1933 Ford Cabriolet	$115
1931 Chevrolet Sedan	$ 50
1931 Chevrolet Coupe	$ 95
1931 Ford Cabriolet	$ 95
1931 Pontiac Sport Coupe	$125
1932 Buick Coupe	$ 50
1932 Plymouth Sedan	$150
1931 Pontiac Coach	$125
1931 Chevrolet Coach	$ 75

These Cars On Sale At
632 H ST N. E. ONLY

OURISMAN
625 H STREET N. E.
14th & P STS. N.W.
CHEVROLET

INSPECTOR WADE

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

By Edgar Wallace

Bob Burns Says—

Anytime you find somebody owing money to somebody else, you have an embarrassing situation.

I think the cleverest man at handlin' this delicate subject was my Uncle Sanky. He use'ta publish a paper down home and when some of his subscribers got behind in their subscriptions, he figgered out a way of remindin' 'em of it without hurtin' their feelin's. He come out with a little article in his editorial column that read:

There i$ a $mall matter that $ome of our ubcriber$ have forgotten. To u$ it'$ important. It'$ nece$$ary in our bu$ine$$. We are very mode$t and don't like to $peak about $uch thing$. $incerely your$, $anky, publi$her.

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ROY POWERS, EAGLE SCOUT—Clark Dillon Is Furious!

By Paul Powell

Registered U. S. Patent Office

© Ledger Syndicate

DON WINSLOW OF THE NAVY—Brain Wave.

By Frank Martinek

Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N. R.

NED BRANT—A Story of College Athletics

By Bob Zuppke

Famous Football Coach.

If you like PICTURES

Each day the finest pictures from the Associated Press WIREPHOTO, Wide World and our own staff photographers are assembled on the picture page of The Post, For a photographic view of world events, watch this picture page daily.

A FULL PAGE OF PICTURES DAILY IN THE POST

GET STARTED HERE WITH THE NEW ADVENTURES OF WINNIE WINKLE

Winnie Winkle has been married recently to Will Wright, young engineer in the firm of L. M. Brown & Co. Complete happiness is theirs until Will becomes innocently involved in the disappearance of some of the company's funds.

While under suspicion, Will finds a purse containing $50, in the park. With this money he buys Winnie an expensive gown. The firm learns of this extravagance and concludes that Will must be the thief.

They place him in jail.

When Winnie visits her husband, Will tells her that a child's nursemaid was a witness to his discovery of the purse. Winnie pleads, through the local newspaper, with the woman to make this known to the police. This Winnie does to no avail.

Subsequently, Winnie meets one of her former bosses, Ben Baker, who was, and still is, in love with her. He learns of her plight and offers her a job again, modeling dresses in his clothing establishment. Winnie accepts the job reluctantly, fearing Will's jealousy.

Once again Winnie becomes "the Breadwinner," unknown to Will, who is in jail.

On Thanksgiving Day Winnie is surprised when Will enters the apartment, having been released on bail. Neither of them knows who has arranged it. Later, Winnie learns that Ben Baker is the benefactor and relates the whole tale to Will; that she is employed by Ben Baker and that it was he who furnished the bail.

Will becomes suspicious and jealousy distorts his reasoning. Winnie tries to convince him of the fact that his jealous beliefs are unfounded. Will is adamant.

He spends his time brooding on a park bench. As he mourns his unhappy fate, he sees Winnie and Ben Baker strolling in the park. This occurs day after day and Will's jealousy burns stronger and stronger.

Will finds a revolver, loaded, alongside him on the bench. Resolving to avenge Ben's treachery, he seizes the gun and awaits the unsuspecting pair behind a stone wall.

Today's continuity tells you what happens next Pick up the thread of the story here . . . and follow the adventures of Winnie and Will on The Post comic page every day.

TERRY AND THE PIRATES

Hear Terry and the Pirates—5:15 p. m. today—WRC

By Milton Caniff

BIG CHIEF WAHOO

By Saunders and Woggon

MICKEY FINN

By Lank Leonard

DIXIE DUGAN

Dire Plot.

J. P. McEvoy and H. J. Striebel

JOE PALOOKA

Ignored.

By Ham Fisher

JANE ARDEN

Registered U. S. Patent Office

A Grand Girl.

By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

COURAGE counts in business! Two weeks ago we found ourselves with a tremendous clothing stock! We determined to move these goods because we were convinced that we could replace it at much lower prices. Results have proven the soundness of this theory! We have accomplished what we set out to do! Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of this clothing have passed from our hands to the public. We are now replacing this merchandise . . . feeding it into our stocks at these same remarkable savings.

ENTIRE STOCK MEN'S CLOTHING AT THESE REMARKABLE SAVINGS

with replacements bought at the market's new low levels

(WE EXCEPT ONLY TEX-WEAR PRODUCTS, THE HUDDER AND THE HUDDERFORD)

—"And You Know the Kind of Clothes We Sell"—

Look At These CELEBRATED LABELS!

- SOCIETY BRAND
- SHELDON CLOTHES
- SAWYER SPUN
- SOCIAL REGISTER

YES! Every Suit in stock—every Overcoat in stock—every Topcoat, every Tuxedo—every Full Dress (with the exceptions noted above)—And that's not all—we're filling in almost daily with replacements, bought at the market's new low levels, and offered to you at these same remarkable savings! Whether you need clothing or not—you owe it to yourself to get in on this—and get your share of the savings!

Were $25 and $28.75

19.75

Hoyle-Spun Tweed Topcoats 19.75
Sheldon Suits 19.75
Sheldon Overcoats 19.75
Sheldon Topcoats 19.75

Were $29.75 & $34.75

24.75

Sheldon 2-Trouser Suits, 24.75
Sheldon 1-Trouser Suits, 24.75
Sawyer-Spun Topcoats ... 24.75
Camel Hair Topcoats ... 24.75
Sheldon Tuxedos ... 24.75
Sheldon Overcoats ... 24.75

Were $35 and $40

29.75

Sheldon 2-Trouser Suits
Sawyer-Spun 2-Trouser Suits
Society Brand Topcoats
Genuine Hand-loomed Harris Tweed Topcoats
Social Register Overcoats
Highland Fleece Overcoats
Sheldon Overcoats
Sheldon Tuxedos
Sheldon Full Dress

Were $40 and $45

34.75

Sheldon De Luxe 2-Trouser Suits 34.75
Genuine Harris Tweed Suits 34.75
Sheldon Vicuna Overcoats 34.75

Were $45 and $50

39.75

Society Brand Staunchley Suits 39.75
Society Brand Social Register 2-Trouser Suits 39.75
Society Brand Weatherfield Overcoats 39.75

Were $50 and $65

44.75

Society Brand Landshire and Sturdyman Suits 44.75
Society Brand Chesterfield Overcoats 44.75
Society Brand Imported Fabric Overcoats 44.75
Society Brand Tuxedos 44.75

Use Our 3-Month Budget Plan—One-Third Due... JAN. 1st; One-Third Due... FEB. 1st; One-Third Due... MAR. 1st

SECOND FLOOR

THE HECHT CO.

F STREET at SEVENTH

NATIONAL 5100

Enjoy the Convenience of a CHARGA-PLATE ACCOUNT And Get The Added Advantages Of This Exclusive Hecht Co. Service

1877–1937
60th Anniversary Section

The Washington Post

1877–1937
60th Anniversary Section

WASHINGTON: MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937

Post for 60 Years Has Recorded News of Nation and Its Capital

Six Decades of Life Span Regimes of 13 U. S. Presidents, 15 National Campaigns

Country Has Moved From 'Horse-and-Buggy' Age to Motorized, Mechanized Speed.

First Publication Barely Missed Earliest Strikes

Earlier Editions Disclose How Little Pattern of American News and Issues Has Changed.

By Franklyn Waltman.
Chief of National Bureau.

Conceived and born amid political tumult and bitterness, The Washington Post for 60 years has been not only a keen-eyed observer but a sturdy, and sometimes belligerent, participant on the stage of national politics and affairs. First appearing as the Democrats drank down the last dregs of their bitterest disappointment, The Post lived to see them reach the highest pinnacle of popular success ever achieved by an American political party.

WALTMAN.

Its life spans the Administrations of 13 Presidents—from Rutherford B. Hayes to Franklin D. Roosevelt—and encompasses 15 Presidential campaigns and elections. Day in and day out—in the sunlight of booming prosperity and under the shadows of paralyzing depressions—it has faithfully chronicled, and on occasion, helped shape, the events which marked the mutation of a Nation from the "horse and buggy age" to a complicated, mechanized era—from a people still suffering from painful wounds of civil strife to the foremost world power.

When the four-page newspaper, "The Post," made its bow to the National Capital on December 6, 1877, as a "new Democratic daily," an era in American life was beginning to unfold. No longer was America an infant Nation. The battle over preservation of the Federal Union had been fought and settled for all time. The West had been won—the Indian pacified, the Atlantic Coast linked with the far-off Pacific by ribbons of shining iron rails. In America man was free, the Government his servant. The claim of the Declaration of Independence seemed achieved and throughout the world it was believed the right of man to live his own life had been established.

American Life Neither Calm Nor Contented in 1877.

Life in America as The Post made its appearance, however, was neither calm nor contented. Nor was the restlessness due alone to the bitterness over the Hayes-Tilden electoral contest of the previous year. That was a temporary disturbance, superficial in its effects. Forces of a more fundamental and sweeping nature were at work in the Nation—forces that churned beneath the surface and that were destined to erupt during the coming 60 years as fuel for the fires of political strife.

Laissez-faire in 1877 was approaching full bloom before being smitten by the restricting hand of government. Already the effects of the industrial age were beginning to be felt. The hour was approaching when, as De Tocqueville had foreseen, the American democracy was to undergo the acid test in an industrial crucible rather than in the agrarian society in which it was so successfully launched—a test not yet completed.

Great corporate structures were being erected as the forerunner of trusts and monopolies. John D. Rockefeller was busily engaged in laying the foundation for his Standard Oil Co. and one of the greatest fortunes the world has ever known. The railroads were entrenched and contemptuous of their workers and the public alike.

Finance was extending its dominating influence over the production of commodities, taking out of industry a record disproportionate to that allowed labor. Men talked of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with the new giants of capital. Secret organizations of working men were springing up around the country to combat the ogre called Wall street—and the rising flood of cheap labor from the Old World. The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, the violent Molly Maguires, Samuel Gompers' American Federation of Labor and finally the shaggy eye-browed John L. Lewis were to follow in a parade across the pages of The Post.

Post Just Missed First Big Strikes

Several months before The Post first was delivered to Washington doorsteps a railroad strike spread over the country, as industry launched its first attack on trade unionism. There followed a taste of what was in store for the future when militia was mobilized at strategic points, with bloodshed and rioting at Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other railroad centers. The Socialist Labor Party was organized that year in Newark in response to the call of Karl Marx 30 years before. Too late to chronicle these events, The Post had arrived to record even more historic and bloodier conflicts in the years ahead—in Haymarket Square, at Homestead, in the Pullman strike—and to report the more peaceful sit-down strikes of 1937.

But back in 1877 even greater forces than labor unrest were at work in shaping a nation's future. Free land rapidly was disappearing.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Paper Made Its Bow On Treeless Streets Of Provincial Capital As Nation Faced Test

New Democratic Daily Arrived Just as Fundamental Commercial Forces Began to Erupt.

Greeley Advice, 'Go West,' Meant 'Leave Washington'

But Founder of Four-Page Journal Reversed the Slogan After Western Successes.

By Felix Morley.
Editor of The Washington Post.

They would be unfamiliar streets to present-day Washingtonians—those dingy, cobblestone, largely treeless thoroughfares on which The Post made its first public appearance just 60 years ago this morning.

The city, counting just under 160,000 people, of whom nearly 50,000 were Negroes, was then not greatly larger in population than is Albany today. But it was less fair to look upon than is that provincial capital. Here and there a few fine buildings and handsome residences broke the magnificent distances which l'Enfant had planned and which the city, like a gangling youth, was endeavoring to fill out. Then, as now, the Capitol and the Treasury defined the ends of the long sweep of Pennsylvania avenue, where holes and pitfalls had only recently been replaced by a much-advertised paving of wooden blocks. But of all the buildings on either side of "The Avenue" in 1877 scarcely one still remains. And throughout most of the city the contrasts with today were as pronounced.

MORLEY.

The Civil War was closer in time to Washingtonians of 1877—far closer in vivid physical consequences and psychological effects—than is the World War to the present inhabitants. Old wooden barracks, crumbling to decay, housed swarms of emancipated Negroes in conditions making the worst of our present-day slums seem almost elegant by contrast. Gangs which could have given pointers to modern racketeers still congregated in "Murder Bay." At nightfall, thick fog and thicker smells rose over the lower town from the sewer-like river and the miasmic Potomac Flats.

Horace Greeley's Advice Meant "Quit Washington."

There were many who agreed with Horace Greeley's definition of the National Capital as chiefly notable for "high rents, bad food, disgusting dust, deep mud and deplorable morals." Everyone remembers his admonition to young men to "go West." Few realize that he directed it to government clerks here on the ground that "Washington is not a nice place in which to live."

Yet there was astir, in the ugly, sprawling city of the seventies, a spirit of fierce energy, vaunting ambition and strong civic consciousness which was destined to lay the foundations of much that today makes Washington world-famous for its beauty. This was the spirit noted by an anonymous writer in Harpers Magazine of February, 1875, who in describing the National Capital ventured to predict that "among the possibilities of the most premeditated of all our cities is that it may become a very great one." This was the spirit which animated Alexander R. Shepherd in his ruthless, slapdash, crude but truly heroic efforts to remodel Washington almost overnight.

This was the spirit which brought here, from St. Louis, a youthful newspaper man who had tried Horace Greeley's advice, who had decided to reverse it, and who was thereby destined to be remembered today as the founder of The Washington Post.

Hutchins Saw Opportunity To Reverse the Admonition.

Stilson Hutchins was one of those men, numerous in the Civil War period, on whom the ferment of the times worked as an abiding challenge. His early years trace a pattern typical of the efficient restlessness which had been released in the Northern States by the triumph of industrialism. While still in the 'teens he severed connections with his backwoods New Hampshire home in order to learn the reporter's art in Boston. Thence, in 1858, he moved to Iowa to begin publication of the weekly Osage Democrat. At the age of 20, when modern youth is expected to be parasitic, young Hutchins was successfully running his own paper in a frontier community, an independent and completely self-reliant business man.

Portraits of Mr. Hutchins, made in later life, would give us an idea of the quality of the man, even if no other evidence were available. They show a high and intellectual forehead; wide-set and thoughtful eyes; a jutting, dominating nose; the long upper lip so often associated with a humorous disposition; the firm mouth and aggressive jaw which betoken self-confidence and decision.

Of all these characteristics, as well as the keen judgment of human nature which was his to an unusual degree, Stilson Hutchins had need. It was no cloistered unadventurous life which this New Hampshire youth had chosen. One pictures him—the boy publisher of the Osage Democrat—struggling with the harassments of a country editor, far from his home

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Kaleidoscopic Career of National Capital Mirrored Faithfully in Yellowing Pages of The Washington Post

Paper Always Vigorous Champion of City's Well-Being.

By Edward T. Folliard

For 60 years The Washington Post has held up the mirror to this city on the Potomac, reflecting its daily life, its triumphs and its misfortunes. The sum of all this, spread out over a vast number of printed pages, tells a fascinating and romantic story—the story of an ugly little town that became the Queen City of the Western Hemisphere, of a population that soared from 160,000 to 627,000 and now is racing toward the million mark, of a French engineer's dream that slowly evolved into reality.

Not always has the reflection in the mirror been a flattering one. From time to time, in 1937 as well as in 1877, situations have developed, abuses have been uncovered, that have cried out for correction; and always on such occasions Washington has found in The Post a vigorous champion of its welfare.

Thus in the late 70's and the early 80's, The Post pointed a finger of shame at the wretched condition of Washington's poor, particularly of the Negroes, many of them former slaves, who literally were dying in hundreds from hunger and exposure.

In recent years The Post has trained its guns on the frightful condition of Washington's alley dwellers, demanding the abolition of disease-breeding slum areas in a world Capital famed for its beauty and charm. Happily, these civic eyesores now are giving way before the program of the Alley Dwelling Authority, and model dwellings are being erected in their place.

Post Plays Part in 'Flats' Reclamation.

From the day in 1877 that its first issue slid off the press, The Post crusaded for the development of Washington's waterfront, particularly for the reclamation of the Potomac Flats, a low, swampy area bordering the river from Fourteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, and abounding in mosquitoes and malaria. Today that area is the incomparable Potomac Park, the finest playground in the world.

When, last spring, there was a threat to uproot one of the glories of that park—the famed Japanese cherry trees encircling the Tidal Basin—The Post blazed away at such proposed vandalism, and the project quietl was interred in a Capitol pigeonhole.

There was no traffic problem worthy of mention when The Post was founded 60 years ago. Horse cars plied Pennsylvania avenue, the bicycle craze was not to reach full flower until the nineties, and downtown Washington was a jaywalker's paradise. True, a colored policeman had, a few years before, arrested Ulysses S. Grant for fast driving on Seventh street, and there was the occasional thrill of a runaway horse, but the "traffic problem," with its ghastly toll of dead and maimed, was as yet nearly a half century away.

What The Post, growing along with the city, has done to try and solve that problem locally has won it the acclaim of the leading traffic experts of the country.

In the field of national politics, The Post may have swung from camp to camp over the years, but there was never any deviation in policy where Washington itself was concerned. Stilson Hutchins, the founder, proclaimed in his first issue the newspaper's devotion to the interests of Washington. Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, who acquired The Post in 1889, went even further, saying:

"The Washington Post intends to be for Washington, Washington interests and Washingtonians, first, last and all the time."

Post Has Served "Greater Washington."

The McLeans—John R. and Edward B.—continued that policy, and so did Eugene Meyer when he announced his acquisition of The Post on June 13, 1933. There was, however, one significant difference in the statement of policy that was laid down by Mr. Meyer. The Post, he said, would be "an independent paper devoted to the best interests of the people of Washington and vicinity."

The significance lies in that word "vicinity." In 1877, when The Post ventured forth in this "graveyard of newspapers," the City of Washington was hardly more than an overgrown village. Goats grazed near the Capitol. Pennsylvania avenue had a wooden sidewalk and Dupont Circle was "out in the country." There were no suburbs as we know them today.

In the 60 years that have intervened, the city has undergone a metamorphosis, stretching out its boundaries and mingling its interests with Maryland and Virginia for many miles beyond. We now talk of Greater Washington, of a "metropolitan area." Herein live thousands of families which, though paying taxes to Maryland or Virginia, work in Washington, buy in Washington and seek their pleasure in Washington. It was of this area that Mr. Meyer spoke when he added, "and vicinity."

Looking back over the three-score of years, checking the yellowed pages of yesterday with the fresh and familiar pages of today, one often is reminded of the French aphorism: "The more things change, the more they remain the same."

Thus the policemen of 1877 were concerned about the "policy" gamblers of that day. What was the policy game and what happened to it? Maj. Ernest W. Brown, superintendent of police, will tell you that it is still with us, only attired in a new dress and bearing a new name. Today it is called "Numbers," and an estimated 100,000 Washingtonians play it daily, thereby creating a golden prize for which underworld denizens strive, fight and kill.

On December 12, 1877, appeared this item under "City in Brief:"

"A telephone is to be substituted for the telegraph as a means of communication between the Uniontown Station and police headquarters."

Truly that did represent a change. It was in 1877 that the first telephones were installed in Washington. But by flipping a few pages of that first bound volume of The Post, and turning to the paper that went out to the townsfolk on Christmas morning, one again is reminded of the French maxim.

"Drunkenness," said an item that morning, "was alarmingly prevalent last evening and night, Pennsylvania avenue and other leading thoroughfares being crowded after midnight with drunken men."

Washington Traditionally A Heavy-Drinking Town.

Always a heavy-drinking town, Washington then was the scene of a vigorous temperance drive. The pages of The Post were crowded with accounts of temperance meetings, whereat a familiar spectacle was the parade of the converts, rum addicts, who, pledging themselves to a life of sobriety, walked down the aisle to claim their blue ribbons. In the White House at the time was the country's most distinguished advocate of temperance, Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, a heroine to the reformers but the butt of many an ungallant remark along saloon-

Finger of Shame Pointed at Condition of Poor Even Back to 70's.

studded Pennsylvania avenue.

Thirty years later, in 1907, Washington was to receive a visit from Carrie Nation, the militant, hatchet-toting reformer from Kansas. Followed by a crowd, she went first to the saloon of the Raleigh Hotel. With a scream of "hell hole," she tried to break in, but was thrown back by a cordon of bartenders. Undaunted she then swept down on the wholesale liquor house of Sol Minster at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Here she was arrested for disorderly conduct, tried and fined $25.

All this was chronicled in The Post, as well as what was to come later—the eighteenth amendment; the debauchery and controversy of the prohibition years; Roosevelt and repeal, and now, again, a revival of the temperance meetings that were so familiar in the 70's.

World Affairs in 1870's Resembled Those of Today.

Chronicled in The Post of that early day were many other situations that find a parallel in the news of today. Former President Grant, who had served two terms, was touring Europe and growing fat. In this country, meantime, his foes and adherents were speculating over whether he would seek a third term. The answer was to be yes; he did try for a third term. But the prize went to Garfield.

In Rome a Pope was dying. Russia was at war with Turkey, and the Know-Nothing Party (the Klan of its day) was trying to stage a comeback.

As will be seen in the article by Felix Morley, the success of The Post was immediate and spectacular. Out-of-town editors hailed its lively note, its sauciness. Avowedly Democratic, a thorn in the side of President Hayes (or "Mr. Hayes," as it insisted on calling him), The Post nevertheless counted many Republicans among its subscribers.

One reason for this—indeed, the primary reason—was that The Post was a newspaper in the true sense, not merely a political organ, as had been so many of its stuffy, selfish predecessors. Above all, The Post sought to print the news, all the news available—cable, telegraph and local.

Post Handles Stories In Same Old Manner.

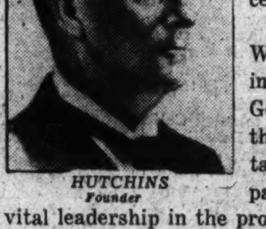
In their handling of the news, those early editors of The Post used judgment remarkably like that of the editors of today. The Russo-Turkey War was a page-one story, just as the Japanese-Chinese conflict is today, but designated by far more modest headlines. Congress and its activities also were played "outside," as was "The New York Letter," a column of news and gossip from the metropolis. However, there were no hard-and-fast rules about the playing of such stories, and if a purely local, home-town type of story seemed to merit it, out on page one it went.

Accordingly, on the morning of December 13, 1877, we find, in the choice spot on the first page, an account of a lecture in Lincoln Hall by Col. Robert Ingersoll, the celebrated agnostic, whose remarks, The Post reporter said, "would be pronounced shocking by believers in

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

To the People of Washington

When the District of Columbia was established as the site of the Federal Capital, its founders had the major purpose of planning a city which was to be the seat of the National Government. They could not possibly have foreseen the United States of today, nor envisioned the Washington of 1937.



HUTCHINS
Founder

MEYER.
Publisher

As the American Nation has grown in size and importance, Washington has matched stride for stride until it is one of the truly magnificent cities of the world.

For 60 years of that period, The Washington Post has played a part in both the progress of National Government and the development of the municipality which is our Capital. The musty files of this newspaper show a lively interest, often a vital leadership in the problems of government, and reveal a deep concern for the welfare and betterment of the City of Washington and its citizens.

On this occasion, the Sixtieth Anniversary of The Post, I wish to reaffirm a pledge made four and one-half years ago, when I became owner and publisher of The Washington Post: that this journal would be conducted as an independent newspaper, dedicated to honest, impartial portrayal of news, a fearless and open-minded viewpoint on issues, and constant devotion to the best interests of this city and its citizens.

It is the ideal of the management of this newspaper that Washington shall be not only the pride of the Nation from the physical standpoint, but also the municipal yardstick for all American cities in everything pertaining to the health, prosperity, and happiness of their citizens.

At this time, I further wish to say that I am deeply appreciative of the generous support and approbation that have met our efforts in the few short but stimulating years during which it has been my privilege to be the publisher of The Washington Post.

New-Born Post Played Role of Infant Hercules Toward Leaders

Epithets Slung With Gusto By Young Journal

'President de Facto' Was Title Bestowed Upon Hays.

Continued from Page 1.

and relatives, anxiously watching the country slip helplessly toward the convulsion of civil war, yet always holding clearly in view that dauntless ambition which was to make him a national figure and the progenitor of a newspaper which on its sixtieth birthday has achieved not merely Nation-wide but international reputation.

Des Moines, St. Louis Stops on His Way.

But this is anticipation, the more of an impropriety because it was never in Stilson Hutchins' temperament to take a step until certain that he could consolidate the new ground under his feet. In spite of, or perhaps because of, this combination of caution and assurance, he marched swiftly toward the appointed goal. With the Osage Democrat well established, Hutchins moved to the prosperous little market town of Des Moines, there becoming partial owner and editor of the Telegraph. Then, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he bought and assumed active direction of the Dubuque Herald.

Here, as in both his earlier ventures, and as later in Washington, Mr. Hutchins stanchly upheld the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party. That was no primrose path in wartime, with every effort made throughout the North to identify the cause of Democracy with that of the Confederacy. But the youthful publisher, who was only 27 at the time of Appomattox, held firm. And, holding firm, he gained the support and loyalty of every community in which he worked.

It was in 1866 that Stilson went to St. Louis and founded the Times in that city. Just a few months later another young Easterner, whose name was also destined to become famous in Washington, followed him to the booming young metropolis of the West. Hermann Hagedorn, in his biography of Robert Brookings, founder of the Brookings Institution tells us why both these men were able to forge ahead so swiftly. "Two years after the war," he says, "bankers and businessmen in St. Louis were throwing out railroads, developing new industries, planning in continental terms. If the New World could lay claim to any particular combination of courage, energy and determination, here it was—the American spirit in its most attractive expression, on a new frontier in a new time."

Community Vitality Contributed to Success.

For the success of the St. Louis Times there were reasons other than the exultant vitality of the community. The city had a Democratic background and was filled with former Confederate officers, able, resolute men who had come there because they saw no future in their own impoverished and subjugated states. There was hunger for a political doctrine which would look toward the future, which would oppose the unbridled rapacity of post-war Republicanism while endeavoring to preserve the best for which the old Democracy had stood. It was exactly this doctrine that Stilson Hutchins was fitted by temperament and training to supply in competent journalistic form.

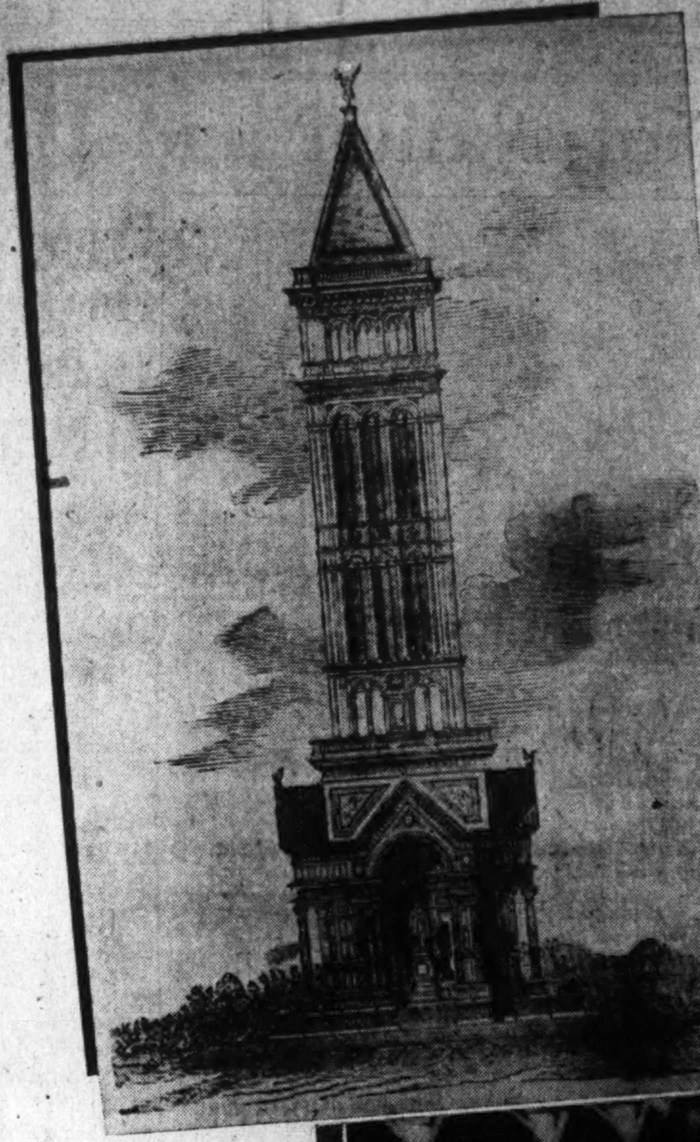
The Times prospered and Mr. Hutchins with it. Inevitably he gravitated toward politics, though never to the extent of neglecting the profession which was always his abiding passion. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the Missouri delegation to the Democratic convention, at St. Louis, and in that capacity threw the strength of Missouri Democracy behind Samuel J. Tilden. And at this convention, it appears, he was first approached by party leaders who felt it vital that there should be a powerful Democratic paper in the National Capital. Perhaps, also, he had read the Harper's article already referred to and had realized the journalistic possibilities behind its conclusion that Washington was achieving "a transformation bewildering to its old residents, but very grateful to the patriotic sense which had so long felt the stigma of a neglected and forlorn Capital apparently without a destiny."

Attractive Appearance Marked First Issue.

Having decided that the need was real, and that he could fill it, Hutchins acted with characteristic promptness. He sold the "Times" and an evening paper which he had also acquired in St. Louis, moved to Washington, leased the offices of the defunct Washington "Chronicle," at 914 Pennsylvania avenue, and gathered together an unusually competent staff. On the morning of December 6, 1877, without any preliminary fanfares, he presented the people of Washington with the first issue of a four-page, seven-column newspaper which carried its proud title in exactly the same type face as that of the one which you are now reading. The famous name, as also the clean, attractive appearance of the new paper, was the work of Col. John A. Cockerill, first managing editor of The Post and an executive whose name is stamped large in the annals of American journalism.

There is absorbing interest for any Washingtonian, let alone those now associated with The Post, in contrasting the precious copies of that first issue still extant with issue No. 22,453, which is that of today. Those who are mathematically inclined will notice that, over a period of 60 years, this averages out at 374 issues per year, in spite of the fact that it was May 2, 1880, before the first Sunday Post appeared. The explanation lies in the "Weekly Post," established prior to the Sunday edition, which for a few years enjoyed a national circulation by reprinting selected news and editorial comment from the daily issues. It was thus a condensed review of the passing scene, in a sense a forerunner of the more sprightly contemporary weeklies which have that purpose.

There have been many ups and downs, much brilliant work and much that is charitably described by calling it mediocre, in the long river of over 20,000 issues which has poured from four different Post buildings in 60 years. But as we trace back this stream of printed matter that which stands out is the difficulty of the task which Stilson Hutchins and his associates set their successors—assuming that the goal was a continuously improving newspaper.



EVOLUTION

FROM PEN TO WIRELESS. Left—The first news picture to appear in The Post, a woodcut of Mr. Story's plan for the Washington Monument—then unfinished. It was published January 13, 1879, after many hours of labor on the cut. Right—A famous photograph made by Cameraman Arthur Ellis from a fifth-floor window of The Post Building, during a thunderstorm on the night of July 27, 1936. Broadcast by A.P. Wirephoto to all parts of the country, it was published widely in this country and abroad. Below—A crank heckles King George VI and is set upon by London police. This picture was flashed across the Atlantic and published in The Post in less time than it took the artist to outline the monument picture of 1879.

Condensation Forced Crisp, Cool Style.

Next to the large proportion of the limited space devoted to vital news, and to the pungency of the editorials, it is the clear typography and the excellence of the writing which are most striking in the first issues of The Post. Perhaps the condensation essential in a four-page paper had much to do with it. Whatever the reason there was none of the florid, labored, exhibitionist copy which characterizes so much of the reporting of 1937. And there was certainly no stodginess in the editorials. Instead, a crisp, cool style pervades the paper, gaining effectiveness by subtleties and sharp, rapier-like innuendoes. Over the span of 60 years these sallies can still evoke a smile, as when, in an editorial of December 15, 1877, we read:

> The Secretary of War is at work upon estimates of the cost of a fleet of armed flatboats to be employed in patrolling the Rio Grande. This will prove a very difficult question, for the navigation of the Rio Grande is even more delicate and uncertain than the diplomacy of Mr. Evarts (Secretary of State).

It was the purpose of the paper to be sparkling, and sparkle it did, perhaps too much so for the comfort of a community which took itself pretty seriously, both in the pomposity of its politics and the mid-Victorian solemnity of its social life. The Capital, accustomed to dullness in its journalism, protested the note of levity in The Post, protesting more strongly because of the barbed witticisms directed at stuffed-shirt Republicanism, then somewhat more than conscious of its sacred mission and its essential relationship with national salvation.

Double Satire Answered Critics.

In the sixth issue, that of December 12, 1877, the editor felt constrained to notice these criticisms under the caption of "We Rise to Explain":

> We are in daily receipt of communications from our subscribers complaining that the editorial tone of The Post is not sufficiently solemn to meet the requirements of its peculiar position. We are not accused of violating the rules of syntax, and there has been no criticism upon our orthography, though we have detected differences between the syntax of some of our critics and that which we follow. But this is not to the point. We are admonished that more solemnity is imperatively required. . . . Well, there is some justice in these criticisms, at least if the past of Washington journalism is to be set up as an infallible and inflexible criterion of the present and future. But we fear that if our patrons insist upon the memory of the National Intelligencer as a standard of decorum, there will always be something of a chasm between what they may look for and what they will find in The Post. . . .

One would like to know the author of that double-barreled satire, bringing the turgid style of the average letter-to-the-editor to earth with one shot, and punctuating the dominant dullness of most newspaper writing of the period with the other. It may have been the work of Augustus C. Buell, who was selected by Stilson Hutchins as his "leader" writer. It may have come from the pen of Charles H. Allen, whose distinguished prose graced the editorial page for a quarter of a century. Possibly it was written by Mr. Hutchins himself, in whom a lack of formal education seems to have accentuated pithiness of style.

Infant Hercules Plagued Officials.

In any case, the evidence that the new paper would give rap for rap did no harm in establishing its repute. Before many months The Post was boasting, over the signature of Mr. Hutchins, that "as a newspaper it is unsurpassed in enterprise, completeness and freshness by any paper outside of New York. It is more generally quoted than any other paper in the country and aims to be as reliable in its statements as it is terse and vigorous in its way of putting them."

As to the vigor of these early issues of The Post there is no question. Before the paper was a week old it had editorially dismissed President MacMahon of France as "malignant and pig-headed." During the same period it developed its intense antipathy to President Hayes (generally referred to as "the President de facto") to include most of his diplomatic appointments. "The utter unfitness of our Minister to the Sublime Porte, Mr. Horace Maynard," said a majestic editorial of December 11, "is a subject for regret." And the following day the arrival of the appointee to the Court of St. James's drew this tart comment: "Minister Welsh is on English soil and the usual exchange of courtesies and twaddle about friendship are noted. Mr. Welsh has not been arrested yet for owning slaves in Cuba."

Toward its august contemporaries the new-born journal played the role of infant Hercules. No such sense of etiquette as today generally restrains rival papers from comment on each other's deficiencies was at first apparent in The Post. At the beginning of the second week of publication The Post announced — editorially — that the paper "although youthful, is fast attaining vigor. We are gratified with the reception that it is receiving at the hands of the Washington public, and have strong faith in its success. It may be true that good wine needs no bush, but for all that there is no reason why we should not call a little attention to ourselves. The Post of yesterday, for instance, published 35 items of telegraphic news not found in either of its contemporaries . . ."

Hacks, Bicycles Sped Reporters.

This was too good an opportunity for the National Republican, already smarting from other digs, to miss. Two days later its readers were treated to the following:

> The Post, which blows its own trumpet so loudly, and claims to publish more news than its contemporaries, has not yet discovered that the Paris Exposition bill is a law. In its issue of Saturday its readers were congratulated that the bill had not passed, and that there was no hope of reaching it.

To which The Post, after quoting its rival's comeback, rejoined:

> We confess judgment, but if the obese gentleman who mingles his tears over a dead opportunity with homeopathic advice to the living had stood with us over the grave of the bright and promising young man who committed the grievous error recorded above, he would not now unnecessarily harrow up the feelings of a sorrowing family. Let the dead and the beautiful rest.

Certainly there was no respite for those who avoided blunders and survived as Mr. Hutchins' employes. The gas jets flared all night in the dingy old Post Building; reporters, devoid of telephonic assistance, sped about in hacks or on their high-wheeled bicycles; editorial writers shoveled nearly illegible long-hand copy down to the long-suffering compositors. Then, as the gray dawn crept up Pennsylvania avenue, the old flat presses rumbled, the ragged carriers grabbed the freshly printed bundles and ran pell-mell to their stations. By the time of the leisurely breakfast of the 'seventies the crisp little paper lay folded neatly beside the silver coffee pots, and those who had produced it went wearily home to bed.

Stripling Absorbs Lesser Competitor.

The laurels of success, however, were not lacking. After a month, with customary bumptiousness, the paper was able to "congratulate ourselves and the public upon the success which has attended The Post. Many newspapers," this panegyric continued, "would have broken down the second or third week under the difficulties which have beset us, but with indomitable pluck and energy we have advanced and planted our feet upon firm rock. It is well that we should pause at the end of the crucial month and thank God and take courage."

The rock was firm, partly because this or any other pause for self-congratulation or formal thanksgiving was very brief. On April 15, 1878, the stripling Post, for which many had predicted swift demise, absorbed the "National Union," the lesser of its two Republican rivals. To the "National Republican," with which the relations of The Post were at best suspended belligerency, this sign of success was naturally gall and wormwood. Some jibe, unfortunately lost to history, was made at The Post's success. The latter's retort still scorches from the pages of the issue of April 18, 1878:

> The fat-witted editor of the Republican will not be able to obtain much more free advertising in this paper by any attacks he can make upon us. If he had as much sense as an oyster, he would know that the purchase of the Union by The Post was a benefit to him, but he hasn't. Three papers were more than Washington cares to support, and very sensibly the proprietors of The Post determined to remove one by purchase.

New York Office Established in 1878.

In the life of the paper this cheerful billingsgate was merely byplay. Steadily the executives of The Post worked to improve the quality of their publication, and worked so successfully as to justify the occasional trumpet-blowing which the National Republican, not unnaturally, found so irritating. During 1878 a special correspondent was established in New York, in the person of Montague L. Marks. And about that time the talented Calista Halsey, whom Stilson Hutchins had known in his Iowa days, was brought from that distant State to write special articles for women readers. Many other Western writers, aside from her sons, followed Miss Halsey to newspaper work in Washington in the ensuing years. One of the best known was Oliver P. Newman, a Post reporter who became Commissioner of the District of Columbia. But where so many have climbed to distinction with or through The Post it would be invidious to single out individuals.

Constant solicitude for the desires of its readers, plus a shrewd ability to guide their journalistic tastes, were thus important factors in the paper's rapid success. At the opening of its second year the circulation had attained the substantial figure of 11,875—phenomenal for those days—while advertising had risen to fill 12 columns, thus occupying over 40 per cent of the total space. "The secret of its success," said an anniversary editorial in The Post of December 6, 1878, "can be told in a few words. It has been independent and a newspaper. No man has been able to say that he owned it except its owner, and no clique, faction or set of men have been able to say they controlled it. It has endeavored to do justice to all parties, subserve honestly the interests of the democracy, build up the City of Washington, protect the rights of the humblest citizen, and crowd the largest amount of news into the smallest possible space."

The paper's rightful prestige as a news gatherer was dramatically illustrated on August 11, 1879, when for the first time it published an extra edition. The occasion merited the break with tradition, for it involved in a sensational scandal three of the most famous characters of the day. Beyond that were the political implications. To informed observers the Sprague-Conkling affair foreshadowed acceleration of disintegration in that domineering post-war Republicanism against which Stilson Hutchins had for years been engaged in mortal combat.

Triangle Exposure Increased Prestige.

We shall better understand the period, and the part the stripling Post was already playing therein, if we pause to identify the principals in this triangle of 60 years ago.

The intermediate generations have scarcely dulled the vivid outline of the greatest of them. As regal as any queen upon her throne, preeminent in beauty, wit and charm, the memory of Kate Chase Sprague will always remain a colorful part of Washington history. The daughter of Salmon P. Chase, successively Senator from and Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, she was the equal of her father in intelligence, his peer in ambition. There is little doubt that her unfortunate marriage, at 24, to wealthy Senator Sprague, the popular war-time Governor of Rhode Island, was dictated by her determination to see her father President. And that was no vain dream for one of whom a contemporary wrote that "she could make all the Astors look like fish-women beside her."

Tragedy was inherent in the fact that Senator Sprague, for all his talent, was far below the measure of his dazzling wife. In spite of his money and political eminence he was doomed to suffer, in the words of Claude G. Bowers, "the eclipse that befalls men who mate with their superiors." In 1869, when he flayed his fellow-Republicans in the Senate for corruption and crass materialism, he had given promise of becoming a great regenerating force in that party. But he failed to follow through. His tendency to dissipation sapped both his influence and the ties of what had seemed a brilliant marriage. By 1879 Sprague was no longer a figure to be counted seriously in the national picture.

Snappy Work on Post's First Extra.

Not so the famous Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York, who made a strong bid for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1876 and whose star was in no way eclipsed by the choice of Hayes. Tall and singularly handsome, magnetic, mercurial, suave and arrogant, he was for years the lion, as Kate Sprague was the belle, of Washington society. Yet gossip never linked the name of either with any except the other.

The exception, however, was notable and was fully appreciated, as were all angles of the politics of "The Tragic Era," in the offices of The Post. On the evening of August 10, 1879, there came into those offices fragmentary accounts from Boston and New York concerning an incident which had occurred at the palatial home of former Senator Sprague at Narragansett Pier. These first dispatches completely garbled the real point of the episode but told enough to spur an efficient managing editor into action.

The wires out of Washington hummed with orders and at breakfast next morning, under the heading "How Roscoe Fled," Post readers were regaled with a special late edition. It detailed, in a full and exclusive story, how Sprague had ordered Conkling from the former's home at the point of a shotgun while Mrs. Sprague, "it is understood," went to a neighbor's for the night. The event led to the eventual divorce of the Spragues and was by no means without influence in loosening the Republican grip on power.

Under Stilson Hutchins The Post always fought fair. There was no editorial allusion to the political implications of the Narragansett episode. But, in the issue of August 12, 1879, there were two characteristically tart references to the way the contemporaries of the paper received this notable scoop. Of these one, very brief, was as follows:

> The Evening Star copied all the special telegrams which appeared in The Post yesterday morning concerning the Conkling-Sprague unpleasantness, but gave no credit for them, which is precisely what we should not have done had we copied them from the Star.

Competitor Called "Spoiled Paper."

Unfortunately space prevents quotation of more than the opening lines of The Post's comments on the alleged deficiencies of its real rival, the morning National Republican. But an excerpt will give an adequate idea of journalistic etiquette of the period:

> The difference between a newspaper and spoiled paper was illustrated yesterday morning by The Post and the feeble-minded National Republican. The Post, in its first edition, contained nearly two columns of special dispatches concerning the Conkling-Sprague scandal, and two hours later a second edition was issued containing special dispatches covering all of any value that was contained in the New York and Boston papers of Monday morning. The Republican contained its regular allotment of the history of the war of 1860-1865, but not a solitary word of the Conkling-Sprague matter. We do not often allude, by way of comparison, to the feeble-minded Republican and its fat-headed but beautiful editor and always feel like begging pardon for it whenever we do. The Post is so immeasurably superior to it in all of its features, and especially in its news columns, every morning it is issued, that it would be a work of supererogation to call attention to it . . .

It was either shortly before or shortly after the "Conkling-Sprague unpleasantness" — one inclines to the latter belief—that the dynamic Col. Cockerill resigned as managing editor and was succeeded in that position by Walter S. Hutchins, the elder son of the publisher, who was himself at this time only 41.

Son of Founder Becomes Executive.

Nepotism is often the ruin of newspapers but whether because of the capacity of young Hutchins, or because The Post was now too popular to be stopped, its march forward proceeded at accelerated tempo during the early 'eighties. On March 6, 1880, no less than 20 of the 28 columns were filled with advertisements. Expansion of the original four-page sheet had become inevitable and the first step was taken in the establishment of The Sunday Post, which made its first appearance on May 2, 1880.

Three months later the paper, which had already outgrown two temporary homes, removed to a new building which Mr. Hutchins had erected to house it, at the northeast corner of Tenth and D streets. The building of "red brick trimmed with blue limestone" was described as "a handsome addition to the architecture of the city." It would be wise not to labor the point, but of the greater efficiency of the mechanical equipment which was installed there can be no doubt. The improved appearance of the paper of those days attests it.

The Post had need of better facilities. Washington was showing a population increase averaging more than 5,000 yearly and was beginning to justify the tremendous ambition which had led to the overthrow of "Boss" Shepherd. Of him one of the earliest Post editorials had said that "he sought to make the city so attractive in its external appearance that persons able to afford a winter season of enjoyment would congregate at Washington, as they go in summer to the watering places." The dream of this much-maligned but remarkable man was

Hacks, Bicycles Sped Reporters To Their Duties

Flat Presses Groaned Out Each Issue in Gray Dawn of Morning.

coming true. During the exploitation era of the 'seventies the Capital had harbored many people of wealth. Now it was also beginning to be known as a cultural center.

Post Enterprise Becomes Proverbial.

The handsome homes which John Hay and Henry Adams had commissioned the same architect to build on Lafayette Square were being rivaled in many parts of the city. All this development, as well as such sensational events as the great flood of February 11, 1881, or the shooting of President Garfield on July 2 of that year, can be followed in the yellowing columns of the paper's files. It is a pageant of history which marches across those brittle pages and it is stimulating to see how often The Post helped to mould, as well as to report, the course of national progress. And its enterprise was proverbial, though not always as dramatic as when an ace reporter, Winfield S. Larner, virtually kidnaped the brother-in-law of Guiteau to obtain from him the first intelligent account of the character and motives of Garfield's assassin.

Looking backward, it is plain to see that with the election of President Cleveland The Post entered a new phase of its development. It was natural that the paper should lose some of its truculent, fire-eating attitude with the advent of a Democratic Administration. Where heretofore it had always had the easy task of criticism it must now, as an acknowledged party organ, assume the more difficult position of defense. There is ample evidence that the importance of the transition was fully appreciated in the editorial offices. And recognition of the new role was strongly implied in the leading editorial of March 5, 1885, on "The Inaugural Address." At the close of a column of tempered optimism it concluded:

> . . . there will doubtless be differences in the party, but a President who so thoroughly and sympathetically identifies himself with the people as Mr. Cleveland does in his inaugural message, can hardly fail to be governed by a careful understanding of their just wants. Upon this faith in his sincerity of motive and patriotism of purpose, we base our hope that his administration, encountering no disagreements that may not be acceptably reconciled, will more than realize the radiance of its initial promise.

Sprightliness Fades In Longer Editorials.

In 1877, The Post had vigorously resented reader admonitions "that more solemnity is imperatively required." After 1884 such criticisms could only have been offered satirically. Gone were the whimsicality, the sprightliness, the subtle satire and the frank impertinence of the early editorials. They grew much longer, and in the process frequently more dull. But to offset this deterioration there was a steady increase in the paper's political independence, and therefore in its utility as an aid to better government. As far back as 1881 Mr. Hutchins had stated that The Post was "free to criticize, condemn or approve all parties or individual members thereof." Now it began to practice this preachment regularly. Thus, on January 11, 1886, under the title "Has the Democracy a Policy?", we read:

> . . . To inveigh against Republican incapacity and extravagance was the duty of a by-gone time. The present duty is to show the success with which the Democratic party can administer the government and formulate legislation in the interest of the people. The intelligence, capacity and honesty of the party is on trial, and the only test that will be applied is the measure of practical success attained in dealing with the great question with which the public mind is exercised and on the wise solution of which the public welfare depends.
>
> What, then, is the policy of the Democratic Party? . . .

The mellowing influence of time was further demonstrated when The Post let its tenth anniversary pass without so much as mentioning the fact. When the paper was a month old, it had loudly congratulated itself "and the public." But the commencement of the second decade was allowed to pass unnoticed. The issue of December 6, 1887, shows a paper double the size, but much more prosy than the first copy. The entire front page was at this time devoted to classified advertising, like the London Times of today, and English influence was otherwise apparent in the make-up. The headlines were still brief, but unenlightening: "What Buffalo Wants"—"Suddenly Interrupted"—"Healed by the Lord." Ten years earlier The Post copy desk had been inspired with far more zest—so much so that reports on sermons were headed "Pious Pabulum," to which the local clergy pardonably raised effective exception.

As Firmly Established As the Capitol Itself.

By its tenth anniversary, indeed, The Post seemed as solidly established in Washington as the Capitol itself. A year and a half earlier it had met and overcome its first real disaster, a spectacular fire which, on the night of July 16, 1885, destroyed the building at Tenth and D streets. Together with the plant of The Post two other daily papers—the Critic and our old friend the National Republican—were burned out.

Only through a generous offer of its facilities by the Evening Star personally extended to Mr. Walter Hutchins by Mr. Samuel N. Kauffman, was The Post able to appear, in form scarcely distinguishable from its normal make-up, on the morning of July 17. In that issue the editorial recognition of a competitor's kindness is the happier reading because of past acidities. "Especially to the Evening Star," said the comment, "are we under deep and lasting obligation." As a result of the catastrophe, there was even, *mirabile dictu*, a kind word for the Republican, here and there.

The development of The Post as a Washington institution was well demonstrated by this disastrous con-

Continued on next page.

Disastrous Fire of July 16, 1885, Failed to Halt Onward March of the Post

Buying Rival, Paper Attained Bigger Success

Dropping Partisanship, It Adopted Policy of Independence.

Continued from preceding page.

flagration. Among the records destroyed were the subscription lists of the Sunday paper, which, by this time, contained 50,000 names. Angus McSween was the young reporter deputed to cover the story of the burning of his own paper, which he did so energetically as nearly to lose his life in the undertaking. In later years, a favorite recollection for Mr. McSween was the way people during the next few days swarmed into the temporary business offices to relist themselves as subscribers and express their personal sympathy. For some months after the World War it was the present writer's privilege to work with this veteran newspaperman, then correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, and from him I heard countless stories of the old Post, with which this genial Scot was long connected. Many of these anecdotes attested the warm community regard for a journal which half a century ago Washington had come to regard as peculiarly its own.

Post "At Home Again" Month After Fire.

In the incredibly short space of a month after the fire The Post was able to announce that it was "At Home Again," with its proud slogan of publication "every day in the year" unsullied. During this hectic month, different parts of the paper were run from three different buildings and the fact that it was still able to appear regularly, with no outward sign of the tremendous difficulties of haphazard production, speaks volumes for the splendid organization which had been developed.

While the fire failed to halt the stride of The Post, which indeed expanded its plant and facilities as a result, it seriously affected the fate of the National Republican. On June 13, 1888, purchase of its once powerful rival was announced by The Post, with box notices on either side of the top of the first page proclaiming: "The Post is now the only morning newspaper published in the District of Columbia. Subscribe for it at once;" and, "You must read The Post to get all the morning news. It is a necessity, for it has no rival in its field."

The same issue hammered home the paper's new advantage in a two-column symposium of "What Washington People Think of The Post." Among them are seen many familiar names. Robert I. Fleming wrote, "No citizen of Washington should fail to subscribe for it." Christian Heurich observed that "a much needed want has at last been supplied by the proprietors of The Post in giving Washington a paper of which her citizens can be proud." Said W. B. Roose, "If it were not for its political opinions I would call it perfect."

Partisanship Turns To Independence.

For reasons other than the personal satisfaction of Mr. Roose these political opinions were now to change. Having taken over the franchises of its Republican rival it was only good business, to say the least, to modify the traditionally anti-Republican attitude of the triumphant paper. For some time, as already noted, The Post had been tending away from partisanship in its editorial attitude. Now independence was to become explicit.

On the editorial page of June 13, 1888, a notice to readers announced intention "to make The Post a thoroughly independent newspaper, with an unswerving and zealous devotion to facts and news." On the same page a somewhat labored editorial pointed out the disadvantages of the party organ, the editor of which "is never permitted to indulge in opinions of his own." But in the case of independent journals, in the ranks of which The Post was now enlisting, the "editor does his own thinking, and his utterances have at least the value of independent thought."

Nothing succeeds like success. The Post was now in a period where every new advance seemed only a springboard to further gains. On October 16, 1888, only four months after absorbing the National Republican, a brief notice on the editorial page stated that: "With the issue of last evening The Critic, as a distinct newspaper, ceased to be, it having been merged into and consolidated with The Post as its evening edition." At the same time The Washington Post Co. was reorganized and incorporated, with a capital stock of $300,000, divided into shares of $500 each. Five trustees, appointed to manage "the concerns of the company for the first year," included Stilson Hutchins and his younger son, Lee Hutchins, who died in Washington only 13 years ago.

First Sale of The Post Astonishes Capital.

The Critic, established in Washington in 1868, had originally been designed as a theatrical paper and had preserved much of its original brightness as it developed into a journal of broader interests. Even before the fire this evening competitor had been housed in The Post Building and a close working relationship, including joint delivery and cheap combined subscriptions, had been established. The merger was therefore not unexpected. What did surprise Washington was what occurred shortly thereafter.

To most of the readers of The Post its issue of January 6, 1889, announcing sale of the paper to Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, came as a positive shock. Although the new owners were well and favorably known in the city The Post had always been associated with the name of Stilson Hutchins, had grown to be a vital local institution during his 11 years of custodianship, and had never seemed more firmly established and permanently connected with the Hutchins family than in the weeks immediately preceding the change of ownership. But the sale was not a surprise to those who knew Mr. Hutchins intimately.

At the time of the first sale of The Post its founder was in his fifty-first year. From a poor and obscure youth he had fought his way up in the profession of his choice and now, in the full bloom of his powers, as the owner of one of the most esteemed and successful newspapers in the country, it would have seemed fitting for Stilson Hutchins to rest on his laurels.

Two New Proprietors Opposite in Politics.

Such was not the character of the man. Throughout his whole career his interest had been in the achievement, not the fruits, of success. The very fact that The Post was so firmly established seemed to make him a little weary of it. With the slackening of opposition his restless spirit was drawn to new enterprises, in particular the development of the linotype.

With Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of this truly revolutionary machine, Hutchins had early become associated. He was the holder of a large block of the eventually very profitable stock and the perfection of mechanical typesetting came more and more to be his primary interest. The decision to sell The Post had actually been reached some months before its purchase by Messrs. Hatton and Wilkins. But, as the founder emphasized in his statement of January 6, 1889, he had waited the opportunity to place the offspring of his enterprise in "responsible and capable hands."

These were provided by the new owners, fellow Ohians, firm friends, experienced, yet vigorous men, each of them being only 43 at the time of the purchase. Frank Hatton was himself a practical newspaper man with sufficient political prominence to have reached the position of Postmaster General towards the end of the Arthur Administration. Beriah Wilkins, a successful business man and country banker, had served three terms as Representative of the Sixteenth Ohio District and at the time of the purchase was chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. That The Post should now be firmly nonpartisan was ordained by the fact that one of its new owners had been prominent in Republican, the other in Democratic, politics.

Closing Months of 1888 Brought Exceptional News.

It also followed from their respective backgrounds that Mr. Hatton should assume charge of the news and editorial departments while Mr. Wilkins became business manager. The purchasers, however, did not take over The Evening Post, which after less than three months of publication under that name, resumed its old title of the Washington Critic, under the control of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn.

The new owners must have been worried lest the commencement of their regime should coincide with a let-down in the high character of the paper. The average reader does not realize the extent to which the appeal of his favorite journal depends on the nature of day-to-day news developments. And, as it happened, the last few weeks of the Hutchins ownership had coincided with a sequence of developments of an interest so extraordinary that they are stimulating even to the surfeited appetites of our own hectic era. Let us interrupt our narrative for a momentary glance through the files of The Post in the closing months of 1888.

On October 19, The Post secured a clean scoop on a amazing local phenomenon—the birth of a two-headed Negro baby possessing the further peculiarities of three arms and four hands, three legs and four feet, the surplus hands growing out of the shoulders and the extra feet appended to the third leg, which grew where a tail would be. This still-born monstrosity was taken in charge by Dr. E. C. C. Winter, of 601 H street southwest, and, not unnaturally, aroused a vast amount of municipal and medical excitement.

British Minister Causes Sensation.

Equally interesting and rather more vital news stories filled the paper in the succeeding weeks. In the Sunday edition of October 21, two columns were devoted to political implications of the visit of young Kaiser Wilhelm to Italy. And on the heels of this came disclosure of the amazing affair which led to to the enforced withdrawal of Lord Sackville from his post as British Minister to Washington.

This event, recently recalled on the book page of The Post in the review, by Mrs. Herbert Feis, of Victoria Sackville-West's story of "Pepita," was the unchallenged sensation of the period. It was not less so because the story broke just prior to the Presidential election of 1888. The affair, it will be recalled, sprang from the letter which Lord Sackville, under date of September 13, 1888, wrote to a correspondent from California who had asked the British Minister for advice on "the duties of those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the Motherland." In tactful language, but none the less distinctly, Lord Sackville recommended President Cleveland as his candidate in the approaching Presidential election.

"The letter sent me from California was undoubtedly written for the purpose of trapping me," Lord Sackville told a Post reporter in the issue of October 26, 1888. None the less the ghastly indiscretion resulted in his recall, filled the first page of the paper for days with its transatlantic repercussions and may well have influenced the election of November 6, which brought in President Harrison by a close majority.

Chamberlain Wedding Fills News Columns.

Almost before these election returns were counted the front page of The Post was recounting the unbelievable series of atrocious murders perpetrated by "Jack the Ripper," in London. On these the paper obtained special cabled dispatches. And they were still continuing when on November 12, 1888, Joseph Chamberlain, the powerful leader of the Liberal Unionist Party in Great Britain, arrived in Washington to marry Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of Cleveland's Secretary of War. This notable transatlantic marriage, uniting the father of the present British Prime Minister with a popular Washington belle, was consummated at St. John's Church on November 15.

Under the heading, "His Fair Young Bride," The Post gave a lengthy account of the fashionable ceremony, including a description of the various costumes which would do credit to the most observant society reporter of today. Miss Endicott's dress, as detailed in the story, "was a Priscilla costume of pearl gray Henrietta cloth, with short full skirt. The close-fitting waist was made with postillion back. A full fold of soft gray silk was crossed over one side of the bosom and met a plain revere of the Directoire style. A simple throat knot of tulle finished the waist and completed a costume of puritan simplicity." Reluctantly we forego repetition of the detailed description of Miss Endicott's bridal bonnet.

Labor news, involving the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis, was first-page copy in November, 1888, as was an interview with Robert G. Ingersoll on Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, "Robert Elsmere." There were familiar-sounding rumors of monarchist coups d'etats in France and reports of a movement for an eight-hour day "among working men of socialistic tendencies." On Thanksgiving Day, Henry W. Grady, the famous editor of the Atlanta Constitution, spoke to an audience estimated at 40,000 people in Augusta and told them that the duty of the South is "to maintain the political, as well as the social integrity of her white race and to appeal to the world for patience and justice." On the following day a Post editorial waxed sarcastic on the danger to the South of the influence of Northern capital, concluding that "the time is coming when the taxes of the South will be paid by Northern money, planted there and developed into a wonderful growth."

Beat Scored on Death Of Jefferson Davis.

The sweep of events revealed by the paper in the closing weeks of Mr. Hutchins' ownership was of exceptional general interest. Washington, with a population of only 230,392 by the census of 1890, was not yet a metropolis. But in The Post it boasted a truly metropolitan newspaper. Perhaps that was one reason why the new proprietors decided to reemphasize the value of their institution as a community organ. "The Post," they said in the issue of January 7, 1889, "intends to be for Washington, Washington interests and Washingtonians, first, last and all the time."

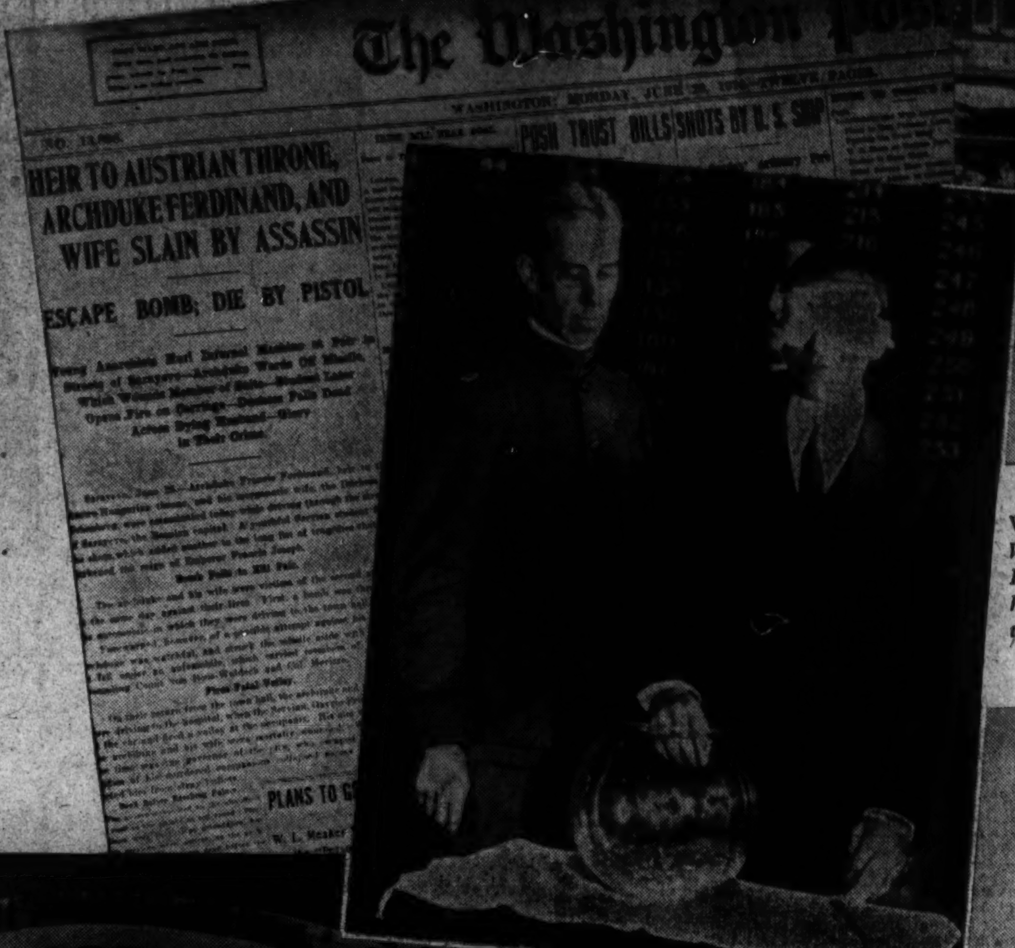
Under the Hatton-Wilkins regime the editorials were for some time mediocre—until Harry Merrick came to renew the pungency of the page—but in some ways the content of the paper improved, even over the high level already attained. Mr. Hatton was feature-minded, for those days at least, and with the inclusion of a Sunday magazine section, a column of "Capitol Chat," a woman's page, regular society news and better sports coverage, the circulation soon mounted to top the 30,000 mark, the Sunday edition running to as much as double that figure.

Almost invariably The Post was on top of the news. It scored a clean beat over the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers in reporting the death of Jefferson Davis. And steadily its hold on the affections of Washington was consolidated. Early in 1890 an effort to revive the old National Republican, under the title of The Washington Press, proved abortive. Forgetful of its own antecedents, The Post unctuously observed that "there is no room in Washington, and but little room anywhere, for a paper that assumes to be the sole and exclusive mouthpiece of a political party."

Obtuse Editorial Denounced Cartoons.

This was not the only instance in which The Post has seen eye to eye with Senator Ashurst on the doubtful virtues of consistency. On October 15, 1888, for some reason not now apparent, it had devoted an incredibly obtuse editorial to a denunciation of "The Political Cartoon," asserting that "the day of the caricature and cartoon as a political power is about over, though it may still pay as an amusement to the populace . . . Not all of the brutalities of politics have disappeared, nor ever will cease so long as human nature is given to its present perversities, but the cartoon has seen both its worst and best days. Its influence is at an end."

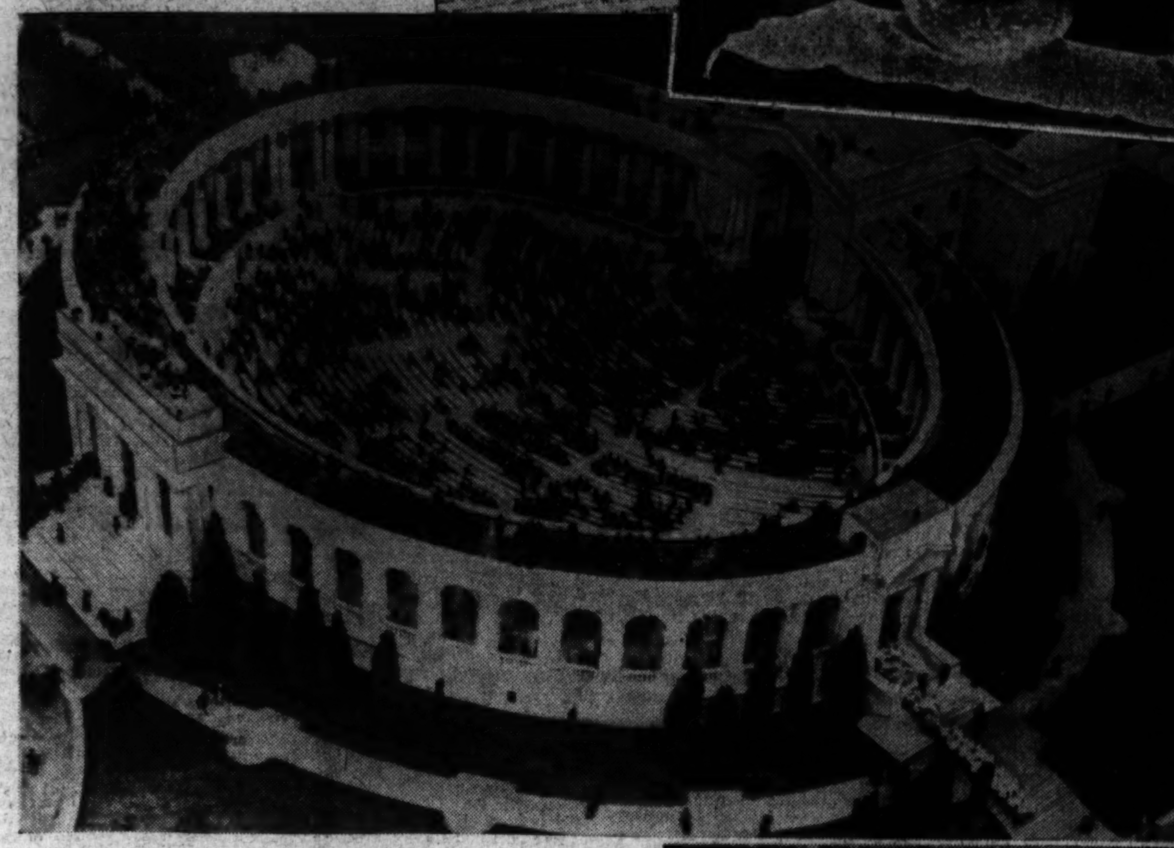
Yet only a few years later The Post was to begin printing cartoons regularly on its first page, for the most part the work of George Y. Coffin. At his death, on November



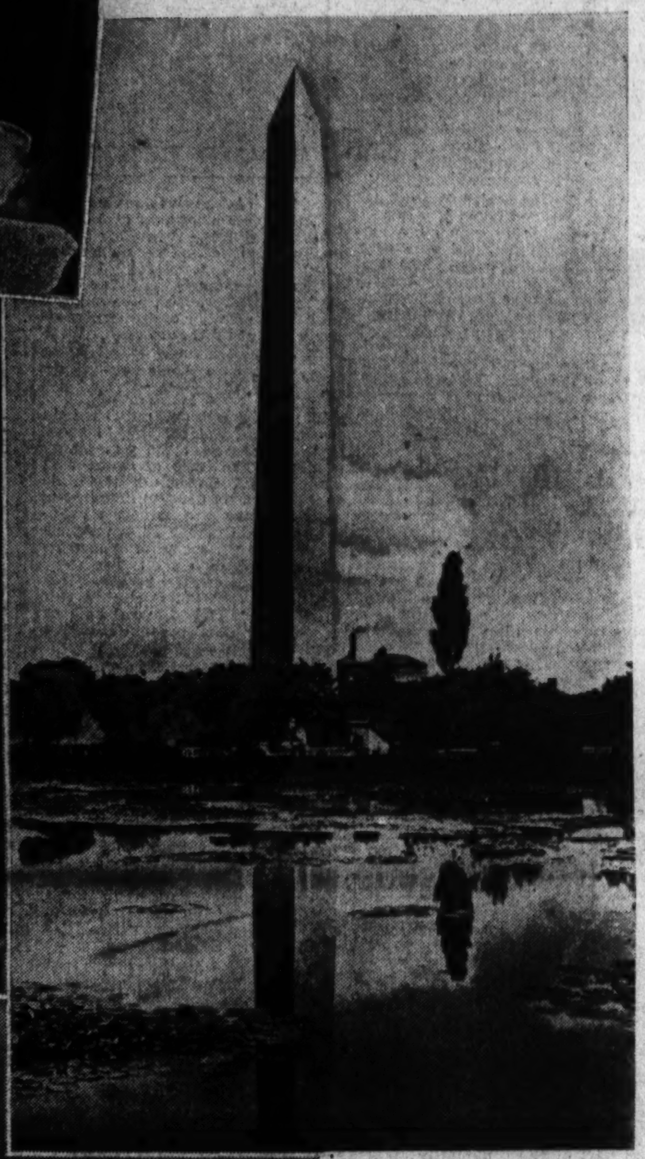
WAR! PEACE!

EFFECTS FROM AFAR.—*Washington was a quiet, rather somnolent town in 1914 when a shot rang out at Sarajevo, killing the heir to the Austrian throne. That The Post's editor appreciated the significance of the event and its possible effect on history is attested by the story (right) in a day when modest headlines were the rule. For three years America held aloof from the World War that ensued, and then plunged into it. As a result, the City of Washington was transformed overnight. The number of Government workers was trebled. A housing shortage developed, and it was to take Washington eight years to catch up. Also right—Secretary of War Newton Baker drawing the first name in the universal draft.*

VICTORY DRIVE. *In the closing days of the World War, America changed from Liberty Bonds to Victory Bonds. Here is Woodrow Wilson, Old Glory across his shoulder, marching along Pennsylvania Avenue to stimulate the drive, probably the last time he ever walked down the Avenue.*



ARMISTICE DAY, 1921. *Solemn funeral services are held in the Arlington Amphitheater for the Unknown Soldier. This was the only picture made of the scene from an airplane. Hugh Miller, of The Post, was the photographer. Army planes chased his plane away after the picture was made.*



MORASS IN THE MALL. *Here is how the area around the Washington Monument looked until the swamps were filled in. The Post campaigned strenuously for the improvement, emphasizing not only the ugliness of the area, but the dangerousness of it. Mosquitoes abounded in the swamps, and malaria was rampant in the city.*

ENCHANTING CANOPY. *Given to Washington by the City of Tokyo, planted by Mrs. William Howard Taft and Viscountess Chinda in 1912, the Japanese Cherry Trees now are one of the glories of America. The Post led in blocking a proposal to uproot them for a Thomas Jefferson Memorial.*

Journal's Sale In 1889 Came As Distinct Shock

Restless Hutchins Turned To New Fields of Endeavor.

28, 1896, The Post noted with editorial pride that Mr. Coffin's productions "have been copied and reproduced throughout the land." It must be confessed that from the standpoint of the present it is a little difficult to see why.

Mr. Coffin was succeeded as The Post's cartoonist by Clifford K. Berryman, who was already serving the paper as a staff artist and who continued with it until January, 1907. No survey of its 60 years of history would be complete which failed to mention, among Mr. Berryman's many striking cartoons for The Post, that one of April 8, 1898, which bore the caption: "If the Row Comes, Remember the Maine!" For this was the first recorded utilization of a phraze destined to merge itself in history. It has become almost as closely associated with the story of the paper as Sousa's famous "Washington Post" march, dedicated to it in 1889 by the famous composer.

Early Anticipation Of War With Spain.

Incidentally, the current belief that the Spanish-American war was produced by a spurt of sudden propaganda is severely challenged by close examination of the newspaper files of the nineties. For many months before the destruction of the Maine the revolution in Cuba was first-page news, with a steady drift toward American involvement apparent at least as early as 1896. In an editorial on President Cleveland's last message to Congress, on December 8 of that year, The Post noted that:

> The President does not fix a specific limit at which, in his opinion, our duty to humanity and civilization will take precedence of our international obligations of respect and consideration to Spain. But what he says as to the conditions prevailing in Cuba, and the consequences inevitably attendant upon their prolongation, leaves no doubt that we are approaching that limit very rapidly.

Yet there were no portents of anything but peaceful parades up Pennsylvania avenue when The Post moved to its present dominating location. In the issue of September 4, 1892, the paper announced selection of Appleton P. Clark, jr., as the architect of the building which was to be erected "on the vacant lot at the crossing of E street and Pennsylvania avenue." A little more than a year later, on October 24, 1893, the first issue to be published on the present site rolled from the presses.

Original Post Building Towered Above Huddle.

Even today, with the two well-planned sections which have been added to the originally slim central structure, The Post Building is admired by all for its clean design and architectural attractiveness. When it first towered above the huddle of ill-built saloons and shops, which in the early nineties lined this block of E street, the sumptuous new quarters of the paper were the talk of the town. Indeed the building was so spacious, for those days, that a number of offices in it were leased, the United Press occupying the entire fourth floor.

When Eugene Meyer took over The Post nearly 40 years later, the quarters had become so cramped, in spite of the wing which in 1905 had been built on the east side of the original building, that a new addition on the west side was constructed. None but The Post employes work in the enlarged Post Building today. And if they had more leisure they would dwell more frequently on the wealth of historic associations which are housed with them in the older sections of the massive and now harmonious structure.

On April 30, 1894, as Coxey's army reached Washington and pitched its camp "on the green infield of the Brightwood Driving Park," Frank Hatton died at his residence on Hillyer place.

He was succeeded as managing editor by Scott C. Bone, who earlier in Indianapolis had been a rival city editor to Harry New. Not the least of this great executive's achievements was his development through the columns of The Post of the literary talent of Alfred Henry Lewis, later to become nationally famous for his Wolfville stories. Under the undivided ownership of Beriah Wilkins, who bought the stock of Mr. Hatton from his widow, and with the efficient executive direction of Scott Bone, The Post, as the "gay 'nineties" rolled away, easily maintained its high and solid repute amid the keen and growing competition of American journalism.

'Nineties Saw City Growing Up to Post.

In its early years The Post had seemed to develop more rapidly than the city it served. Now it was the turn of Washington to undergo tremendous development while its morning newspaper, having found a successful formula, remained relatively unaltered.

In 1886, though it seems difficult to believe now, no street or avenue

Continued on next page.

Newspaper Opposed Entry of United States in League of Nations

Lost Ground Regained Rapidly After Period of House-Cleaning

Ayer Award for Typographical Excellence, and Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Editorial Writing in Year, Were Won.

Continued From Page 3.

in the city extended beyond the Florida avenue of today, then known as Boundary road and still marking the route of the colonial post road from Georgetown to Baltimore. On October 17, 1886, The Post announced the decision of the District Commissioners to extend Massachusetts avenue beyond its stopping place, some three blocks west of Dupont circle, across open country all the way to the Tennallytown road, now Wisconsin avenue.

This was the beginning of the big residential movement to the northwest, given further impetus by President Cleveland's decision to purchase the estate of "Pretty Prospect," along the present Wisconsin avenue just north of the Cathedral Grounds, as a summer home for himself and his young bride. From this purchase grew what is now known as Cleveland Park.

The Post Worked For Southeast Washington.

The move to the northwest was paralleled by an outward push in other directions. In 1888 the Commissioners recommended that Sixteenth street be extended from what is now Florida avenue to as far north as Columbia road. And so rapid was the development along this thoroughfare that seven years later it was carried far out into the country—in fact right to the District line, though here building has only recently caught up.

Even the underprivileged Southeast gained from the general expansion. On August 24, 1814, the bridge across the Anacostia River at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue had been burned in an effort to delay the British advance on the capital. Just 76 years later, after a campaign to influence Congress in which The Post lent powerful aid, the New Bridge—as it was then—was formally dedicated and contact with East Washington renewed. The Post will endeavor to see that another 76 years does not pass before this "New Bridge"—of 1890—is replaced.

Along with all this real estate development the need of extending the public pleasure grounds became apparent to the farsighted. On June 25, 1886, The Post urged on Congress the necessity of legislation to purchase what is now Rock Creek Park as a permanent preserve. The father of this project was Charles C. Glover who early realized the perfect adaptability of the Rock Creek valley to park purposes, and the importance of this development in order to save this beautiful woodland as a divide between the lines of houses beginning to thrust out to the northwest and north. For more than four years The Post fought for this development and finally, in September, 1890, Congress appropriated $1,200,000 to purchase the necessary land, calling on the taxpayers of the District to bear half the cost.

Tidal Basin Fight In Grand Tradition.

In the reclamation and improvement of the water front The Post was equally alert to the long-range interests of Washington. And while it did not, 40 years ago, anticipate the linkage of Potomac Park and Rock Creek Park which now at last is realized, its work was none the less in that direction. The paper's recent fight to save the Tidal Basin from vandalism was in the grand tradition, as shown by an editorial of March 25, 1894, entitled "The Potomac Flats as a Park." This was prompted by the contemporary movement to put railroad yards on land now lying between the Tidal Basin and the river. The reply of The Post was as follows:

> The Government has been engaged for several years past in the reclamation of what is known as the Potomac Flats. There have been reclaimed from overflow and converted into substantial terra firma about 750 acres of ground that would otherwise have remained useless, worthless and inaccessible. There has been an expenditure for this purpose of about $2,000,000. A large tract of valuable land, an inner harbor and an outer channel, of incalculable worth to the interests of the city, are the results. All in all, it is one of the most splendid improvements that has ever been prosecuted in or about the National Capital. It is one of which the people of Washington and of the country at large have reason to be proud.
>
> And now the question arises, what shall be done with this magnificent addition to the realty of the District, which has risen like magic out of the waters?
>
> There can be but one response. It should be consecrated wholly to public uses and made the crowning adornment of the Capital as a pleasure ground for the people. In the language of the Board of Trade committee which has just passed its judgment upon this question, "it should be forever reserved, in its entirety, for a national park, to enhance the beauty and grandeur of the city and promote the comfort, health and happiness of present and coming generations." . . .

Efforts Complemented L'Enfant's Design.

In all this effort for a planned city, following and complementing the L'Enfant design, The Post aided when it did not initiate. The editorial noted above was but one instance of the spadework which led eventually to the development of the MacMillan Plan of 1901, from which, as outlined in Charles Moore's book on "Washington, Past and Present," has evolved the whole majestic re-creation of the area to the south of Pennsylvania avenue.

As the Nation which it governed waxed strong and lusty, Washington also grew, slipping ever more naturally into its destined role of a great Capital. Between 1890 and 1910 its population increased by a little over 100,000 people. Tremendous events were transpiring—the war with Spain; McKinley's assassination; the aggressive administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Many of these historic happenings, such as the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, Washingtonians learned first from the columns of their morning paper.

And that paper, like Washington, was growing. The Sunday issue of December 17, 1899, consisting of 36 eight-column pages, was the largest ever published locally up to that time. With appreciation of both its responsibilities and its opportunities The Post looked forward to the twentieth century. It had achieved the difficult synthesis of rising above parochialism while manifesting increasing interest in its own community. This was demonstrated as the century of its birth slipped into history. On December 31, 1899, The Post inter alia editorialized on inadequate public school facilities. In the issue of January 1, 1900, the lead editorial soberly discussed the responsibilities inherent in our acquisition of the Philippines.

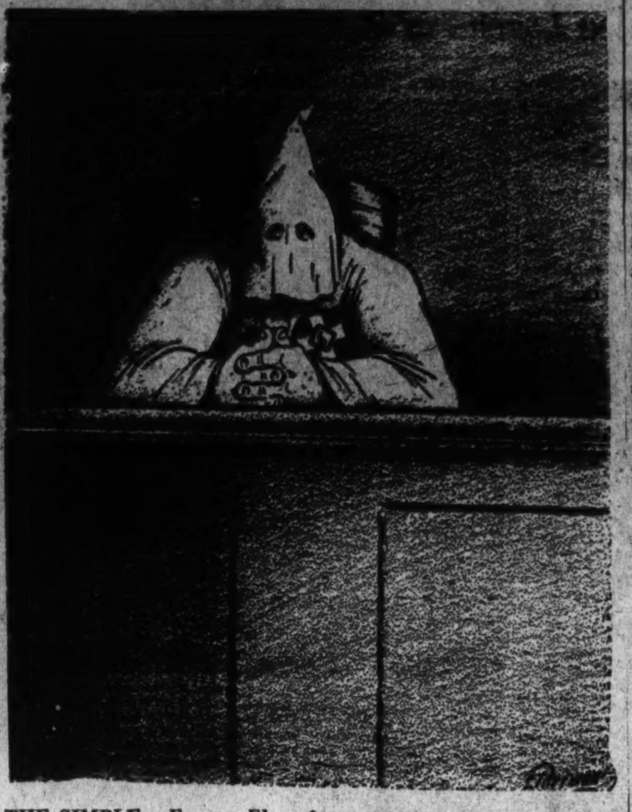
Wilkins Death Foreshadowed Period of Troubles.

The retirement of Stilson Hutchins—the death of Frank Hatton—neither had seriously deflected The Post from the path which, by this time, seemed to have been marked out for it by destiny. But in the newspaper world there is nothing more impermanent than good fortune. The Post had enjoyed its full share. The death of Beriah Wilkins on June 7, 1905, opened a period in which troubles, though not immediately apparent, rather than triumphs were to become the order of the day.

Like Stilson Hutchins before him Mr. Wilkins, though not a native Washingtonian, had made himself a vital part of the community of his adoption. His sudden death, occurring a month short of his fifty-ninth birthday, was a blow to the city and a staggering shock to The Post, over the destinies of which he had presided, first with Mr. Hatton and then as sole owner, for more than 16 years. The honorary pallbearers at his funeral, Scott Bone, Chapin Brown, John M. Carson, John Joy Edson, Charles C. Glover, Arthur Gorman, Crosby Noyes and Henry West, indicated the esteem in which Washington held him. But that told nothing of what would happen to The Post.

The two sons of Mr. Wilkins—John F. and Robert C.—were both responsible members of the publishing company, the former serving as business manager and secretary, the latter as treasurer. But evidently they were not greatly interested in the future of the paper. Four months after Beriah Wilkins' death the trade journal "Editor And Publisher" made the first printed reference to the reports that John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was buying a controlling interest in The Post. On October 9, 1905, Mr. McLean became

GROWTH OF A WASHINGTON POST CARTOONIST



FROM THE COMPLEX TO THE SIMPLE. *Eugene Elderman's first cartoon in The Post, shown at left, appeared July 26, 1932, when he was 22. It was titled "He's Got It Again," and depicts a voter with campaign fever. The stark, powerful cartoon at the right appeared Sept. 14, 1937, the day after Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black's connection with the Ku Klux Klan was revealed. The title was 'Reform of the Judiciary." Scores of magazines and newspapers reprinted the cartoon.*

president of The Washington Post Co., though the interest of John F. Wilkins did not pass into his hands, and with it complete ownership, until later.

Curiously enough the files of The Post for October, 1905, give only an indirect indication of this momentous change in the history of the paper.

Scott Bone Quit On Friday the 13th.

The daily edition, published in two sections, was running 16 pages at this time and there was plenty of news. The issue of October 11 quoted Dean Rogers, of the Yale Law School, on dangers inherent in the expanding powers of the Presidency. On October 12 the American Bankers Association opened its annual convention here. The same day The Post carried a report that Japan, recently victor in the war with Russia, intended to make Korea an integral part of the Mikado's empire.

William R. Hearst was announcing his candidacy for Mayor of New York. A leading Berlin newspaper had stirred a minor sensation by announcing that "Americans are patriotic with their mouths but are unwilling to become soldiers in behalf of their country." Sir Henry Irving died in London. There were revolutionary riots in St. Petersburg. But the only indication of the big news for The Post itself was a brief editorial, appropriately enough in the issue of Friday, October 13, telling Washingtonians that "Scott C. Bone, for many years managing editor of The Washington Post, has resigned that position."

The effect of this loss was not immediately apparent. In his long years with the paper Mr. Bone had built the sort of organization which can continue to function efficiently regardless of the loss of any individual. Moreover, Mr. McLean, who had been both managing editor and editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was himself an able newspaper man. So was Ira E. Bennett, who gradually came to assume much of the executive end of the editorial side of the paper about the time (1906) that Arthur D. Marks was promoted to business manager. On The Post's thirtieth anniversary, more than two years after it passed to the McLean ownership, it had changed very little in outward appearance and was still riding on the full tide of prosperity.

Great Business Ability Credited to McLean.

The new proprietor of The Post was of a distinguished family, well known and highly respected in the Capital. Indeed, his father, Washington McLean, had moved here from Cincinnati and had purchased what was then known as the Schuyler Colfax property, on Jackson place, in the early years of Stilson Hutchins' ownership. This was after the elder McLean, who had made a fortune in the Ohio River steamboat trade, had turned the Cincinnati Enquirer, his most valuable property, over to the management of his son.

The family ties here were strengthened when John R. McLean, on October 7, 1884, married Miss Emily Beale in the old Decatur House, close to his father's home. Even prior to this John R. had purchased the property at Fifteenth and I streets, formerly the residence of Hamilton Fish, which, when rebuilt and enlarged, was to become famous as the town house of the McLeans. Both as practical newspapermen and as prominent Washingtonians, John R. and his father alike must have been interested in The Post for many years before the opportunity arose for the former to buy it.

Of the great business ability of John R. McLean there is no question. He ran both The Post and The Enquirer with an efficient hand and, while spending most of his time in Washington, he was no mere absentee proprietor in respect to The Enquirer. His daughter-in-law, Evalyn Walsh McLean, in her illuminating book, "Father Struck It Rich," prints a letter from Mr. McLean to his Cincinnati managing editor which, as she comments, "reveals a business mind turning over just about as fast as big Hoe presses."

> How would it do to use more white paper on the week days and give me all the chance possible on Sunday? Last year we printed more Sunday papers than this, and yet this year we used over 18,000 pounds more of white paper than last year. The increase for the weekly amounts to maybe 4,500 pounds. Now I would do more with the daily than what we have been doing, but turn less white paper in on Sunday. It's the terrific use of white paper on Sunday that is my great expense. The additional page on Sunday, as you know, far outranks the additional page on a week day. I have no competition to speak of on Sunday, but competition on the other six days. Just for a trial, let us turn it around—save on Sunday and spend a little more on week days. Kindest regards.

Increasing Circulation Along With Deterioration.

Nevertheless, in rather intangible ways, The Post began to deteriorate spiritually under the McLean ownership. It was still a good newspaper. It grew in circulation. It was well managed and profitable. But it had lost the stimulating and distinctive personality which was Stilson Hutchins' great contribution and which had continued, in more matured and dignified form, under Beriah Wilkins and Scott Bone. Perhaps this change is traceable to the fact that John R. McLean, while personally directing the paper, was at the same time almost equally interested in his Cincinnati organ and other business projects. Perhaps it was due to his weakness for politics, always a dangerous indulgence in the case of the newspaper owner whose ambition is to conduct a first-class paper. In Ohio Mr. McLean had been a powerful figure in Democratic circles, though it must be said that he maintained in The Post the complete editorial independence which it had acquired before the close of the Hutchins regime.

More probably the explanaton of the gradual weakening of fiber in The Post, even before 1916, is found in two passing comments which Evalyn McLean has committed to print about her father-in-law. "He loved power," she says in the book already named, "and nothing was too much trouble when he saw a chance to extend his reach and his control of other men." And later on she notes that in The Washington Post "John R. . . . had a lever with which to pry himself into stronger power."

No newspaper which is regarded by its owner as an instrument of personal aggrandizement can be a really great newspaper. The Post improved typographically and in many technical details under John R. McLean. It grew as the city grew and it continued to be editorially influential, particularly in the period prior to the entry of the United States into the World War. But on the whole, during these important years, it was nothing more than another reasonably good newspaper. And in the life of Washington as a whole, as distinct from society, it was not greatly interested.

This can be demonstrated by a study of the editorial page at any time during the second decade of the century. Completely at random we pick for analysis an average and unexciting month—November, 1911. Scrutinizing the 30 issues carefully, we find that out of a total of 191 editorials, only 10—just over 5 per cent of the total and an average of one every three days—have any reference at all to any matter concerning Washington as a municipality. And of these ten editorials, none of them leaders, only three or four can be called in any way significant. A summarization of them should be interesting in itself, and is also valuable in helping to define The Post of a quarter-century ago.

Editorials Failed In Duty to Washington.

The entire first week of the month of November, 1911, passed without any editorial mention whatsoever of Washington or its problems. But on November 8, under the caption, "Saloons in Washington," The Post denied charges that the city is "saloon-ridden," and, closing at least one eye, asserted that "Washington is a place where few drunken men are to be seen."

November 10 was a banner day, presenting no less than two editorials relating to the District. One expressed gratification over the fund left by Edwin Austin Abbey to purchase paintings for the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The other, not so happy, urged, under the title "Factories for Washington," that the Capital should be developed as a manufacturing center.

On November 12 there was an editorial supporting the pending legislation to provide retirement pensions for Government clerks, which may properly be counted as a matter of local concern. Four days then passed without comment on District affairs, to be followed, on November 17, by editorial commendation of the Postmaster General for inaugurating postal automobile service "in some of the residential sections of the city." The next day approving notice was taken of the promptness with which initial steps for the new Bureau of Engraving building were being taken.

November 19 saw the only really striking local editorial of the month. It strongly condemned the use of the lower reaches of Rock Creek as dumping ground and proceeded to urge action in the joining of Rock Creek and Potomac Parks, a natural step for completion of which the city was then destined to wait more than 20 years. Three days later another far-sighted editorial opposed "false economy" in the construction of the new Postoffice, beside Union Station, demanding that the material used should be of a nature "in keeping with the finer buildings of the Capital."

On November 26 the use of "third degree" methods on a suspected local criminal was criticized, the particular case being used to draw a moral of general application. And on the last day of the month President Taft was commended for receiving a committee from the Federation of Citizens Associations and for his habitual interest in the development of the National Capital.

International Issues Handled Brilliantly.

As the total grist of an entire month this cannot be called a very striking list. It was clear indication that The Post was not fulfilling its earlier promise of working "for Washington, Washington interests and Washingtonians, first, last and all the time." As a matter of contrast, and without intending invidious comparisons, it may be noted that last month The Post printed 27 editorials on purely local matters, as against the 10 in November, 1911. The current percentage is also higher than these figures would indicate, since the total number of editorials in November, 1937, was 170, as against 191 in November, 1911.

On the other hand, national and international issues were handled competently and sometimes brilliantly in these years. The compiler of this history has read many of the editorials written in the American press just prior to the outbreak of war in 1914. None are recalled which match for insight and penetration that of The Post of July 27, with its prophetic conclusion that "those who hold the United States to be immune from the consequences of a general war in Europe do not reckon upon the interdependence of nations under modern conditions."

John R. McLean died on June 8, 1916. As his purchase of The Post had gone unheralded in its columns, so the only mention of this loss was the brief statement, at the head of the editorial page of June 10, that "The Washington Post announces with profound sorrow the death of its editor in chief, Mr. John R. McLean."

Able Staff Carried On After McLean Passed.

It was a period of profound excitement, of intense strain in the offices of every metropolitan newspaper. On June 11 the whole first page of The Post was filled with reports on various angles of the nomination of Justice Hughes as Republican candidate for the Presidency. Verdun was resisting one of the most famous of all German drives. Earl Kitchener had just perished in the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire, while on the way to Russia. Reports on the battle of Jutland were still coming in, and confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court, by a vote of 47 to 22, was very recent news. A more difficult time for a smooth transition of newspaper ownership could scarcely have been imagined.

For some months prior to his death, however, John R. McLean had been in no condition to pay close attention to The Post, and his only son, Edward Beale McLean, had been taking an increasing part in its management. He was then about 30, the son and grandson of men who had made their mark in American journalism. With custodianship of The Post, a great opportunity seemed to lie before him. The staff was good, the paper prosperous, its reputation solid. Typographically it was a far better paper than when Beriah Wilkins had died, 11 years previous, almost to the day. And while, retrospectively, one can see that The Post had slipped a little in those 11 years, it would have been no very difficult task to bring back all the old prestige.

The reasons for the failure of The Post to raise the level it had attained; the reasons for the decline in its fortunes which came with the more cumulative force because not at first in any way apparent—are fairly recent and generally known history. They have been clearly outlined in that remarkable autobiography of Mrs. Edward B. McLean to which reference has already been made. Here a single, pathetic, quotation from that book will suffice:

> I think I still believed, in 1916, that given his father's authority, Ned could make the Enquirer and The Washington Post pedestals for real power of his own. I wanted him to have the admiration and acclaim that go to greatness. I wanted him to rule his father's fortune when the time should come and above all else I wanted our sons to be fit to play and work with the leaders of the Nation. They do not teach as plainly as they should, in any school I ever went to, that these things cannot be bought as swift horses, jewels, furs and lawyers' services are bought.

Careful Building Covered Up Decay.

When 40 years of patient, intelligent and co-operative effort have gone to building a human institution it is likely to weather a lot of storm

Young Blood Revitalized Staff After Eugene Meyer Purchase

Leavened With Percentage of Stalwart Veterans, They Have Created Paper Not Without Honor in Community.

before the signs of decay become obvious. So it was in the first ten years of Edward B. McLean's control of The Post. With William P. Spurgeon as managing editor, Ira E. Bennett serving as editor and Arthur D. Marks as business manager, the new proprietor was supported by a trio of thoroughly competent lieutenants. Under them were many able newspaper men, some of whom are still highly valued members of the staff. The critical problems of wartime publication were skillfully and efficiently met. Somewhat reduced in size, but cleaner, neater and more attractive in appearance than ever before, The Post, during the war period, sought to live up to its responsibilities in a manner worthy of its tradition.

No newspaper is at its best in wartime. Certainly the editorials of this paper, in those early April days of 1917, have a hysterical tone which, in the calm light of retrospect, seems much more ridiculous than inspiring. But one must re-create the surcharged emotional atmosphere of the time before commenting on such frenzied oratory as that which was spread in big type two columns wide on April 7:

> . . . When America was born, an immortal and invincible Nation came into the world, to stand as the champion of liberty for mankind. A vital challenge against this Nation by a foe of liberty means instant and continuous war until that foe is laid low. Liberty in peace thinks no evil, and carries no sword; but outraged liberty carries the thunderbolt of death.

The Post was perhaps a little wide of the mark in predicting that German militarism, "falsely conceived and built upon a mixture of savage instinct and putrid 'philosophy,' will be swept away." But it scored an unintentional bull's-eye in a news story of this era headed: "No Alien-Born British Queen; England's Future King Must Look for a Bride at Home."

Paper Overlooked Its Fortieth Anniversary.

After the first emotional outburst had spent itself The Post settled down to a routine job in which the heroism and self-sacrifice, if not always the intellectual and spiritual deterioration of wartime were accurately depicted. On December 6, 1917, as the United States prepared to declare war on Austria as well as Germany, the fortieth anniversary of the paper's birth was overlooked. There was to be compensation for that ten years later.

With the influx of war workers circulation mounted. The press run of Sunday, November 3, 1918, as Turkish and Austrian resistance crumbled, reached a record of over 87,000. With the armistice itself even this was exceeded. It was to be some time before the word "Hun" would disappear from the headlines, and there were still to be a few more such news dispatches as the one which claimed that "The boche dies with his mouth open; the American with his lips closed and firm." But on the editorial page reason was again enthroned, as illustrated by the still impressive comment in the issue of November 19 on "The Making of Peace," of which the first and final paragraphs read:

> No greater or more complicated task was ever undertaken by man than that which has been assumed by the allied nations in the hope of establishing democracy in permanent peace. The difficulties of the war are small compared with the difficulties of the peace that is sought. Much time must necessarily elapse before the desired condition can be attained, even if all the allied nations rise to the noblest heights of altruism and concord, and even if their representatives should be endowed with wisdom similar to that exercised by the framers of the Constitution of the United States.
>
> * * * *
>
> It is the dream of exalted souls that the peace council will develop into a league of nations, open to all honorable free nations on equal terms, and powerful enough to compel any nation or group of nations to keep the peace in spite of any quarrel that may arise. A magnificent, a glorious dream! May it be realized; but if the peace council should accomplish the drudgery that actually confronts it, by clearing away the rubbish heaps of tyranny and giving the peoples of Europe a fair opportunity to govern themselves permanently according to their own will, it will have done a marvelous thing.

No Paper Opposed League With More Bitterness.

That the "glorious dream" was not realized was, so far as its influence counted, an outcome for which The Post itself could claim responsibility. No journal opposed American membership in the League of Nations more bitterly and, on occasion, more unscrupulously than did Mr. McLean's organ. With the election of President Harding, for whom The Post, under instructions from its owner, campaigned valiantly, the paper seemed to have come into its own. Mr. McLean was a member of the inner circle and indeed it seemed, as his wife phrased it, that "our home town was going to be a gayer place because two friends of ours had skyrocketed to power."

But The Post itself was not a gayer place. In appearance, in content and in office morale it was now beginning to slide, so obviously that some dramatic gesture was evidently necessary to cope with rising and increasingly effective competition. The action chosen was the appointment as editor of George Harvey, then just returned from the post of Ambassador to London and not unwilling to recoup his fortunes at the salary of $75,000 a year which Mr. McLean offered him. Col. Harvey's first editorial, entitled "Co-operation," filled two-thirds of an entire page in the issue of June 1, 1924, clearly revealing the influence of the London Observer in both its length and form of presentation.

"Maker of Presidents," said a full-page house ad in The Post, "is what contemporary historians call him." That might be. But as a maker of newspapers the dynamic colonel was not acclaimed by his increasingly harassed associates in the office.

With the editorial page Col. Harvey proceeded to do strange and marvelous things. Into that of June 2, 1924, no less than 15 separate and distinct editorials were jammed, creating an appearance of deadly dulness which the most heroic reading effort would scarcely dissipate. This did not continue and in the single year of his association the new editor wrote many excellent, as well as provocative, commentaries, the most important of these being one entitled "Coolidge or Chaos," in the issue of September 7, 1924.

The Post was now openly and exultantly a Republican party organ, as strongly partisan, though less intelligently so, as it had been Democratic in the early days of Stilson Hutchins' ownership. During a part of the summer of 1924 The Post's editor even went so far as to reside at the White House and seemingly it was there that he coined the "Coolidge or Chaos" slogan.

Contemporaneously The Post asserted that this had "tremendous effect upon the 1924 campaign." It did not greatly impress the wife of the owner, whose comment was that "it sounded pretty flat to me," adding that often "I have wondered at the impudence of suggesting to the Nation" that the name of John W. Davis "could be a synonym for chaos."

In spite of the departure of George Harvey, in June, 1925, and in spite of growing criticism of certain of its policies from important elements in the community, The Post continued during the next few years to ride lightly on the tide of local and national prosperity. Florida real estate and kindred advertisements during this period show both that the boom was helping to carry it, and that its pulling power was still potent. But the business office was beginning to be seriously worried. Too much of the revenue was being drained off for purposes having nothing to do with the paper's welfare and there was no adequate cushion for the crash which the far-sighted were already beginning to anticipate.

The staff, however, was working heroically. Their most notable collective achievement was the Fiftieth Anniversary number of December 6, 1927, to which the present compiler gladly acknowledges his great indebtedness.

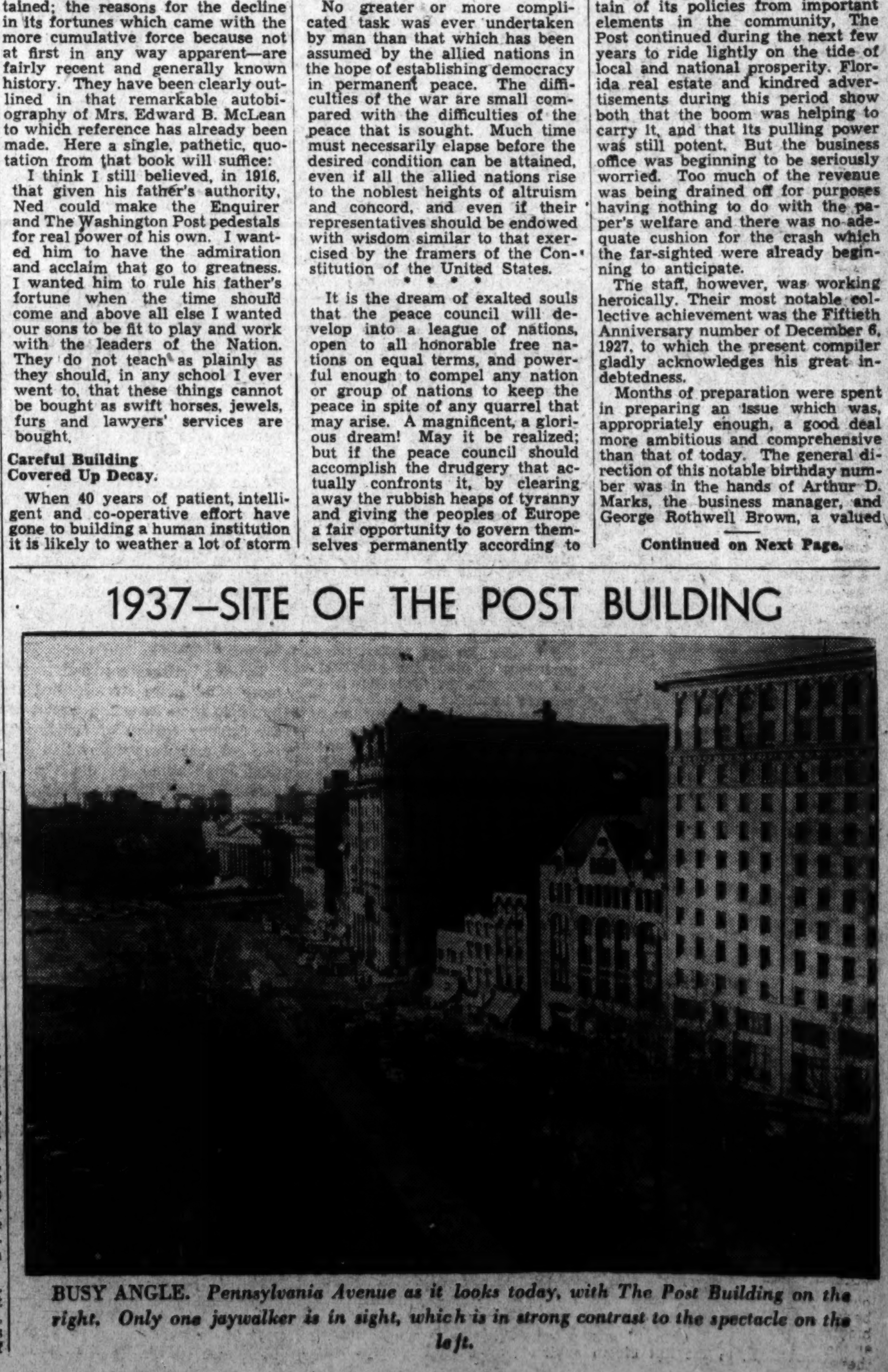
Months of preparation were spent in preparing an issue which was, appropriately enough, a good deal more ambitious and comprehensive than that of today. The general direction of this notable birthday number was in the hands of Arthur D. Marks, the business manager, and George Rothwell Brown, a valued

Continued on Next Page.

1877—SITE OF THE POST BUILDING

HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS. *Pennsylvania Avenue looking toward the Treasury Building. On the right, across the end of Pulaski Triangle, is the site of The Post Building, then occupied by residences. The picture is from Harpers Magazine of Feb., 1875.*

1937—SITE OF THE POST BUILDING



BUSY ANGLE. *Pennsylvania Avenue as it looks today, with The Post Building on the right. Only one jaywalker is in sight, which is in strong contrast to the spectacle on the left.*

Post Reestablished Its Old Reputation As Leader In Real Estate Field

Paper Leading All Others Of Nation In Field

Co-operation Effective In Development of Many District Suburbs.

Continued from preceding page.

staff member who has since embellished his reputation as a local historian with his thorough, yet entertaining, volume: "Washington, a Not Too Serious History." None who attempts to survey any part of the history of the National Capital, and particularly the part which newspapers have played therein, can fail to accumulate a debt of gratitude to Mr. Brown for the thoroughness and accuracy of the research which he has made generally available.

The semicentennial of The Post, in which the paper editorially rededicated itself "to the American spirit and to American institutions," brought a flood of tributes, indicating how deeply it had become imbedded as a Washington institution.

Indeed, in the months immediately following, The Post seemed to take a new lease on life. It had a number of talented writers, the names of Mr. Brown and Albert W. Fox being particularly well-known. This period also saw the development of "Eddie" Folliard's reputation as an ace reporter, which his work in more recent years has only served to confirm. Despite the unsavory subject, his story of the Hauptmann electrocution, perfectly handled from every technical viewpoint, will long be recalled wherever newspapermen indulge in "Shop Talk at 30."

Repute Firmly Established In the Real Estate Field.

In another direction The Post at this time was confirming a prestige which helped it greatly in its lean years and which has lately been revived and further embellished. Under the personal guidance of Thomas M. Cahill, the present Real Estate Editor, the paper consolidated its old repute as the leading local publication in this field. Post cooperation was very effective in the inital development of such suburbs as Spring Valley, Foxhall Village, Kenwood and Sligo Park. And the pulling power of the paper in all well-balanced real estate growth made it a very desirable advertising medium.

When local building permits receded from $34,000,000 in 1930, to a low of $8,000,000 in 1934, The Post took rather less than its share of the punishment. Even in 1933, in which the paper all but collapsed, it carried more real estate advertising than any of its Washington rivals. And for 1935, 1936 and 1937 to date, it has the proud distinction of leading every newspaper in the country in this respect.

But gallant efforts by the staff, individually and collectively, were inadequate to stem the ravages of the depression, relatively softened though these were in Washington. After the death of William Spurgeon, a rapid succession of managing editors revealed the extent of weakened morale. Mr. McLean at this period was paying little or no attention to the property and rumors of a sale darkened the office skies. Many of the better men began to look for more secure jobs and replacements were of inferior quality. Burdens accumulated on the shoulders of Mr. Marks and Mr. Bennett, not lessened by the fact that they were forced to carry heavy responsibilities without adequate authority.

The files for the depression years amply reveal the then rapid deterioration in the paper. It was curtailed in size, a step minimized by the cheerful announcement that "The Washington Post is a compact newspaper that saves the reader's time." It was even more curtailed in quality. A heroic but losing attempt was made to preserve the high editorial standards which Stilson Hutchins had made traditional. From about 1930 to 1933 a large part of the page was written by Merlo J. Pusey, who had been taken on by Ira Bennett and who remains today one of the most competent and conscientious members of the staff.

Another wise selection by Mr. Bennett was the appointment of Gene Elderman as staff cartoonist in October, 1932. His first cartoon in the paper, reproduced in this supplement, had been printed on July 26 of that year.

Even so pleasant an adornment, however, counted for little as the weatherbeaten Post, leaking, demoralized and rudderless, drifted daily closer to the rocks of actual dissolution. With the inauguration of President Roosevelt another brave attempt to claw off the lee shore was made in a special inaugural edition, a feature for which the paper had become famous in the past. "Let out-of-town friends see this great event through the all-seeing eyes of 'The Capital's Greatest Newspaper'" said a house-ad on March 4, 1933.

But only out-of-town friends would by this time have admitted validity in the boast. Through the rest of March, April and May the paper sank steadily. It was now in receivership, carrying totally inadequate advertising, demoralized beyond hope of concealment, reduced to the ultimate indignity of printing promotion notices of its morning competitor. These rubbed salt in the wounds by featuring the names of men who had made their reputation on The Post, but had left it because of pride in their profession.

On the first page of the issue of June 2, 1933, the sale of The Post, "for 56 years one of the outstanding daily newspapers in the Capital," was announced. The public auction had been held on the steps of its own historic building, and the successful bid of $825,000 was made by George E. Hamilton, jr., a local attorney "representing an undisclosed principal." So even in its greatest tribulation the old journal could rally a trace of that provocative note which Stilson Hutchins had stamped upon it. For days the one outstanding question in Washington was: "Who's bought The Post?"

For nearly two weeks, constituting the period for filing any objection to the sale, the paper drifted along in the channels to which its subscribers had become accustomed. Then, on June 13, 1933, a front-page box carried an announcement in behalf of Mr. Hamilton, that "in bidding for The Washington Post at the public sale on June 1, under the court's decree, he represented Eugene Meyer, until recently Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and that Mr. Meyer is the sole stockholder of The Washington Post Publishing Co., organized a few days ago under the laws of Delaware." This announcement, in issue Number 20,816 of the paper, followed the signing by Justice Proctor of the District Supreme Court of an order confirming the sale.

At the same time and place was printed Mr. Meyer's announcement on assuming the responsibilities and duties of ownership.

It will be my aim and purpose steadily to improve The Post and to make it an even better paper than it has been in the post. It will be conducted as an independent paper devoted to the best interests of the people of Washington and vicinity, and hopes to have their interest and support.

I think I should, in this connection, make it clear that, in purchasing The Post, I acted entirely upon my own behalf, without suggestion from or discussion with any person, group or organization.

Exactly 45 years to the day had passed since, on June 13, 1888, The Post had told its readers of the purchase of the old National Republican, and had pledged itself to become "a thoroughly independent newspaper, with an unswerving and zealous devotion to facts and news." It was time for a sincere reaffirmation of that pledge.

The reaction of Washington and the Nation to disclosure of The Post's new owner was immediate and enthusiastic. Born in Los Angeles on October 31, 1875, two years before Stilson Hutchins arrived here to stay, Mr. Meyer had spent most of his time in the Capital since coming for war service under President Wilson in 1917. At the time of his resignation from the Government, on May 10, 1933, he had been for nearly three years Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, not to mention his many other important executive positions. There was a general confidence that if any man could take The Post to the heights from which it had fallen that man was Eugene Meyer, despite his then complete unfamilarity with the details and difficulties of newspaper publishing.

Those who have had the honor of close association with the new owner in this courageous enterprise enjoy particularly his account of how he came to buy The Post, and the fact that the decision was quite at variance with plans he had outlined for himself in young manhood. Then, during convalescence from a serious illness, he read Leckie's "Map of Life" and constructed his own chart for the crossing which all of us are called upon to pilot. This plan, approximately, was to retire from business at 50, to spend the next decade in public service and, in his own words, "from 60 on, Deo volente, I would try to grow old gracefully and help the younger generation."

The Post Begins To Climb Again.

The winds of circumstances blew mightily upon that program. Work for the Government occupied Mr. Meyer as his years accumulated from 41 to over 58. And on resignation, "deciding that with a broad experience maybe I had accumulated something that might still be of value, I reversed my decision to retire and decided to try to purchase The Washington Post."

The four and one-half years which have passed since this change in The Post's fortunes are but a small proportion of its span of history. The time is still too short to attempt more than a provisional assessment of the gains which have been made, and even tentative definition here should be the work of those not intimately associated with the present management.

Nevertheless, a few conclusions are obvious. After the first period of house-cleaning the Post has rapidly regained lost ground. Circulation and advertising are by no means absolute criteria, but the former has more than doubled, the latter nearly tripled, since June of 1933. Throughout the country, and indeed throughout a large part of the civilized world, The Washington Post of today is both well known and favorably regarded. And though it seldom risks the dangerous role of prophecy it may claim that it is not without honor in its own community.

The men who have been called to revitalize The Post are for the most part newcomers, stiffened by a small percentage of stalwart veterans from the old regime. Not all of the recruits have lasted. Some have found The Post, as it has always been, a helpful springboard to important positions with other papers or in other fields. Some have found the exactions of the reconstruction period too rigorous for their taste. Some have for other reasons failed to make a grade which has a rather steep incline.

But some have lasted, and in their several ways have tried to merge their talents in a common enterprise which must appeal mightily to those with vigor, imagination and a taste for constructive, collective endeavor.

To single out any, when the product is so clearly one of joint effort, is clearly unjust. Yet mention may be made of Franklyn Waltman, head of the National News Bureau, who came to the paper on October 30, 1933; of Felix Morley—he alone is responsible for all the deficiencies of this chronicle—who started work with The Post on December 18, 1933; of Donald M. Bernard, who has been business manager since June 6, 1935; of Alexander F. Jones, who assumed the key position of managing editor on November 2, 1935.

These four men, as also the great majority of their associates, are relatively young, none yet 45 years of age, and some much younger. To their youth may charitably be attributed the mistakes of which they are keenly conscious. To the wise and friendly guidance of the executive who has really regenerated the paper is due a very large proportion of their achievements.

Thread of Continuity Through 60 Years.

These include much accurate foreshadowing of events, a continuously conscientious fight for ideals as The Post sees them, typographical excellence which has won a coveted recognition of an Ayer Award, a Pulitzer Prize for "distinguished editorial writing" and, most important, a co-ordination of effort which steadily tends to make a better product possible. Some milestones have been passed on the road to that thorough civic responsibility without which no newspaper has a real excuse for being. As indications of progress The Post welcomes them. It does not exaggerate the significance of its little triumphs.

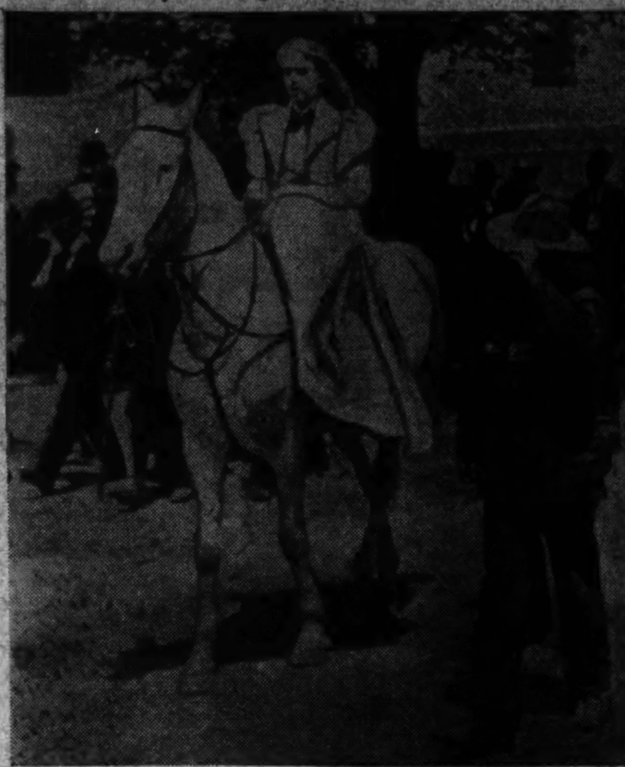
In newspaper work there is usually little time to survey the past. So the staff of The Post is grateful for this opportunity to trace the long story up from the day when Stilson Hutchins came out of the West to found the paper with which his name will always be associated. The staff is grateful for this opportunity to examine the traditions, the successes, and the blunders of the important vehicle of news and opinion which it has in charge today.

In all the ups and downs there is a thread of continuity, apparent in more than the identity of the periodical's name and the typeface used therein. There is also a constant effort, sometimes triumphant, sometimes fatuous, but always present, to give to Washington a morning newspaper of its own, of which first the city and then the Nation may be reasonably proud.

From Stilson Hutchins to Eugene Meyer every owner of The Post has been or has become a Washingtonian, zealous for the secure development of the Capital City and eager to add luster to its name. No matter who goes or who remains on The Post, this Washington institution will, in the years ahead, endeavor to carry on helpfully along the lines so clearly defined for it.

MARCHING LOBBYISTS

IN 1783, a mob of angry unpaid Revolutionary soldiers drove Congress from Philadelphia to Trenton. That was one reason Congress was moved to "a quiet, secluded" place along the Potomac.



ON TO WASHINGTON. *Miss Mamie Coxey, riding side-saddle, accompanies her father's tattered legions, as pictured by Harper's Weekly. Below—"General" Jacob Coxey, after leading 600 men into the city, speaks from the Capitol steps.*

BONUS RIOT. *Here is the beginning of the fight between bonus-seeking World War veterans and Washington police late in July, 1932, that resulted in the death of two men, the injury of 60 and the rout of the Bonus Army by United States troops. Below—Helmeted regulars mopping up after the retreating veterans.*

Army of Coxey Set Pace For D. C. 'Invasions'

Established Capital As Most Marched-On Place In World

By Scott Hart.

When Jacob Coxey squalled into this mortal plane the morning of April 16, 1854, in Selinsgrove, Pa., the event held strong connection with Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C.

For Coxey's appearance signalized the birth of thousands of marchers other than himself; and they, legion in name, have established the Nation's Capital as the most marched-on place in the world. They come now at the slightest toot of a whistle, to appeal to the Congress or impress on the Congress their wants. They come individually and collectively—in such droves as the bonus army, the striking seamen's army, the Workers Alliance army, the armies of complaining Indians and, individually, Carrie Nation (1907) in the cause against liquor, and Woody Hockaday (1936) in the cause of peace.

Coxey's bugles, back in 1894, started them all. You haven't heard much about him lately; but you remember how, as a child (if you're not too old) you played Coxey's Army; and maybe (if you were fortunate) the children let you be Gen. Coxey, and that was all the honor you wanted. It may have been all the honor that Gen. Coxey wanted, for he seems possessed of so much humor, this Gen. Coxey.

The Post (December 14, 1930) reported the general possessed of notions to march again on Washington and Congress. But he didn't. He simply had the notion; and you looked at his picture in the paper to see the face, wrinkled as a raisin, his chin stiff under a gates-ajar collar. He wore an overcoat and carried a newspaper in its pocket . . . But where were the headlines? And the men who marched . . . their worn-out shoes? . . . The most of them have trekked through the box-car doors that open on the hobo's heaven by the Western water tanks.

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Strikes, Depressions Beset Nation in 1894.

Early in 1894 the country had Grover Cleveland in the White House and a whole backyard full of depression; The Post was full of lockouts and walkouts, strikes and shutouts. And in the midst of this state of affairs came tidings that a man named Jacob Coxey was organizing in Massillon, Ohio, an "Army of the Commonweal of Christ," which would march to Washington to impress its views on Congress.

To this day, no mortal man has discovered how Coxey organized that crowd. The fingers of his Commonweal extended to Texas, California, the Plains States, everywhere, it seemed. People became terrified. Coxey's growing army took horns as it took members. Reporters went to Massillon. After a while the army moved.

The editor of The Post at first took short note of the expedition. But, reading the editorials today, you can see the subject creep more and more into expression. At the start, the editor seemed to be merely twinkling around the eyes; then, after awhile, the eyes got grave and the tone sounded something like: "Wait a minute there, Mr. Coxey!"

The expressed viewpoint was merely one of the march's futility. But it was a fairly tolerant viewpoint, one that looked not condemningly on Coxey, but upon him in amazement. Why should any sensible person be heading to a city that offered no industrial opportunities; that had a terrific relief burden of its own?

"There is scarcely no place on the continent where opportunities for work, if it is work these men desire, are scarcer than they are in this city" (editorial, April 9, 1894). "During the past winter, our citizens have raised in money or supplies and extended not less than $50,000 for the support of the impoverished and unemployed who are bona fide residents. They have done their full duty in the premises. . . ." And continuing "These men are on a wild goose chase" . . . "They are misguided" . . . "They have nothing but disastrous failure staring them in the face as the result of their absurd crusade."

Public Kept in Touch With Coxey's Advance.

The editor pointed out that Congress is not empowered to feed and house such excursions as Coxey led and they "should in no wise encourage the mistaken methods they have adopted for relief." Coxey was not recognized every day on the editorial page, but the news columns carried, daily, the advance points of the army.

On the night of March 22, 1894, a Post reporter was watching the District National Guard feeling its muscles in advance of Coxey's arrival. He asked the local representative, Col. A. E. Redstone, who was watching, too, the probable date of the army's appearance. "May 1," said Colonel Redstone; and at this late day we will say: "Excellent predicting, Colonel." The officer was amazed at the martial preparations. "It is an army of peace," he said. And what would the army do? the colonel was asked.

"Well, they would go to Capitol Hill, invite the Congressmen out to the camp (which he inferred would be on the Capitol grounds) and acquaint them with General Coxey's economic philosophy (which, incidentally, seems almost identical with a few New Deal measures). If the Congress agreed, the army would "melt away," he said. And if not? the Post reporter pressed him. The colonel shrugged his shoulders. The colonel at that moment has contracted for a hall, accommodating several thousand, and was harassed by inability to find a circus tent to shelter others without roof.

The vanguard of Coxey's Army reached Cumberland, Md., April 17. It picked up recruits at Hagerstown, Frederick, Rockville and, on the morning of May 1 (good predicting, Colonel), it swung like a dull axe down Fourteenth street and into Pennsylvania avenue. Someone played a bagpipe and there was a band. The worn-out shoes kept time, leaving the dust of their 500-mile march on the streets. The streets swarmed with people. Some were laughing. Some were serious, none was hostile.

Crowd of 600 Marchers Quiet for Most Part.

The marchers for the most part were quiet. They carried, on their shoulders, the American flag and the flags of the commonweal. They numbered about 600. The crowds on the street swarmed against their ranks, made bobbing corks of the mounted policemen, who rode afront the column. The marchers cried: "Carry Peace," and their leaders screamed: "Keep rank, army of the commonweal!"

The crowds swarmed against them and the column lost form in the crowd. Far to the front rode Oklahoma Sam, his lean face under a floppy hat brim. Near him rode Carl Browne, a mighty centurion of the march, an aide-de-camp of Coxey. His spirited stallion pranced to the music, stepped as if in lady's slippers. Close to him rode Mamie Coxey, 17, on a white horse. She wore a white riding suit with a draping mantle. The crowds yelled, "Here comes Coxey!"

He came in a carriage, with Mrs. Coxey at his side. On his lap was their young child, Legal Tender Coxey. Here was the flame of the march, the lance head, the philosopher that the acids of 500 miles hadn't dissolved—or even made quite serious. "Here comes Coxey," they screamed and they poured against the carriage. "Forward, Commonweal of Christ!" cried Carl Browne from far ahead. The mounted policemen seemed riding atop a swirling, churning current that was to pour and break against a foolish windmill.

Behind them came Virginia Lavallette, of the Philadelphia contingent and "The Goddess of Peace." Crowds were on the Avenue as far down as the Peace Monument. Some had climbed trees. The street narrows off there, and the crowd seemed denser. The commotion of the march came down the Avenue. The crowd grew unruly; police swung among them. They kept hollering: "Here comes Coxey, here comes Coxey!"

The column turned right at the Peace Monument. Atop Capitol Hill were 200 mounted policemen. A policeman rose in his stirrups and cried: "Halt and disband!" Carl Browne shouted: "Attention commonweal, halt." He and Coxey walked to the east steps, followed by Coxey's Army and all the crowd. The action, thereafter, became hurried. Browne became involved with an officer (he put up a great scuffle) and was escorted to the Fifth Precinct Station. Coxey mounted the east steps and prepared to read an address. The police closed in on him. Coxey handed the manuscript to a newspaperman. Then he was arrested, but not confined.

Army Then Moved To M and First Streets.

Shortly thereafter he moved his army to a camp at M and First streets southwest. The crowds streamed behind them.

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The camp site (at that time) was a foul place, full of smells and gnats and flies. The men gathered 'round, ate sausage and bread, drank black coffee. Washington began to think that Gen. Coxey had started something. They began to bring in food, bed clothing.

On the day after this fiasco, The Post stated editorially behind six columns of extraordinarily well-written news articles: "Coxey has his day—it was Coxey day at the National Capitol yesterday, and it is hoped that the commander-in-chief of the industrial army or 'Commonweal of Christ' is satisfied with the results. He knows by this time that there are certain limitations even to his constitutional liberties. He has entered formal protest against what he affects to consider an abridgement of his rights as a free citizen. He states that this protest will answer all the purposes of a test case in the courts, and he might have added that it is a much cheaper process. He has marched his army up the hill and marched it down again.

"He should now be instructed to march it out of the District or give bond for its subsistence while it remains on this reservation. There is no hostility felt by the people of Washington toward the poor fellows who have been so shamefully imposed upon and deluded in this manner; who, after a 500-mile tramp across the country on the biggest of fools' errands, find themselves stranded and helpless and dependent upon public charity for their support.

"But as to the leaders of this wretched movement, they are entitled to no charitable consideration whatever—to nothing but a rigorous accountability for the shameful deceptions they have practiced upon the several hundred duped and destitute men in the South Washington camp." The editor rebuked the unruly crowds of the day before and declared:

"It becomes now the further duty of the District Commissioners and the police department to give timely notice to all other 'armies' which may be heading in this direction that their presence within the District lines as organized bodies or even as individuals without ample means of support on their own account will not be permitted." Labor organizations were urged to cooperate in the emergency, and concluding:

"As to the men who are now in Washington and who are certain to become burdens upon the community, as soon as the novelty of their presence wears off, it rests with Mr. Coxey and his lieutenants who got them into difficulty to get them out of it."

Reporters Find General In "Luxury" of Hotel.

Then the reporters located the general, in what they described as the "luxury" of the National Hotel. Headlines stated: "Climax of Folly" . . . "Camped in a Pest Hole" . . . "The Terrible Conditions of the Army's Resting Place" . . . "Coxey Says It Will Do Them Good" . . . Here is a paragraph from the story: "General Coxey returned to his comfortable quarters at the National Hotel at 11 o'clock. When spoken to about the awful conditions of his camp ground he only laughed and said: 'That will do them good. Anyhow, we intend to make the place into a palace tomorrow.'"

The correspondent of the American Medical Association's journal wired in: "Coxey's Army, 437 men and 30 horses; fatigued, improperly and scantily fed, without shelter, are encamping in an enclosure of 60,000 feet; no shade; temperature about 90 at 2 o'clock; threatens health of army and city."

In jail, Browne was asked for a statement. He said he was awaiting a statement from the American people. The next day he heard from The Washington Post. The conditions were described and Browne may have read the concluding paragraph: "It is a deplorable plight they are in, and it is much to be regretted that the responsible authors of their calamity cannot be made to pay the penalty of their false and fraudulent pretenses." Browne probably peered through the bars and figured: "Well, ain't that exactly what I'm doing?"

The editor, on the following day, began speculating. Coxey's army, he considered, should be looking around for something to do. He pointed to the green fields in Maryland and Virginia and suggested that they find work with the farmers. About May 4, the camp grounds were condemned by health officials. The army marched to the estate of J. H. Rodgers, between Hyattsville and Bladensburg. The citizens were aroused, but the army settled down. On May 20, the force moved to the farm of George W. Stegmaier, near Highlands. But events had intervened.

Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones (another aide-de-camp) had on May 4 been convicted of violating the law for protection of the Capitol Grounds. Now, Judge Miller, after the appeal collapsed, sentenced the three to 20 days in jail. Oklahoma Sam rode into town, beside the black maria. When he got back, the boys were calling the place "Camp Bastille."

Coxey Says Good-by Upon His Release.

Upon his release, Coxey bade adieu to the army. The dramatics of this farewell to peace are inconsequential. He simply, at long last, found the outlook discouraging, could do no more. The day before the daddy of all the long marchers left, another contingent of his army arrived and squatted at Rosslyn, Va. It swelled to 1,000 men. They got hungry and Washington had to shell out again. (The Post is full of the statistics of the hand-outs.) So now Washington was perched between two wings of Coxey's army, one resting in Maryland, the other in Virginia. There was trouble on both flanks.

The Maryland army was accused by the farmers of raiding their fields. The sheriff raided the army and marched off many to the hoosegow. But the situation in Washington was looking up. The people got the railroads to transport some of the army away. On August 7 about 100 left. Washington was breathing better. But on the day its hopes arose, came ominous tidings from Virginia.

Adjt. Gen. C. J. Anderson went to the Rosslyn camp and read a proclamation from the governor. The Commonwealth of Virginia called Coxey's army a "public nuisance" and ordered its dispersement "within two hours." Aside from this, militia from Richmond and Alexandria marched in and escorted the southern wing of Coxey's army across the Potomac—into the lap of Washington.

The District Commissioners were convened in civic huddle and appealed again to the railroads. They got permission to house the men at the old Naval Observatory grounds. But the time came for leavetaking. The leaders adopted resolutions, thanking the District people for their kindness and sympathy. And the long trains, full of Coxey's army, rolled down the long tracks.

The worn-out shoes of Coxey's army that picked up the disgruntled dust of 500 miles sowed the seed in the hard asphalt of Pennsylvania avenue.

Crowds stood on the curblines under a bursting sun on August 9, 1925, to witness a monster parade of the gathered Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, like Coxey, wanted something. The rank and file wanted an escape from the reality of their daily flatness, an escape into the flights of goblindry where, in fleeting fantasy, at least, they might be other than just the everyday guys they knew themselves to be.

The Klan leaders wanted to give them a parade and all the witchery of talk that makes the boys reach under their sheets for the monthly dues. The crowds saw them march. They came by the mile, enough sheets on their backs to serve every hotel in America. They sweated and panted; the sweat oozed their sheets and trickled down their faces. The lady Kamelias came by, their sheeted bosoms heaving, the sweat steaming under their armpits and streaming down their faces. Their faces were unmasked; the city wouldn't let them wear masks.

Henry L. Mencken laughed his heart out, on a hot curb, under a hot sun. They passed up the Avenue, 50,000 of them and stretched, like an elastic band, around a corner to the Monument grounds. A goblin rose to address them. A smattering of rain fell. "Hold fast, Klansmen; I promise you it won't rain . . . God has never let it rain yet on a Klan assemblage and He won't today."

A clap of thunder came and whirled the words away. Rain fell torrentially, and the Klansmen fled to the shelter of trees and a nearby comfort station, their white sheets turned soggy and bluish and abashed.

Bonus Army Marched To Capital in 1932.

The old-time soldiers came in 1932, wanting money for their services 15 years before. They came on freight trains, in wretched automobiles and on their thumb. Most were ragged fellows who called each other "buddy" and talked a curious Army talk, such as "front and center" and "snap out of your hop."

It was their old talk, from the most impressive days of their lives, and it was easy to talk that way with so many fellows around whom you used to know in those terms.

Now place The Post files of June and July, 1932, before you and see etched on the headlines a march with all the wretchedness of Coxey's but none of Coxey's magnificent and saving humor:

Representative Wright Patman (Democrat), Texas, author of the $2,000,000,000 bonus payment legislation: "I don't look with favor upon these bonus marches and I have told the veterans so" . . . The Post, June 5: "The B. E. F. last night defied the request of the District Commissioners that they evacuate the Capital on Thursday and consolidated virtually all the veterans into one army, determined to stay 'until the bonus is won.'" . . . Then there were 3,000 in town, 2,000 being organized . . .

Hordes estimated from 6,000 to 10,000 were reported en route to Washington . . . The Red rumors mounted . . . The Post stated editorially: "The descent of thousands of penniless men upon Washington for the purpose of browbeating Congress on the bonus question is the sinister effect of demagogy operating upon ignorance. If disorder and bloodshed should ensue the responsibility will rest primarily upon the individuals in Congress who have misled the veterans. The demagogues know that the bonus bill cannot pass, but they persist in their designs and thereby encourage restless and disappointed men to congregate at the seat of Government" . . .

The camp, camps by this time what with the spreading on the Anacostia Flats, was bogged in a city that Coxey found; and altogether they found it more hospitable than Coxey found it, at least the B. E. F. wasn't driven out . . . 15,000 people went to Griffith Stadium to see benefit boxing bouts . . . The police urged the veterans to depart; The Post urged them to depart under an article: "Send Veterans Home" . . .

Through July, that is, nearly through the month, they caused little flurries of excitement; there were picketing demonstrations before the White House . . . Congress left, without serious incident . . . The Post pointed out editorially, July 19, that the vets should leave; there was not a vestige of hope left, it was stated; "yet, they seem intent upon refusing the transportation and subsistence that Congress made available to them" . . . The matter of their eviction from the squatters' huts had crowded the headlines; by the twenty-seventh it was acute; Hoover was pushing it, wanted them off of all Federal property by legal means, he said . . .

Then, on the morning of July 29, The Post headlines hit you in the face like a hot iron: "One Slain; 60 Hurt as Troops Rout B. E. F. With Gas and Flames" . . . Washington saw the flames leap up from the huts . . . The gas bombs made little smacking noises and the tanks crept, like big caterpillars, pushing their blunt noses forward . . . The infantrymen, cavalrymen and the tanks went down the avenue and cleaned out all the encampments; mopped them up, the vets would have said, but it wasn't easy to think of your old soldier's talk when tanks and cavalry were after you; the tear gas bombs didn't give you time to think, anyway, and the gas clouds obscured things and carried the bonus issue away on little drifts of tear gas.

They were all out of the huts and the streets by midnight; and they couldn't come back because cavalry and tanks and infantrymen were guarding the bridges. Gen. MacArthur said that if Hoover hadn't acted the Government would have been threatened. Hoover said: "In order to put an end to this rioting and the defiance of civil authority I have asked the army to assist the District authorities to restore order."

The vets got out of town anyway they could and some of them passed by the National Cathedral where Woodrow Wilson was buried.

Post Linked With Garfield, 'T.R.', Bryan and Other Notables of Era

Paper Hostile To Teddy, But They 'Made Up'

His Arrival on National Scene Given Secondary Importance.

Continued from Page 1.

Less than 15 years remained before the director of the census would announce the disappearance of the American frontier. Thus the economic struggle within the Nation sharpened as in the halls of Congress men fought over the remonetization of silver, greenbacks, tariff readjustment, a larger Navy, imperial policies and assistance for the farmers. Surging over the country came radical movements crystallizing around Populism, William Jennings Bryan, the Bull Moose Movement and LaFollette progressivism.

In the yellowing pages of The Post of 40, 50 and 60 years ago and the fresher pages of more recent years this American political panorama is unfolded with color and spirit. Thumbing through those pages one is struck with how little the pattern of American politics has changed in 60 years. It has changed not at all in substance—only in degree, perhaps illustrating the continuity of life and the insoluble nature of the problems of men.

Same Old Issues

In the eighties the debate on Capitol Hill over the tariff raged much as it has in the last decade. Orators then, as now, twisted the tail of the British lion. Federal spending has been an issue quadriennially since 1877. The fight for readjustment of the value of the dollar has ebbed and surged constantly along with the rise and fall of prices in the market place. Down through the years the Supreme Court has been assailed by those who did not like its decisions. Voices periodically have thundered against monopoly, as they do this month. Presidents have been assailed as dictators since the seventies—and undoubtedly even before—charged with promoting measures to subvert the American form of government. A third term in the Presidency was a sharper issue in 1880 than it is today, while the struggle against centralization of power in Washington and defense of the rights of States have gone on constantly, but with diminishing success. Nothing in substance ever seems to have been decisively settled.

Even the outward forms of political activity have changed little since the days when The Post heaped ridicule on President Hayes—the only one of the 13 Presidents in its life with whom it did not enjoy cordial relations and friendly neighborliness. Then, as now, the Senate spent days in fervid oratory regarding comparatively trivial matters, and the House fought and argued over its rules and prerogatives.

Charges Were Harsher.

Charges and recriminations were harsher than today, language generally more pointed and salty—but the underlying thoughts were the same. Then resort occasionally was had to the code duello. The Post of this decade records a Huey Long shot down in cold blood. Politicians in the seventies were as seldom statesmen as in this generation, and the only difference between the demagogues of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and those of the twentieth were the words they mouthed.

Such was the stage on which The Washington Post took its place in 1877. It was natural that the reporting of and commenting upon political news should be its foremost occupation. The Post was born within the shadow of the Capitol and has spent its life in the center of political activity, debate and intrigue. All the problems of the growing Nation were brought to its threshold. So the recording of national politics became and remained its life blood.

But there was another reason why The Post became part of the national scene. It was established to give the Democratic Party, still smarting from the "crime of seventy-six," a voice in the National Capital—and for many years The Post spoke as the Democratic oracle. Yet it was never partisan in a narrow sense, and even when it carried the word "Democratic" at its masthead it adhered to the principle that it best served its country and its party by first serving the cause of truth and decent journalism. Stilson Hutchins, founder of The Post, was an able and intelligent journalist, as well as a Democrat.

Persuaded to Start Paper.

A New Hampshire Democrat, Hutchins, after successful ventures in journalism and publishing in the Middle West, was persuaded by Democratic leaders to establish a newspaper in Washington dedicated to their cause. Hutchins saw the possibilities and undertook the adventure—with great zeal because of his admiration for Samuel J. Tilden and his bitterness over the loss of the Presidency by his hero. Hutchins felt toward President Hayes much the same as most Democrats of that day did, and this feeling, reflected in The Post during its first four years, can be regarded as the national sentiment within the party.

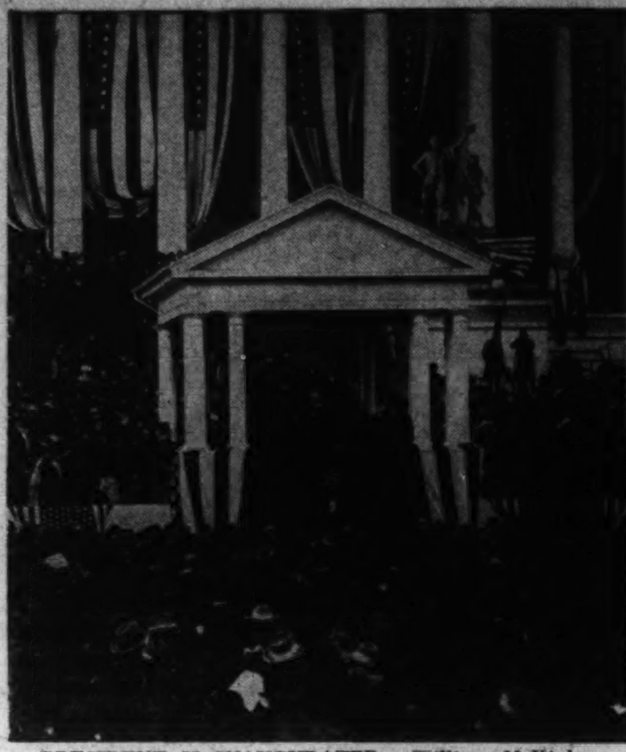
In 1876 the Democrats nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency and Thomas A. Hendricks for the Vice Presidency against a Republican ticket of Rutherford B. Hayes, then Governor of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York.

This was the most extraordinary contest for the Presidency ever to take place. The Democrats then and since have contended that Tilden was elected but counted out through the Republican manipulation of the count in three Army-ridden Southern States.

Democrats Gleeful.

On the basis of both the Republican and Democratic tabulation of the popular vote, Tilden was the choice of the country by more than 250,000 majority. Presidents, however, are chosen by electoral votes. On the night of the election, Tilden had 184 certain electoral votes—one short of the necessary majority. The Republicans counted up but 166 certain electoral votes for Hayes. The rest were in doubtful States.

The Democrats rejoiced in unrestrained glee that night—and well they might. It was their first triumph since the election of Buchanan in 1856, and they had been in the valley of despair for much of the intervening 20 years. It is true that Tilden was one electoral vote shy of being certain of victory, but the 19 electoral votes remaining in doubt were in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. Tilden, to win, needed only 1 of those 19 votes. Hayes, to win, needed the entire number. Thus, in Democratic minds that night—and in many minds since—there was no doubt about Tilden's election. Even Hayes, in an interview, conceded Tilden's victory.



PRESIDENT IS INAUGURATED. *William McKinley delivering his inaugural speech March 4, 1901.*

But things began to happen that night. Although Republicans generally conceded the election, a small group went to work to capture the 19 doubtful votes. It would take a volume to recount all the evidence of intrigue, corruption and passion which took place during the next four months. Republicans persuaded President Grant to patrol the polling places in Florida and Louisiana with Federal troops. Election certificates finally came from each of the three States favoring both Tilden and Hayes.

Since the House was controlled by Democrats and the Senate by Republicans, it was decided to create an electorial commission or tribunal to decide the disputed questions and thus break the deadlock. Of the 15 members of this commission, 8 were Republicans, 7 Democrats. In the end they upheld the Republican claim to Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, dividing strictly along party lines. Thus, Hayes was declared the victor by one electoral vote and two days later was inaugurated.

Before Post Was Born.

This was nine months before The Post was born. Conceived in the bitterness of Democratic anguish over this episode, the infant bore the mark of the event and from the first was contemptuous of Hayes. Seldom did The Post refer to the occupant of the White House as "President." Most of the time it referred to him as "de facto President" or "Mr. Hayes" or "the fraudulent President" or "acting President." "Theft of a Presidency" and "A stolen Presidency" were used frequently to describe the incident.

Typical of The Post's attitude toward Hayes, and illustrative also of the style of political reporting of that day was a front-page story on December 13, 1877, under a heading which asked, "Will Hayes Resign?" The Senate that day had voted down, 31 to 25, several of President Hayes' nominations, bitterly fought by Senator Roscoe Conkling, then the Republican leader of New York.

"The first round of the political prize fight between Senator Conkling and the Administration," the story read, "has ended in a square knock-down for the New York Senator. He has overslaughed the President's nominations, and poured the oil of contempt upon his high moral pretensions . . .

"The fight which has been gradually coming to a head for weeks and months culminated yesterday in the rejection by the Senate, after an executive session of six hours, of the nomination of Roosevelt and Prince, whom the President has twice nominated to be, respectively, collector and naval officer at the Port of New York and for whom Evarts and the anti-Conkling Republicans in New York have labored assiduously.

Retired to Palace.

"After the result was announced the victorious Senator retired to the palace of the silver-edged Jones across the street, where, free from the intrusion of the vulgar public and out of reach of the burden of congratulations, he could contemplate his own greatness in peace, refresh his tired inner man and rejuvenate his weary brain with a modest allowance of Mumm."

Which is much the same way a victorious Senator acts these days—although political reporters refrain from recording such intimate details.

A week later The Post reported evidences of a movement among Republicans to nominate Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for a third term—the accuracy of which was confirmed repeatedly during the next 2½ years.

In response to a letter to the editor, The Post on December 19, 1877, made clear its attitude toward the occupant of the White House in these words:

"We do not recognize the Hayes Administration further than is absolutely necessary to insure peace and tranquility. We shall always question Mr. Hayes' title to the office. So far as his acts can be indorsed, we will indorse them."

New Columns Open.

Yet despite the hard editorial attitude toward Hayes, The Post in its news columns gave full presentations of his views and utterances. His messages to Congress were carried in full, and frequently stories appeared reporting his attitude on pending questions. It is doubtful whether the White House door in those days was on the latchstring for Post reporters—but they, nevertheless, dug out their information.

Incidentally, some of the most interesting stories in The Post of those early days were the detailed interviews with men in public life. The Post reporters, presumably riding bicycles, seemed to get over Washington very well, and they questioned members of the Cabinet, the House and Senate in the style of a lawyer conducting a cross-examination.

As 1878 progressed to the Congressional elections of that year, these interviews became more numerous regarding all sorts of questions—the wisdom of Hayes' appointments, views regarding silver and currency, the prospects of the noisy greenback candidates, the progress and merits of the labor movement, Chinese immgiration, a third term for Grant, and many other subjects.

Red Issue to Fore.

Thus, a Post reporter interviewing Dennis Kearney, head of the newly organized Workingmen's Party, asked him if his followers were "communistic."

"There is no commune in this country," replied Kearney. "Our workingmen are not communistic at all. They desire legislation for their interests which neither of the old parties will give, and therefore there is an upheaval of the masses whose strength is totally underrated."

Incidentally, another interview revealed that proposals for a union of farmers and labor in a political party were meeting the same obstacles in that year as today, Horatio Seymour, Democratic Presidential candidate in 1868 and former Governor of New York, asserted he "could not see how farmers could ever consent to laws affecting their own farm labor," and pointed out that "the labor wing wants the Government to do many things, while farmers are frugal people and if elected to represent the new party would vote against involving the State in unusual expenses."

G. O. P. Kept Senate Power.

In the 1876 election the Democrats captured 155 House seats to 138 held by the Republicans, but the latter held the Senate. As the by-election campaign of 1878 got under way, The Post felt so optimistic over the outcome that it editorially predicted the Republican membership in the next Congress would be less than 110 in the House. This prediction proved much too optimistic.

The Democrats lost several of their House seats to Greenbackers but retained a comfortable majority and, through Democratic successes on local legislative tickets, captured control of the Senate. The tidings were heralded to Washington the morning after the election by The Post in a one-column headline, which said:

WE'VE COME TO STAY.

With a Democratic Majority of Both Houses.

Capture of both wings of the Congress, plus the fact that, freed from control of the Federal Army, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana—the States whose electoral votes put Hayes in the White House—had given Democratic candidates large majorities, put new life in the Democrats, who set out with determination to avenge "the steal of '76" in the Presidential election in 1880.

1879 a Notable Year.

The year 1879 was notable in the political field for, as The Post in a review of the year put it, "a series of conflicts with a fraudulent and stubborn Executive" and Congress. The Post complained that some of the events of that year "must have a tendency to work material changes in our form or mode of government, and, if not counteracted, to enlarge the sphere of executive authority, aggrandize the Federal power and impair the rightful authority of the States." If the example set by Hayes were continued, The Post asserted, "our Presidents will be able to wield powers that no constitutional monarch in Europe dares to claim."

There was another notable event of 1879 which played its part in national politics and contributed to a weakening of the Republican cause in public estimation. It was the revelation of the affair between the influential Republican leader, Senator Roscoe Conkling, and Mrs. William Sprague, wife of the former Senator from and Governor of Rhode Island, and daughter of Chief Justice Chase. It became known when Sprague drove Conkling off his Rhode Island estate with a shotgun after the New York Senator was reported to have spent several days at the Sprague home in the absence of the man of the house.

Heralded as "the great scandal," all sides and aspects of this event were chronicled in detail by The Post and avidly read by Washingtonians. The story went on for days, with all and sundry telling all they knew about the relations of the Republican leader and the beautiful Kate Sprague. Finally the Spragues were divorced. The story, as modern reporters would say, "had everything."

PAGEANTRY

THREE PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS—*a 39-year span that saw America emerge as a world power and Washington as a world capital. 1897 to 1936—William McKinley to Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

WHITE HOUSE BOUND. *Above—William Howard Taft returning from the Capitol after taking oath of office. Below—Two hundred thousand Washingtonians, a third of the city's population, welcome President Franklin D. Roosevelt home after his record-breaking re-election—a homecoming celebration suggested by The Washington Post.*

Seymour Drive Launched.

The Post editorially heralded the arrival of 1880 with this paragraph:

"This will be the last full year of illegitimacy in the Presidential office."

The Post had its own candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and early in January, 1880, went to work in his behalf. On January 17, 1880, it launched the candidacy of Horatio Seymour, former Governor of New York and the party's standard bearer against Grant in 1868, by devoting 9 of its 28 columns to a fulsome biography of him. The virtues and availability of Seymour thereafter were recited almost daily by The Post until Seymour flatly refused to permit the presentation of his name to the convention three days before that body met in June.

The Post of January 20, 1880, reported that the Maryland Legislature had elected Arthur Pugh Gorman to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1881, to succeed William Pinkney Whyte. Thus the Marylander, who was to play an important part in the affairs of the Democracy and the Nation for the next 20 years, made his bow on the national political stage.

Gorman subsequently became the Democratic leader of the Senate, endeared himself to the South by his heroic and successful opposition to the Force bill, and played a major part in preventing the tariff reform Grover Cleveland had promised the country. Seldom has a single Senator exercised the influence and power which Gorman enjoyed for years.

Third-Term Foes Active.

As the year progressed Republicans opposed to Grant began holding "anti-third term" meetings throughout the country. Political observers now were convinced that Grant wanted a third term and was well on his way to get it. This belief was strengthened when Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee. Cameron was an ardent Grant admirer, and his selection was held to be the first test of Grant strength within the party.

The Post campaigned to have the Democrats hold their convention in Washington, proposing the use of the newly completed National Museum Building, on the Mall, for that purpose. But the Democrats chose Cincinnati. The Republicans met first, however, at Chicago on June 4. This was a truly extraordinary convention; first, because in it Grant came closer to nomination for a third term as President than any man has ever achieved since Washington, and, secondly, because of the amazing victory of Representative James A. Garfield, the dark horse.

Ohioans had casually referred to Garfield as Presidential timber but none took him seriously before the convention. Indeed, Ohio was solidly behind the candidacy of the famed John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury but on other occasions an influential Senator. Sherman and Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, were determined candidates for the Presidential nomination against Grant.

On the first ballot Grant received 304 votes—84 short of a majority. Blaine received 284 votes and Sherman 93. Grant's managers believed he was within striking distance of the nomination and determined to keep the convention in session. This they did on June 7, when 28 ballots were taken. On the second ballot Garfield received one vote—from Pennsylvania. On the first 33 ballots Garfield did not receive more than two votes.

Grant's Following Firm.

Grant's following held like the Rock of Gibraltar—but he did not gain on the 28 ballots. His highest vote that day was 309; his lowest, 302. The next morning, when the balloting was resumed, the situation remained practically unchanged for four calls of the roll. Grant's strength went up to 312 votes.

But a change was to occur rapidly. As reported in The Post, the previous night, after the twenty-eighth ballot had demonstrated the fealty of the Grant following, Blaine and Sherman met in the latter's office at the Treasury and concluded that neither could stop Grant. They decided to throw their strength to a compromise candidate in a maneuver to start a stampede. The plan was carefully worked out and was put in effect the next day. Garfield, a delegate from Ohio to the convention, was not taken into the secret.

On the thirty-fourth ballot the next day Wisconsin gave Garfield 16 votes, bringing his total to 17. Blaine and Sherman decided to move. On the next ballot Garfield received 50 votes, and when the result was announced he challenged it, asserting that "no man has a right without the consent of the person voted for to have his name announced and voted for in this convention," and adding emphatically: "Such consent I have not given." He remained, as did Ohio, faithful to the Sherman cause.

Deadlock's End Near.

The convention realized that it was moving rapidly toward an end of the deadlock. Amid confusion, the thirty-sixth ballot was taken, with Blaine and Sherman adherents from many States going over to Garfield. The break had come. Delegations switched their votes, and when the result was announced Garfield had been nominated by 399 votes. Grant on that ballot had 306—Blaine but 42 and Sherman 3.

"To say that the nomination of Garfield at Chicago was a surprise to everybody in this city but feebly expresses the sensation experienced by all when the bulletins announced the result," The Post reported the next morning.

Meanwhile, Chester A. Arthur unanimously had been nominated for the Vice Presidency as a result of a deal made by Senator Conkling, who did not particularly like Garfield. The Post editorially the next day opened fire on the Republican candidates, asserting:

"Garfield, a bespotted corruptionist, and Arthur, a machine politician—could anything except Grant and Arthur be worse?"

Grant Assailed By Post.

Hayes and Sherman had thrown Arthur out as collector of customs in New York, and The Post made much of this fact, at the same time reviewing the evidence of Garfield's part in the Credit Mobilier scandal. As for the repulsed Grant, The Post editorially had this to say:

"Ambition, lust of place and power, has made a sadder wreck of the name and fame of Grant than was made of the mortal frame of Julius Caesar by the same potent agency . . . No man ever flung away so much of that which all proud and honorable men most value as has Gen. Grant since he started on the third-term hunt. And the fact that he has thrown away high place in history and the respect of his contemporaries, is proof conclusive that he never had any conception of what true greatness really is."

The refusal of Seymour and Samuel Tilden to permit consideration of their names for the 1880 Democratic nomination threw the party's convention into a quandary. Both declined for reasons of health, Seymour asserting he was "thinking about my will and funeral" rather than public office. Tilden was much desired by many Democrats, because it was proposed to make the "crime of '76" the issue of the coming campaign—along with Republican corruption.

Harmony Preserved.

On the first ballot Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, received 171 votes and Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, 133½, with the remainder of the votes scattered. On the second ballot Hancock's strength reached 320 votes. The convention decided to preserve harmony and get the nomination over—giving Hancock 705 votes on the third ballot. William H. English was selected for the Vice Presidency.

The Democrats made "turn the rascals out" the issue, but the country refused to become greatly excited either over the alleged corruption of the Republican candidates or the "fraud of '76." The previous year a new wave of prosperity had set in, and that is an issue which always benefits the party in power, absorbing all others. Crops were abundant in 1880, with a scarcity in Europe, thus giving the United States a favorable balance of trade.

Hopes Remained High.

The Democrats believed Hancock's nomination would take the sectional issue from national politics and prove attractive to the North and West. In this they were to be disappointed. But their hopes remained high until election day, especially after the State election in Maine in September was a Democratic victory.

"All Hail to Maine," said The Post headline over a story which held that the Maine result "foreshadows the result in November and leaves the Garfield cause without the forlornest hope on which to hang for success."

But the Maine result on that occasion proved a will o' the wisp, as it has so many times since. Garfield and Arthur received 214 electoral votes, while Hancock and English got 155—but the Republican popular plurality was slight, being only 12,400 votes out of nearly 9,000,000 cast. The Post took the result philosophically after the first few days.

A Parting Shot at Hayes.

Indeed, the gloom The Post felt over this defeat was considerably lightened by the thought that Hayes' days were numbered and that he soon would be out of the White House. The Post heralded the arrival of Garfield's inauguration day with the statement that "it is now eight years since a President chosen by the people has been sworn into office." On the editorial page under the caption: "Exit—The Fraud," appeared this parting shot at Hayes:

"At noon today the fraudulent occupant of the Executive Office divests himself of his stolen robes and retires to an infomy specially set apart for him . . . There should be no spot of earth upon the American continent large enough to give him harborage or shelter save the few feet of earth needed for a nameless grave. Exit Hayes, the fraud. Eternal hatred to his memory."

The ill-fated Garfield Administration commenced under a bright sun and great gayety, with Blaine going into the Cabinet as Secretary of State and Robert T. Lincoln, son of the Great Emancipator, as Secretary of War. But the internal dissension within the Republican Party immediately revealed itself and raised Democratic hopes for future years.

Garfield Under Fire.

Garfield failed to consult Senator Conkling regarding several New York appointments, and the latter immediately opened fire on the Administration. Finally, when Conkling lost his fight to block confirmation of the appointments, he dramatically resigned from the Senate, with his colleague, Senator Thomas C. Platt, in order to get vindication—which he did not get, the New York Legislature declining to reelect him. Subsequently his henchman, President Arthur, named him to the Supreme Court and he was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined the appointment. The Post attached to Platt the sobriquet "Me, too, Tom Platt," which stuck.

But that is running ahead of the story. So many of Garfield's actions pleased The Post that the latter was chided by some of its contemporaries for supporting a Republican Administration, bringing from The Post this editorial reply:

"This is partially true, or, at least, may be considered so. It being our original purpose to support this Administration in all of its doings that were right, we have found ourselves supporting it lately to a considerable extent. We are glad of this.

"If to be Democratic is to be stupidly and brutally partisan, then The Post is not Democratic. If to be 'Independent' is to be fair and decent in commenting on public events, The Post is 'Independent.' Such definitions we do not think apply as a general thing, but in some cases they do and to a dot, too. Put us down as an independent Democratic newspaper—with views. We can always be found when so called for."

Shot by Job Seeker.

Especially solicitous of President Garfield was The Post after the disappointed job-seeker, Guiteau, shot the former four months after he entered the White House. The Post from the beginning ridiculed speculation that the shooting of Garfield was the result of a conspiracy of his political enemies, chiefly those who preferred Arthur in the White House. Incidentally, Conkling's silence at the time of the shooting gave color to such contentions. The Post called for civil-service reform the day after Garfield was wounded, although it was dubious of such proposals as life tenure and old-age pensions.

Arthur became President after Garfield's death on September 19, 1881. The Post's attitude toward him and his actions was stiffer than toward Garfield, but little of lasting importance developed in the first months of the Arthur regime, except that Blaine resigned from the Cabinet and returned to Maine to prepare for his most determined bid for the Presidency in 1884. An event of some importance, however, received scant attention in The Post.

Stephen Grover Cleveland was elected Mayor of Buffalo in the fall of 1881, thus starting him on a three-year road to the Presidency. In the story of the elections held around the country that year was a sentence stating that the "Democratic candidate for Mayor of Buffalo" had been elected. He was not named. Incidentally, in that election Virginia chose a Republican Governor. That excited The Post more than anything else.

Early as a Politician.

A colorful incident of the Virginia campaign was a bitter assault made by Gen. Jubal A. Early on Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, calling the latter "a miserable coward and base liar." Early made the attack in a campaign speech in behalf of John W. Daniel, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. Mahone, who had become an ally of the Republicans in the Senate, opposed Daniel. The issue was over a Republican proposal to repudiate one-third of the State's indebtedness.

Everyone believed Mahone would resort to the code duello to seek satisfaction from Early—indeed, it was generally believed that the old Civil War general had uttered the aspersions against Mahone, who, too, had an enviable war record, to bring about that result. But Mahone avoided the encounter and one of his followers had him arrested on a charge of intending to leave the District of Columbia to fight a duel and had him bonded to keep out of Virginia—all of which The Post reported under the head: "Blood on the Moon."

In the 1882 Congressional elections the Democrats made further gains, electing Grover Cleveland Governor of New York. The Post's story termed the outcome "one of the most overwhelming Democratic victories in the history of the party," and was so happy that the day after the election printed on page one its first political cartoon—a crudely drawn rooster, crowing as the sun rises. The 1882 election broke the Greenback movement, not a single member associated with that undertaking being elected to Congress, which also was hailed by The Post as a happy development.

Reforms Became Issue.

Meanwhile, as the 1884 Presidential campaign approached, the country and The Post continued to discuss the need for tariff reform, civil service reform and the restlessness in labor's ranks. Under the head, "Progress and Poverty," The Post reported a speech by Henry George before the District of Columbia Federation of Labor, assailing monopoly, especially in land. On Capitol Hill a "fortification bill" was debated and, as The Post reporter wrote, "the American eagle flapped his wings and screamed while the tail of the British lion got many a powerful twist."

Since the victory of Cleveland for Governor of New York he loomed as the logical man for the Presidency. The Post projected Delaware's Senator Bayard for the nomination, but he ran second to Cleveland in the balloting. The Republican convention, however, was held at Chicago first.

The old leadership of the Republican Party began to disintegrate after Garfield's election and 1884 was rather thoroughly gone. Arthur turned out to be a better President than many had expected, basing their judgment on his antecedents and backers. But Arthur was never popular with Republicans. He got in the White House by route of the Vice Presidency—a nomination given to him in 1880 to placate Conkling. As President he was surrounded by Garfield Republicans, and much of the patronage, found useful by Presidents to secure renominations, had been distributed before he entered the White House. He was a candidate for renomination at the 1884 convention, but from early in the year he appeared out of the running.

Issue of Free Silver Stirred Entire Nation

Bryan's Amazing Feats in Realm of Politics Are Recalled.

Blaine Held Spotlight.

Interest generally centered around the "plumed knight," Blaine. But his forces had a setback in the beginning. The Post reported that at this Republican convention there were "more independents than ever before known at a national convention." The convention forthwith showed its independence by rejecting the recommendations of the national committee and electing John R. Lynch, former Negro Congressman from Mississippi, as temporary chairman.

But the "plumed knight" regained control of the convention, being nominated on the fourth ballot—a result made possible when John A. Logan, of Illinois, started a bandwagon rush to Blaine by throwing his strength to him. For that Logan was rewarded with the Vice Presidential nomination.

The first fight in the Democratic convention came over that perennial issue—repeal of the unit rule—which always, until the 1936 action, supplemented the Democratic two-thirds rule. Tammany Hall had no love for Cleveland, but a majority of the delegates from that State were for their Governor. Led by Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany Hall element sought to set aside the rule in order to be free to oppose Cleveland. But they were voted down, 463 to 332.

Cleveland Nominated.

On the first ballot Cleveland received 392 votes—20 votes less than a majority and 155 short of the necessary two-thirds. On the second ballot next day, Cleveland was nominated by 683 votes, with Bayard's total falling to 81½. The party went on record, 714 to 97, in favor of a "tariff for revenue only" plank. Thomas A. Hendricks unanimously was selected for Vice President. The Post held the ticket was a strong one, expressing the belief Governor Cleveland "under the circumstances" was "the strongest candidate that can be named."

The campaign was as colorful as any held, the two Presidential candidates journeying across the country on barnstorming tours. Blaine preached tariff protection, Cleveland denouncing his views. Cleveland assailed the Republicans for financial irresponsibility in government. Scandalous whispers regarding the private lives of both men spread across the country and were printed in some publications—but The Post's only reference to them was when Blaine filed a libel suit against an alleged detractor of himself and his wife, and when persons in Buffalo and Albany issued statements denying the truth of accusations against Cleveland.

Tammany Hall was resentful of Cleveland, and The Post's New York correspondent did not believe it had its heart in the campaign. But there was dissension in the Republican ranks. Numerous Republican reformers, including Carl Schurz, bolted Blaine—Schurz being particularly active in organizing the German-American Republicans for Cleveland. They became known as "the Mugwumps." Conkling in New York sulked in his tent because his friend Arthur had been passed over. Moreover, he never had liked Blaine since that day some years before when the "Plummed Knight" referred to him as "a grandiloquent swell with a turkey gobbler strut."

Trouble With Catholics.

Cleveland, on the other hand, was having trouble with the Catholic vote, the backbone of the Democratic Party in the big cities. As Governor of New York he had vetoed a measure desired by the Catholics, not on religious grounds, but because he believed it unconstitutional. But the big incident of the campaign came at its end, when the Rev. Dr. Samuel Burchard uttered his alliterative phrase: "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

The incident was reported in The Post the next day but not with the display which its subsequent importance dictated. There can be little doubt that Dr. Burchard lost the election for Blaine. The furor that his words caused must have changed at least 600 Irish Catholic votes in New York City. As it was, Cleveland carried New York State by a plurality of only 1,149. Had he lost New York he would have lost the election since that State's 36 electoral votes were decisive in the contest.

The story of the original incident appeared in The Post of October 30, 1884, under the caption: "Mr. Blaine at the Delmonico Dinner." Most of the story was about a dinner given to Blaine the previous evening at Delmonico's by New York Republicans, but as was the custom at that time, Mr. Blaine's day was described chronologically.

The Famous Statement.

Thus the story began:

"At 10 o'clock this morning the gentlemen's parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was filled with clergymen of various denominations who had gathered to express their respect for Mr. Blaine. The Rev. Dr. King presented a series of resolutions laudatory of the Republican candidates and party and condemning the Democracy. These were adopted and then presented to Mr. Blaine by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, who made an ill-judged and unguarded speech, closing with the statement: 'We are Republicans and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism and rebellion.' In reply Mr. Blaine

Continued on Page 7.

Debate Over Tariff a Raging Issue in Eighties as in the Last Decade

British Lion's Tail Tweaked On Capitol Hill

Federal Spending an Ever Present Source of Battle Since 1877.

Continued from Page 6.

talked bloody-shirt, morality and the tariff.

"Bloody shirt" talk apparently meant references to the Civil War. Subsequently it was said on Blaine's behalf that he was tired from his campaign traveling when the clergymen called on him and that he did not hear what Dr. Burchard said. But the ammunition for a stirring appeal to passion had been supplied to the Democrats.

On November 3, 1884, The Post printed from New York the following dispatch:

"No dispatch of any politician during the campaign now ending has so arounsed the community and especially the Roman Catholics as the declaration made a few days ago by the Rev. Dr. Burchard in addressing Mr. Blaine for a body of clergymen, in which he characterized the Democratic party as the party of 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.' Mr. Blaine not only did not rebuke this charge but in responding told Dr. Burchard and his zealous associates that he realized the full weight of that which had been said to him. The phrase 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion, has been caught up as a campaign cry, and, wherever it appeared yesterday upon the banners in the business men's parade it was vociferiously cheered."

Attacked by Priest.

Typical of the feeling aroused by the Burchard remarks was a lengthy statement contained in this story from the Father Coughlin of that day —the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn—urging Catholics and the Irish to support Cleveland and concluding with this intemperate denunciation of Blaine, all in one sentence:

"Surely few Irishmen or workingmen will vote for the partner, crony, candidate and tool of the great railroad lords, the land grabbers and land thieves, the monoplists who buy votes, legislatures, courts and Speakers of the House of Representatives, and have fooled the workingmen too long and just once too often, with the absurd tariff scare, while under pretense of protection to American labor, crushing the very life out of American labor by grinding taxes that go to pamper monopolists and bloated manufacturing candidates on the one hand and Star Route thieves, naval contract thieves and all manner of corruptionists on the other."

Victory for Cleveland.

The morning after the election The Post announced, "Cleveland Wins," and it republished on its first page the cartoon of the crowing rooster used two years previously, but this time with the names "Cleveland and Hendricks" written on the rising sun. Editorially, The Post said the election "marks the dawn of a new era in our national history."

Now this was a little premature, since New York remained in doubt for several days and it was the pivotal State. Some of the contemporaries of The Post chided it for letting its rooster crow too soon. But when Cleveland's election finally was confirmed The Post editorially asserted the rooster had crowed at exactly the right hour—and a one-column woodcut of the crowing rooster was reprinted at the top of the editorial page for three days in a row.

Defeated on Silver.

Cleveland, even before he entered the White House, became involved with the House in the silver controversy when, in response to an inquiry, he proposed that a rider be attached to an appropriation bill giving the President authority to suspend silver coinage. The House, with a sizable Democratic majority, refused by a vote of 149 to 118 even to consider the matter.

As Cleveland came in, The Post's salute to the departing Arthur was that "he has shown himself superior to the obvious decadence of his party." The Post's old candidate for the Presidency, Senator Bayard, was named Cleveland's Secretary of State. Cleveland devoted the first years of his Administration to an effort to clean up the Government, reform the civil service laws. He was bedeviled with job-seekers, The Post daily carrying long lists of large and small politicians who called at the White House.

An event which subsequently proved to be of some political importance and exert its influence down through the years occurred early in the Cleveland Administration. A group of Washington correspondents organized the Gridiron Club on May 23, 1885.

It was destined to become the most famous dining club in the world. The foibles of politics were its entertainment meat and every President since Cleveland has in his presence been roasted by its satire. Strangely enough, Cleveland was the only President in the 52 years of the Gridiron Club not to attend its dinners. He had an aversion to such affairs and he and the Washington corps of correspondents were, aside from a few favorites, not very cordial in their relations.

Vice President Dies.

In November, 1885, The Post White House reporter sought an interview with President Cleveland regarding his plans for civil service reform. The President said he would write out a statement describing his program and this he did, subsequently correcting the proofs of the printed copy.

On November 26, 1885, Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died of heart paralysis—the fifth Vice President to die in office. At that time in case of the death or disability of the Vice President, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate was in line of succession to the Presidency. When Hendricks died the Senate was in recess and it would be several weeks before a President Pro Tem, could be selected. As a result of that situation Cleveland was dissuaded from going to Indiana for the Hendricks funeral lest some accident might befall him and the country would be without a Chief Executive.

The Post thought this was silly and proposed that the law of succession to the Presidency should be revised to make the Secretary of State next in line after the Vice President, a reform which subsequently was adopted and remains in effect today.

Labor Issue Born.

Cleveland was the first President harassed by labor difficulties. In a message to Congress he recognized trade unions as necessary to an industrial era and urged voluntary arbitration of industrial conflicts. Congress in 1888 created a Federal commission to undertake reconciliation of labor disputes bearing down on interstate commerce. The year previously Cleveland and Congress undertook to restrain the activities of the railroads by passing the first interstate commerce act—a feeble measure, but at least a start.

In his first message to Congress, Cleveland proposed appropriations for the Federal Government totaling $339,569,552 for the next year. He referred to tariff reform only in passing. The Post lauded his message but pronounced his tariff views "unsatisfactory"—a delinquency which Cleveland was to correct two years later in a message which had as much to do with his defeat in his second race as anything else. His December 6, 1887, message to Congress swung the Democratic Party back to its original "tariff for revenue only" stand.

His message stirred a terrific fight on Capitol Hill and was doomed to meet defeat. Although the House had a Democratic majority, the Senate was Republican. The House Democrats were not a unit in support of Cleveland's tariff views. But the President was determined to project the tariff issue before the country before the 1888 election. When his party met at St. Louis the following June his tariff ideas constituted the only disruptive note.

Straddle on Tariff.

Despite the pleas of old Henry Watterson, chairman of the resolutions committee, the party straddled the tariff issue, as The Post editorially pleaded with it not to play the part of "hypocrite and coward." Subsequently Cleveland reiterated his views, making his own platform, as a Presidential candidate always does, and the tariff became the real issue of the campaign.

Cleveland was renominated by acclamation while Allen G. Thurman, termed by The Post "the old Roman," was nominated for the Vice Presidency to take fallen Hendricks' place. As the Republicans met at Chicago on June 16, 1888, an event occurred which left a more lasting mark on the world than anything they could do. Emperor William Frederick of Germany died, leaving the way open for his son, the Kaiser, Wilhelm II.

The Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison, "the Christian gentleman," for the Presidency, and Levi P. Morton for the Vice Presidency. The party adopted a rigid protective tariff platform—and the fight was on. Harrison spent much of his time shaking hands with callers at his Indianapolis home and making short talks about the menace of Democratic "free trade." Cleveland defended his tariff views and again had to fight off a whispering campaign regarding his private life.

The most colorful incident of the campaign, as four years previously, came at the end. But this time it worked against Cleveland. Ten days before the election and just before James G. Blaine was to address an Irish-American meeting at Madison Square Garden it was revealed that the British Minister, Lord Lionel Sackville-West, in reply to an inquiry from a man named Charles F. Murchison, professing to be a naturalized American-Englishman, wrote the Cleveland Administration could be relied on to preserve friendly relations with England.

Murchison had asked for advice as to how he should vote, explaining he did not wish to do anything against the interests of "the mother country." Lord Sackville's action, amounting to interferring in domestic politics, was incredible stupid. He admitted the authenticity of the correspondence and conceded he had been "trapped." The Republicans hammered home this incident to the Irish and German voters. Secretary of State Bayard first rebuked the British Minister and then at the President's direction laid the incident before the British Foreign Office. After a week passed, without the recall of Lord Sackville, President Cleveland directed his dismissal.

"By direction of the President," reported The Post, "the Secretary of State yesterday informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official post in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries."

The Sackville-West incident switched votes as surely as did Burchard's utterance but whether in sufficient number to affect the outcome of the election remains in doubt. New York again was the pivotal State. Harrison carried it by more than 12,000 majority. Whether the Sackville-West impropriety influenced 6,000 voters in that State will never be known.

But had Cleveland carried New York, he would have been reelected. The Post at the time interpreted the result as a rejection by the country of Cleveland's tariff views. Henry Watterson blamed the result on other factors. The Republicans captured control of the House, having already a majority in the Senate. Thus their control was complete.

The most colorful person brought to Washington by the Harrison Administration was the youthful Theodore Roosevelt. He was named one of the members of the Civil Service Commission. About the same time The Post opened fire on the lax administration of the civil service laws and soon was engaged in a rough and tumble fight with the future President.

"T. R." Was Secondary.

Theodore Roosevelt's arrival on the national scene was heralded by The Post as a secondary item in a story on the appointment of a public printer. The Post recorded that the appointment was a surprise, that Roosevelt came from the well-known New York family, that he had been "a decided civil service reformer all his life," was "a young man of extraordinary ability" and "a quick, nervous, energetic worker."

Editorially the appointment was applauded. But within three months Roosevelt and The Post were exchanging epithets. Frank Hatton, a newspaperman who had been Postmaster General during the Arthur Administration, was then editor and part owner of The Post —Stilson Hutchins having sold the paper a few months previously.

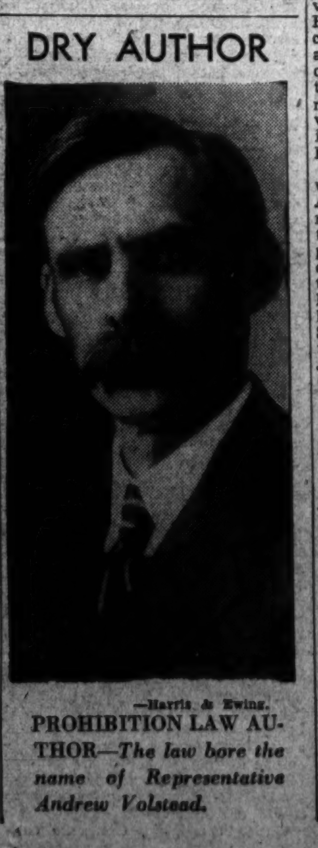
Hatton regarded many of the new civil service ideas as "bogus reform," but he insisted that the law be rigidly enforced. The Post cited widespread evasions of the law. Hatton began to hammer Roosevelt. Roosevelt retorted that Hatton was a "spoilsman." The Post called Roosevelt "callow," a "spangled and glittering reformer," and "expounder of collegiate reform" and asserted "Commissioner Roosevelt cannot pass an examination for a position as a $900 copyist in any of the departments." Roosevelt said he could not be bothered by "a noisy but unimportant spoils newspaper."

But the noise of The Post reached across the country, and its charges and revelations were discussed widely by other newspapers. The National Civil Reform League flayed the Harrison Administration for failing to enforce the civil service laws. The Post finally called Roosevelt "a child of money by inheritance, of literature by imagination and of politics by failure." Years later Roosevelt and The Post became friends, and the paper played a part in building "T. R." up as a national hero.

But that was a decade later. The Harrison Administration was not particularly distinguished. Having won on a tariff issue, Harrison pressed to enactment the McKinley tariff bill—thus projecting into the limelight another future President. The sharpest fight of the Administration came when the Republicans undertook through the Force bill to require enfranchisement of the Negroes in the South. The measure infuriated the Democrats and had the effect of reuniting the party more solidly than ever. As a result of it the Republicans lost control of the House in 1890 and made the 1892 outcome doubtful.

The Force bill was defeated only by filibuster tactics in the Senate, which lasted almost two months. When the last move for cloture on debate failed, and the measure was laid aside, The Post heralded the news under a head: "Given Prompt Burial—Obnoxious Force Bill Finally Disposed of by Senate." Editorially The Post asserted: "May It Rest in Peace."

DRY AUTHOR



—Harris & Ewing.

PROHIBITION LAW AUTHOR—*The law bore the name of Representative Andrew Volstead.*

PROHIBITION AND REPEAL. *Left—Federal agents capture a gigantic moonshine still in Southern Maryland in the early 20's. Right—It's legal! The rush to buy the "real stuff" after John Barleycorn's resurrection in March, 1934.*

As the 1892 campaign approached it became clear that Cleveland remained the hero of his party, despite the assaults on him and his principles by Senator Gorman—who emerged something of a hero from the Force bill fight—and Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, and their followers. Hill had been elected when Cleveland lost his State, and the New York Governor believed he deserved national recognition. The situation was somewhat like that which existed years later between Al Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Tariff Again Issue.

Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot in the Democratic convention in 1892, with Adlai E. Stevenson as Vice President. The platform was a clear-cut declaration for reducing the tariff and repeal of the McKinley act. The Republicans renominated President Harrison, with Whitelaw Reid for the Vice Presidency.

Again the issue was the tariff, the party leaders managing to submerge temporarily the growing demand for free coinage of silver. Again New York held the center of the stage, but Tammany made peace with Cleveland before the election, and Reid's place on the Republican ticket drove many workingmen in New York to Cleveland.

The campaign ended with Harrison kneeling at the bier of his wife, who had died in the White House. The Post had become more independent politically after the change of ownership in 1889 and played no favorites in this campaign. The morning after the election The Post reported: "Cleveland Elected President By a Decisive Vote—Much Like a Tidal Wave." And so it was. He would have won without New York, but he carried his home State by a 45,000 plurality.

Harrison and Cleveland were to exchange places, as they had done four years before. Commenting editorially on that evidence of the Nation's fickleness, The Post editorially wondered "what will be the state of affairs four years hence" and whether Cleveland would still be the idol of the Democrats. The country, however, soon was to get some idea, for on the horizon appeared the clouds of the silver controversy. The Post's salute to the departing Harrison was that "he leaves an official record honorable and reputable throughout."

Distress Rampant.

The triumphant Democracy marched back into Washington on "a wretchedly cold and blizzardly Fourth of March," causing The Post to advocate an inaugural day later in the year to escape such weather. As for Cleveland, The Post promised to be to him "a sincere and constant, though never a servile, friend," and an "honest and disinterested well-wisher."

Cleveland came back to Washington amid financial distress and economic depression, recorded in such Post headlines as "Why the Gold Goes Out—$20,000,000 in one month." Unemployment was increasing, bread lines were stretching out. The Populist fire was raging on the prairies, urging further use of silver. But Cleveland was adamant. He believed the Sherman silver purchase act, with the McKinley tariff act, was chiefly responsible. He called Congress in special session to repeal the Sherman act as a means of restoring confidence. Silverites held a convention, denouncing Cleveland as "a traitor to the Democratic Party."

The Post agreed that the need was to "restore confidence." On August 8, 1893, it headed Cleveland's message with the words, in large type: Repeal the Sherman Law," a proposal The Post editorially indorsed. Thus began the terrific internal fighting which rent the Democratic Party for a decade and kept it out of power for 16 years. Striking out at Cleveland, leading the assault on him was William Jennings Bryan. But Cleveland won. On August 29 The Post reported "Victory for Repeal," and on September 6 a New York dispatch was headed. "End of the Money Famine." But Cleveland and his party were sorely wounded.

Breach Widened.

The breach widened further in the furious fight over Cleveland's efforts to reduce the tariff. There, due to Democratic treachery in the Senate, he lost, pinning on those Democrats who had thwarted him the brand of "party perfidy and dishonor." Labor unrest likewise grew throughout the Nation, 200 strikes occurring during Cleveland's second four years. To deal with one—the Pullman strike in Chicago—he mobilized Federal troops avowedly to protect and facilitate movement of the mails, but actually because he feared the situation was approaching anarchy.

As the Democrats selected their delegates to the national convention, the free silver fever swept State after State. It was clear that Mr. Cleveland's party would repudiate him. Meanwhile, Marcus Hanna had appeared on the national scene and was managing the campaign of William McKinley, of tariff act fame, for the Republican nomination. "Hot Fight for Gold—Mr. Lodge Is Determined" was the news from the Republican headquarters on the eve of that party's convention.

McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, with Garret A. Hobart for Vice President—an event predicted a week previously by The Post. A group of silver Republicans bolted the convention amid hisses, as a platform was adopted opposing free coinage of silver except by international agreement. Yet McKinley sought to avoid talking about the money issue. He laid the emphasis on the tariff and the need for "a full dinner pail."

Two weeks later the Democrats were on their way to their convention. Among the candidates for President was John R. McLean, Ohio's favorite son and later to be the publisher of The Post. He was an advocate of free silver. "Will Split the Party—Mr. Whitney's Opinion of a Free Silver Platform." The Post reported in a headline the next day.

Dozen Sought Nomination.

As the convention opened, The Post political commentator, Henry Litchfield West, reported that "one thing remains only absolutely certain, and that is that the platform will be for the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." There were a dozen candidates for the nomination. For several days it appeared that Richard P. Bland had out-distanced the field. Then came the most dramatic climax which ever has occurred in any political convention.

By the magnetism of his booming voice, the earnestness of his sincerity and the force of his simple words, William Jennings Bryan, with his arms outstretched, turned 20,000 delegates and spectators in the Chicago Coliseum into a frenzied, madly cheering, delirious bedlam. To those opposing the silver plank he had declared, "You shall not place a crown of thorns upon the brow of Liberty, or sacrifice mankind upon your cross of gold." Upon Bryan's brow this convention placed the laurels of Democratic standard bearer. He had catapulted himself on the national political stage to remain a dominant figure for almost three decades.

Cleveland remained silent in the White House as many of his close followers continued to bolt the ticket of the convention which had repudiated him. "Away Goes the Gold!" said a Post headline over a dispatch from New York a week after Bryan's nomination. "Bryan Thrice Named" asserted another headline, as the Populists and the Silver Party nominated him for the Presidency. "Gold Democrats to Bolt," The Post later reported. Describing a McKinley speech as the campaign got under way, a Post head announced, "Tariff Still His Text." But Bryan preached free silver as the salvation of those oppressed by the money trust. Subsequently, McKinley overcame his timidity of the silverites and declared unequivocally for gold. So gold versus silver became the issue.

Fought Single-Handedly.

Brayn made virtually a single-handed fight. The money interests of the country fought him savagely. The press almost as a unit mocked and ridiculed him, or expressed alarm because of him. He had only his great voice and his sincerity and earnestness. It was a gallant fight, but the outcome was inevitable.

"McKinley Chosen President by Overwhelming Majority," proclaimed The Post on November 4, 1896, as the fears of a large part of the Nation were allayed and all the world listened. The Post editorially applauded the result. Thus ended a campaign unequaled in American history. America marched forward toward imperialism world power and the new century.

Changing the tempo of this story, as the tempo of American life was accelerated after McKinley's first election, we find events in this political panorama succeeding each other with the rapidity with which The Post daily flew from its presses. McKinley brought to Washington the impetuous "Teddy" Roosevelt. On Capitol Hill the usual controversies consumed days—discussions of the ariff, silver, appropriation bills and finally talk of the Spanish atrocities in Cuba.

Tragedy of the Maine.

Out of talk about the latter sprang events with which every schoolboy is familiar—events out of which came the political issues and personalities for the next few years. "Maine Going to Cuba—American Warship to Pay Visit to Havana," proclaimed a Post headline on January 25, 1898.

"Maine Wrecked and Burned" cried an extra Post on February 16, 1898, and the next day was this: "258 of Our Sailors Lost." Then came the headlines in unending stream:

"Congress Impatient for Cuban Intervention."

"War Looms Ahead."

"Roosevelt Is Ready to Fight."

"War Is the Nation's Verdict."

"Now On to Cuba."

"Our Navy Triumphant—Dewey's Squadron Crushes Fleet at Manila."

"Rough Riders Are Shot Down—Cols. Wood and Roosevelt Lead Desperate Charge to Victory."

"Our Brave Boys Come Home."

"Will Annex Hawaii."

"Troops to Philippines."

"Teddy for Governor."

"Teddy Campaigns With Squad of Rough Riders."

"Our Nation's Glories."

"Roosevelt Carries New York."

"Democratic Congressional Gains."

"Dewey's Ambition—Would Like to Be President of United States."

"Roosevelt for Vice President."

"Hanna Opposes Roosevelt."

"McKinley and Roosevelt Nominated by Unanimous Acclamation."

"Bryan Renominated—Imperialism Party Slogan."

"Country Repudiates Bryan and Bryanism—Victory of McKinley and Roosevelt."

"Today Ends a Century."

Thus was the story of the last four years of the nineteenth century and the end of the Victorian era told in the headlines of The Post. In March, 1901, McKinley and Roosevelt were inaugurated amid calm and quiet. But in the political field the calmness was short-lived. An assassin's bullet ended the life of McKinley, and "T. R.," with his "big stick," became President—an ironic shock for those New York Republicans who believed they were ending Roosevelt's political career by honoring him with the Vice Presidency.

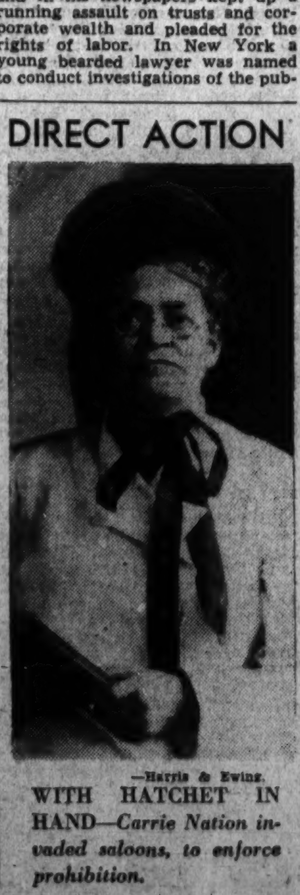
Granted Interviews While Shaving.

Theodore Roosevelt was a type of President new to the American newspaper. For one thing he knew the value of publicity and he cultivated the newspapermen. White House press conferences as they exist today were unknown, but "T. R." had his "fair-haired boys," as they were called by the less fortunate journalists who gathered in Shoomaker's Bar. These favorites met with Roosevelt at noon daily while his valet was shaving him.

Moreover, Roosevelt made news. He was always doing something. Rare was the day in his more than seven years in office when his name was absent from page one of The Post. In his first message to Congress he laid down a specific proposal for constructing the Panama Canal; he intervened in the anthracite coal strike of 1902; he grinned in countless speeches; he waved the "big stick" at trusts and corporations and hit several—starting proceedings for dissolution of the gigantic Standard Oil Co. and the Northern Securities Co. He made overtures to labor and urged that corporations should be subject to some kind of Federal control, creatnig the Department of Commerce and Labor (subsequently divided into two departments in the Taft Administration).

It was a period of corporation baiting and assaults on monopoly. William Randolph Hearst, now intrenched in New York and elsewhere as a newspaper publisher, turned to politics. He served as a Democrat for a time in Congress and in his newspapers kept up a running assault on trusts and corporate wealth and pleaded for the rights of labor. In New York a young bearded lawyer was named to conduct investigations of the public utilities and subsequently of insurance companies, a performance which was to catapult him into national politics and lead him almost to the door of the White House. He was Charles Evans Hughes.

DIRECT ACTION



—Harris & Ewing.

WITH HATCHET IN HAND—*Carrie Nation invaded saloons, to enforce prohibition.*

Gold Standardites Regain Control.

Meanwhile the anti-Bryan men, the advocates of the gold standard and the conservatives in the Democratic party maneuvered to regain control of that organization. They succeeded. Centering their support around Alton B. Parker, the "safe and sane" candidate, they had Bryan down months before the 1904 convention. For a time Hearst, who suddenly developed Presidential ambitions, worried them. Bryan rallied at them and in the convention fought savagely against the Parker alliance. He did succeed, by an all-night battle in the resolutions committee, in preventing adoption of a gold plank in the platform. But despite a speech almost as moving as his "cross of gold" oration, he could not stop Parker's nomination. The latter was named on the first ballot by 658 votes. Hearst was second with 200 votes. Eighty-year-old Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was named for the Vice Presidency.

Apathy, as The Post reported, was "the most marked feature of the Republican convention" that year. The Republican National Committee flared up over Roosevelt's proposal that it elect his Secretary of Commerce and Labor as its chairman and his campaign manager—but in the end they complied with Roosevelt's wish. Many Republican stalwarts did not like Roosevelt but they could do nothing about it. Not only did he control the party—he was the party, having always played to the galleries and not to those in the political clubhouses.

Wins in Battle for Vice President.

The only real fight at the convention was over the Vice-Presidency. And even there Roosevelt's wishes prevailed. Charles W. Fairbanks in the end was named. The subsequent campaign was far from thrilling. Parker was a colorless candidate. His running mate was an aged man, put on the ticket chiefly because he was good for a substantial campaign contribution. The platform was a straddle, neither conservative nor radical. Indeed, Roosevelt, supposed to be the conservative candidate, was in many things more progressive than Parker.

Thus the result was regarded as a foregone conclusion before The Post on, November 9, 1904, announced "Roosevelt and Fairbanks Overwhelmingly Elected." The punch in the story was expressed in the head: "Judge Parker Worse Beaten Than Bryan." Roosevelt received 336 electoral votes to 140 for Parker and had a popular plurality of 2,500,000 votes—the largest received by a Presidential candidate up to that time. Parker carried only thirteen Southern States. Thus he was the worst defeated Presidential candidate since immediately after the Civil War.

Built Up Taft as His Successor.

Long before his second term was ended, Roosevelt made up his mind he did not wish a third term. Had he said the word—or rather had he not discouraged such sentiment—he probably could have broken the greatest of all precedents in American politics. In February of 1904 he named as Secretary of War William Howard Taft, who had been Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. As his second term approached its end Roosevelt went to work to build up Taft as his successor.

There were other aspirants—Hughes, who in 1906 had beaten Hearst for the Governorship of New York; Vice President Fairbanks, Robert M. LaFollette and Senator Joseph B. Foraker. The latter thoroughly disliked Roosevelt and engaged in a forensic duel with the President at the most famous of Gridiron Dinners—a story which, incidentally appeared first in The Post, whose reporters were not present and did not regard themselves as bound by the "no reporters present" rule.

These opponents to the Taft candidacy banded themselves together with Murray Crane as their directing genius. The group was referred to in The Post as "the allies." But the "allies" made little headway against Taft. Ten days before the convention Roosevelt sent word to the West Virginia delegation that he was not in the race but was sincerely supporting Taft, news which The Post heralded under the head: "Ban on Third Term."

No Doubt of Roosevelt Popularity.

There was no doubt of Roosevelt's popularity this year at the convention. The Post, in an eight column head, recorded that on mention of his name in the convention, "Roosevelt Torrents Rage 49 Minutes," while a sub-head describing the dispatch asserted "Cheers for President Break All Records."

In order to avert any stampede to renominate Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the convention, told that body he had been authorized to say the President's decision to retire was "final and irrevocable."

Supreme Court Assailed Down Through Years

Presidents Attacked as Dictators Ever Since the Seventies.

That was all the convention wished to hear. It forthwith nominated Taft on the first ballot with 702 votes. James Schoolcraft Sherman was named for the Vice Presidency.

Some months after Parker's defeat, Bryan and his wife went on an extended journey to Europe. Soon dispatches were coming back describing the admiration with which the "Great Commoner" was being received abroad and the intense interest in him. In 1906, when he returned to New York, a great reception was given for him in that city, with every State sending a delegation. He made a roaring speech in Madison Square Garden in which he advocated Government ownership of railroads. It was clear that Bryan was running again.

Bryan Scored Amazing Feat.

The party again turned to Bryan There was nobody to stop him. Since the defeat of Parker the conservative wing of the party was demoralized. Cleveland died several weeks before the convention was held. Some weeks before the convention his nomination was regarded as certain. The Post sent a staff reporter to Bryan's home in Lincoln, and there learned from him that he was so confident of victory that he was writing the party platform. He was nominated on the first ballot with 888 1/12 votes out of 994. It was a truly amazing achievement for a man who had been defeated twice for the Presidency.

The campaign did not prove exciting, chiefly because there was no clear-cut issue between Bryan and Taft. Bryan had abandoned his free silver agitation, and the Republican platform promised a downward revision of the tariff, eliminating that issue. So Bryan assailed Taft for the misdeeds of Roosevelt and accused him of being Roosevelt's hand-picked candidate and a child of intrenched wealth. Taft ran on Roosevelt's record.

Taft and Sherman received 321 electoral votes to 159 for Bryan and John W. Kerns, his running mate. He received 1,270,000 more popular votes and 19 more electoral votes than Parker. In many States which Bryan lost, Democratic Governors were elected. Pointing out this fact, The Post editorially suggested to the Democrats that it was time they realized the American people did not want Bryan. Among the Democratic Governors elected that year was Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana Hughes was re-elected Governor of New York.

Roosevelt was immensely pleased with the victory. He immediately planned to leave nine days after the inauguration for Africa on a hunting trip, believing he safely could leave his work in Taft's hands. With Roosevelt gone, quarreling broke out within the Democratic Party, with the first Republican setback to come in the House, where Democrats and bolting Republicans restricted the powers of Uncle Joe Cannon, the Speaker. The next blow was the loss of the House to the Democrats in the 1910 election. Roosevelt returned finally from Africa to assert he felt "as fit as a bull moose" and thus gave a label to the movement which was to wreck the Republican Party.

Dissension Was Rife.

Not only was there political dissension among the Republicans in Taft's Administration, growing out of the Ballinger scandal in the Interior Department, the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot, and Cannon's Czarist tactics, but there was a diversity of economic viewpoints growing out of the money panic of 1907 and proposals to reform the Nation's banking and currency system. The Payne-Aldrich tariff act increased the tariff, instead of lowering it, and Taft signed despite his pledges.

Illustrative of the times, two constitutional amendments providing for a Federal income tax and direct election of Senators—reforms for which there had been agitation for decades—were submitted by Congress to the State legislatures during the Taft Administration. Perhaps these two constitutional amendments, subsequently ratified, have had a greater influence on American politics since than any other two amendments adopted.

The break between Taft and Roosevelt disrupted the Republican Party from stem to stern in the only split in its history. Roosevelt, who in 1908 had been lauding Taft and canvassing votes for him, in the spring of 1912 took the field against him, severely criticizing him as a man without honor, challenging his veracity and asking for his rejection. In the beginning of the break Roosevelt undoubtedly had no desire for a third term. He wanted only to bring about Taft's defeat within the party.

Sought Maryland Vote.

But he apparently soon realized that if Taft were to be beaten in the national convention he was the man who would have to do it. So bitter did the fight become that both Taft and Roosevelt, according to The Post, took the stump in Maryland, where a new primary law had just become effective, for that small State's 16 votes in the national convention. Roosevelt won in Maryland by a margin of one vote in the number of instructed delegates elected to the State convention. But the dominant leadership was hostile to him, and while the Maryland delegation was instructed for him, they were free to vote against the seating of his delegates from contested States.

As the convention at Chicago approached, reports from various States appearing in The Post indicated that the strength of Taft and Roosevelt was very evenly matched. Then the Taft managers started to challenge the validity of the selection of certain Roosevelt delegations. Invariably the Roosevelt delegates were ousted; the Taft delegates seated. After the convention on the first day refused by a vote of 564 to 510 to oust 92 contested Taft delegates and seat the Roosevelt delegates, "T. R." blew up.

"I am through," he was quoted in

Continued on Page 18.

Capital's Growth as Art Center Accelerated by Mellon's Princely Gift

Justice Group Formed to Aid Fight on Crime

Drive on Traffic Evils, Slum Elimination Other Projects.

Continued from Page 1.

the Bible." The one-line head over the story was, "The Pagan Prince."

In that same issue of The Post was a story under the laconic headline, "Labor and Bread." Running for a column and a quarter, the story told of a mass meeting of working men in front of "City Hall." A resolution was adopted "declaring for greenbacks" and the speakers took turns in walloping Wall street, the money-changers and the "bondholder drinking his burgundy."

In attendance at that workers' meeting was a remarkable man, former Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, whose statue now stands in front of the District Building. The Post reporter who covered that meeting wrote:

"Ex-Governor A. R. Shepherd was then introduced and greeted with mingled cheers and hisses. * * *"

Cheers and hisses. No native of Washington ever got more of each, none ever was so roundly excoriated and then so hysterically lionized as this early go-getter who lifted his city out of its mud and mire and started it on the way to physical greatness.

Shepherd was the trail-blazer of the transition period in Washington, and since it was in this transition period that The Post was born a picture of the city as it appeared in the 70's is in order.

City's Appearance In 1870's Pictured.

In colonial days the post road from Georgetown to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia and New York, led along what is now Florida avenue. That road, in 1877, was the northern boundary of Washington—that is to say, the northern boundary of the town that people had in mind when they spoke of Washington. On the map it was designated as Boundary street, and when Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, built his huge, turreted mansion on Sixteenth street just north of Florida avenue, in the late 80's, it took the name of Boundary Castle, later known as Henderson's Castle.

Connecticut avenue came to a stop at Florida avenue, a point at which that handsome thoroughfare now-a-days is merely getting under way for its great sweep northward toward the Maryland line. Other streets halted there, too. All beyond it was known as the "county," an area of woods or farmlands, with here and there a small community or the isolated estate of some prominent family.

Nine years after The Post was founded, in 1886, President Grover Cleveland purchased an estate at Woodley road and Tennallytown road, now Wisconsin avenue. This was just before Cleveland's marriage, and the estate was referred to as the President's "summer house." Cleveland had become attracted to the area while a guest at Woodley, a mansion built in 1793 by Philip Barton Key, uncle of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and now the home of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.

Incidentally, The Post had a scoop on Cleveland's purchase of what was the Hyde Park of its day, and this was significant. From the day of its founding, the paper was keenly alert to the growth of the city and regarded real estate developments as important news. Today The Post carries more real estate news and advertising than any newspaper in the United States.

Post Was a "Bull" on Property Values here.

The Post was a "bull" where Washington property values were concerned, and many who shared its faith in the city made fortunes. Cleveland himself had no thought of profit when he bought "Pretty Prospect." Nevertheless he made a spectacular one. He paid $21,500 for the 26-acre estate and spent $13,000 in improvements. Four years later, in 1890, he sold the place to a syndicate for $140,000—a profit of more than 300 per cent! Thus began the development of what is today the Cleveland Park area.

The eastern boundary of Washington proper in 1877 was the Eastern Branch, or Anacostia River, and the western boundary was Rock Creek. Georgetown, although included in what was the District of Columbia on paper, was a separate community and was so treated by The Post, with a segregated column of news. However, on February 11, 1895, Congress enacted a law which stated that Georgetown "shall be known as and shall constitute a part of the city of Washington."

Thirty-one years before the birth of The Post, a sad chapter in the history of the city had been written. In the beginning, the District consisted of 100 square miles, Maryland having ceded 64 and Virginia 36. In 1846 that part of the District of Columbia on the south bank of the Potomac, including Alexandria, was ceded back to Virginia by an act of Congress.

People of Alexandria Vote Return to Virginia.

In an election, the people of the town and county of Alexandria had voted 763 to 222 in favor of going back to Virginia. There were two chief reasons. The people argued that the United States did not need Alexandria as a part of the seat of Government, all the Federal buildings having been built on the north side of the river, and they complained also that they had not shared in the improvements, disbursements and other benefits which had been enjoyed by residents on the Maryland side.

Today proud little Alexandria is closer to Washington than those unhappy voters of 1846 could have foreseen. A magnificent boulevard, authorized in 1928 by Congress as a memorial to George Washington, connects the two, and thousands of Washingtonians, fondly dubbed the "Foreign Legion," have moved to the historic Virginia City, finding it nearer to the downtown section here than many parts of the Capital itself.

Getting back to Washington as Stilson Hutchins saw it when he founded The Post, it was a city, as has been said, that was going through a transition period. Improvements had been made, but these merely emphasized the need of greater improvements. The Washington Monument was less than half finished, 29 years after its cornerstone had been laid. The unfiltered drinking water was often a chocolate color. Malaria was a common complaint, thanks to the Potomac Flats and other haunts of the mosquito. Footpads were creating what The Post called a "reign of terror," and the policemen were too few to cope with them.

Horse cars provided the transportation, but there were not enough of them. The fare was 3 cents. Gas lamps and oil lamps lighted the city. However, for reasons of economy, no attempt was made to light them when the moon was shining. The "electric speaking telephone" still was a novelty, and reporters used their legs mostly in their search of news. Having got it, they wrote in longhand and it was set in type by hand, letter by letter.

Sailing vessels predominated in the Potomac. At the Navy Yard, however, there were a few "ironclads," some of them dented by Confederate cannon balls. There were no apartment houses, although the next year was to see a start on one.

Thomas A. Edison, working at Menlo Park, N. J., had just invented the phonograph, and was now working on something that promised to be even more spectacular. Two years later, in 1879, The Post announced he had invented an "electric lamp." Publisher Hutchins was so excited he went to Menlo Park to see it. Had he lived to take a nocturnal airplane ride over Washington, and to look down on the myraid "electric lamps" that now glorify the city, he would have been even more excited.

A business depression in the country added to Washington's worries in 1877. Sorrowfully The Post reported, "A Man Blows His Brains Out—Cause, Want of Employment." Two or three days later, however, an optimistic editorial writer dashed off this paragraph:

"Doctors attribute the prevailing good health to frugal habits necessitated by hard times."

Post's First "Scoop" Peggy O'Neill Interview.

On February 4, 1878, two months after its founding, The Post broke a notable first-page scoop under the headline, "A Woman of History." The story was an interview with Peggy O'Neill (Mrs. John H. Eaton), who had shattered Andrew Jackson's Cabinet and indirectly put Van Buren in the White House. She was 82 at the time and had never given a newspaper interview. The reporter found her still beautiful and wrote a truly rhapsodic piece about her—one that would have qualified him for the scenario of "Gorgeous Hussy," the recent Hollywood version of Peggy's life. A year or so after The Post story appeared, the glamorous woman died. She had been living in a Pennsylvania avenue boarding house near the Capitol.

What most concerned The Post in these early days, however, was the impossible situation in which the City of Washington found itself. It was terribly in debt, progress had been halted, and Congress was wondering what it was going to do about the mess.

A furious controversy was raging at the time, and the center of it was former Gov. (Boss) Shepherd. The Post, it must be said, was on the side of those who were hounding Shepherd, although in later years it gladly ate its words.

"We are opposed to Mr. Shepherd," The Post said in an editorial, "and his politics likewise. We look upon him, with his disastrous energy, as an unpleasant feature in our politics. He has committed many grave offenses, and we are only surprised that he has been permitted to live. If his rule was pernicious his downfall was complete and his example is still with us. He knows a great deal about Washington, and Washington knows a great deal about him."

The Post's animus was due partly to the fact that Shepherd was close to former President Grant (it had not much use for Grant or any other Republican at that time) and due partly to its conviction that Shepherd, through his "disastrous energy," had plunged Washington into a period of stagnation.

Alexander Robey Shepherd was a native of Washington. He started out to be a plumber, but his tremendous energy carried him into building and then into civic affairs. In the post-bellum days he became the master mind, the chief architect of the city's fortunes, and the times were rotten ripe for such a man.

So intolerable were conditions here for a while that serious efforts were made to relocate the National Capital elsewhere, preferably farther to the West. The city of St. Louis offered to spend several millions of dollars for the erection of public buildings. But shortly after the Civil War Congress appropriated $500,000 for a start on the State, War and Navy Building, thereby making it clear that the Federal Government was here to stay.

In preparing plans for the city under the direction of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Maj. Pierre L'Enfant had said:

"No nation ever before had the opportunity offered them of deliberately deciding upon the spot where their capital city should be fixed . . . and, although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such a scale as to leave room for that aggrandizement and embellishment which the increase of wealth of the Nation will permit it to pursue to any period, however remote."

The Frenchman, who deserved and eventually got better than the unmarked pauper's grave that was his lot, planned on a magnificent scale, laying out avenues, squares and vistas that have not yet been wholly realized, though 146 years have passed.

But in Shepherd's time, in those post-bellum days when he was fighting for a regeneration of the city, L'Enfant and his plan virtually had been forgotten, and the fault for this belonged to Congress.

For many years Washington had been governed by a mayor and a city council, elected by popular vote. As the result of agitation by Shepherd and others, Congress in 1871 set up a new form of government modeled after that of the territories. Under this President Grant appointed a Governor, a secretary and members of a Board of Public Works. The people elected a House of Delegates of 22 members and delegate to the United States House of Representatives, who could talk but not vote.

Henry D. Cooke, a banker, became the first Governor, while Shepherd was named vice president and executive officer of the Board of Public Works. Ultimately Shepherd became Governor, but from the outset he was the dominant figure in the new local government.

Shepherd Revived L'Enfant Plan for Capital City.

He dusted off the L'Enfant plan, and with "dictatorial abandon" set out to hasten Washington toward its destiny. The new law permitted the District to increase its funded debt, then standing at about $4,000,000, to not more than $10,000,000. That was to be mere pump-priming for Shepherd.

Heading an army of workmen, "Boss" Shepherd filled in an ancient nuisance, Tiber Creek; constructed 10 miles of main sewer, "through which a horse and buggy might drive," and 80 miles of tile sewer; laid 157 miles of street pavement, 208 miles of sidewalk (using wood, concrete or macadam), 120 miles of gas main and 133 miles of water main. He developed parks, circles and squares, leaving a trail of new trees and fountains behind him.

His most audacious undertaking was the cleaning up of Mount Vernon Square, now the site of the Carnegie Public Library. This was then a filthy spot, occupied by shanties of the old Northern Liberty Market. Unwilling to wait for court permission, Shepherd waded in one night and before daylight his army had leveled the unsightly buildings. In the process, two men were killed by falling timbers and a storm of indignation whistled around the ears of Shepherd. There were even threats on his life.

Taxpayers cried out that Shepherd was wasting funds by building roads out to "cow pastures" beyond the city limits, and this clamor, plus the country-wide panic of 1873, caused Congress to step in and investigate.

The committee of investigation, appointed in February, 1874, found that Shepherd had increased the District debt far beyond the $10,000,000 authorized by Congress; had, in fact, run it up beyond the $20,000,000 mark.

Congress Investigates, Stops Shepherd's Reforms.

Congress absolved Shepherd of any personal dishonesty, but it cut off the circuit whereby his energy was poured into the upbuilding of Washington.

In June, 1874, Congress abolished the territorial form of government and set up a temporary commission form, the forerunner of what the District of Columbia has today. President Grant nominated Shepherd to be one of the temporary commissioners, but the Senate refused to confirm him.

In 1880, Shepherd, still the object of intense bitterness, went to Batopilas, Mexico, where he had an interest in some mines. He remained away for seven years. When he returned, it was to find an astonishing change in both the city and its people. He was a hero. On October 7, 1887, The Post carried these exciting headlines:

Shepherd!

The Ex-Governor Receives a Demonstrative Welcome.
Enthusiasm and Fireworks.
Multitudes Along the Route Of the Procession.

Shepherd told a Post reporter, on his return, that if he "had dropped down from the clouds," he could not have been more surprised, so much had the city changed. He added:

"The immense number and the great magnificence of new buildings that have gone up everywhere are astonishing, and the growth of the shade trees has changed the face of the city from boundary to boundary."

Ten years earlier, when The Post was starting out, Congress was pondering a policy that was to have a tremendous influence on the future of Washington; that was, indeed, to make possible the city of today. Shepherd had started something, but only an enlightened policy on Capitol Hill could see it through. Meantime there was a disheartening stagnation.

District Questions Vexed Congress Then.

In 1874 Congress, hearkening to the outcry from the taxpayers, had set up a temporary form of commission government, thus ending the partial suffrage that had existed. The questions now before Congress were: What form should the permanent government take? What was to be done about the District's $20,000,000 debt? What should be the future relationship between the Federal Government and the District Government?

In the opinion of The Post, this last question was by far the most important. Up to that time, the Federal Government had paid only about $2,000,000 toward the support of the District Government, though this had been the seat of Government since 1800. Meantime local taxpayers had paid something like $15,000,000. Obviously there had to be a more equitable arrangement if the city was to fulfill the hopes of Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant.

A most encouraging note was sounded by the House Judiciary Committee when, in 1874, it made this report:

"As the city was not to become one of trade and commerce and manufactures, the local population could not be looked to in the future as being sufficient, either in numbers or wealth, to carry out the magnificent intentions of the founders.

"Nor, indeed, would it have been just to impose this burden upon them; for, upon the theory on which the Capital was founded, all these expenditures would ultimately be for the benefit of the whole people, and justice would dictate that the burden should fall upon the whole people."

That was just the point on which The Post was now hammering. Washington was no ordinary city. It was the National Capital of a country that was destined to be the greatest in the world, and it had to be treated accordingly.

What about suffrage? The Post believed that home rule and self-government was sound democratic doctrine, but it found that "the elective franchise is not stoutly insisted upon by many good citizens, while on the other hand, many favor it." (That divided sentiment, by the way, still prevails in 1937.) Back in 1857, during an election period, there had been a serious riot here, resulting in the death or injury of several citizens. The Know-Nothing Party, which sought to bar all but American-born voters from the polls, was blamed. Now, in 1877, there was the question of thousands of emancipated colored residents.

Post Asked Reform For D. C. Government.

The Post chided Republicans in Congress who were reluctant to give Negroes a vote in the District. An editorial said:

"The same statesmen who rant and rave and yell over the beauties of Negro suffrage in Mississippi are still as mice when the subject is discussed for the District of Columbia, where they are compelled to live a good part of the time."

The main goal, as The Post saw it, was to get some kind of capable government that "would mend the errors of the past, afford some reasonable hope for the future, and arouse local energies that have become so stagnated and benumbed by misrule and bad legislation."

Elaborating on its views, The Post, on May 15, 1878, said:

"No sensible citizen cares a straw whether we have a council of 12, a board of aldermen of 24, or a delegate in Congress.

"Our own opinion is, that we shall be better treated when we depend altogether on our dependence on Congress, without the intervention of a selected spokesman, who has neither vote nor influence.

"Congress sits here. It sees what the District needs and does not have to be told. The Senate can plainly see that the present burdens are greater than property owners can bear, and it ought to be the object of every patriotic member of Congress to help them build up the National Capital rather than force them to abandon it by an outrageous distribution of burdens."

Less than a month after this editorial appeared, on June 11, 1878, Congress enacted the organic act for the District, a momentous piece of legislation that made permanent a local government headed by three Commissioners appointed by the President, and provided that the expenses of the District government would henceforth be shared on a 50-50 basis—the Federal Government to pay half and the District taxpayers the other half.

As for the District's $20,000,000 debt, Congress arranged to have that funded over a 50-year basis, with a Federal guarantee as to both principal and interest. The final installment was paid in 1922.

Reformed District Starts Rehabilitation.

Now in 1878 the air finally was cleared; now the City of Washington, freed of its cocoon of parsimony and neglect, could soar to greatness. Now there would be new schools, police and fire protection, libraries and better health. And these would attract wealth, art galleries and other things that would make Washington a great cultural as well as political center.

Why? Because a government with three Commissioners had been set up? No.

"That," said The Post, "is of little consequence in comparison with the 50 per cent clause in the new bill. That gives the taxpayers relief and makes life in the District worth while."

The 50-50 partnership between the Federal Government and the District government was to last for more than 40 years, and in that period the city made unparalleled progress.

When the new city hall, or District Building, was erected at Fourteenth street below Pennsylvania avenue, Uncle Sam paid half and local taxpayers the other half. Consequently, the building was in keeping with a "spacious and grand" National Capital, certainly more handsome and costly than the taxpayers alone could have afforded.

The same was true of the William Howard Taft Bridge that carries Connecticut avenue over Rock Creek. Old-timers still call this the "Million Dollar Bridge," that having been its cost in 1906-07. The local taxpayers could hardly have afforded such an ornate span, but with the Federal Government paying half, they were glad to put up their share.

Two years ago, a companion bridge was built, a concrete structure to replace the rickety iron bridge that spanned Rock Creek at Calvert street. This cost $1,175,000. In the manner in which it was paid for lies a discouraging story, the story of a cycle in the relations between the Federal Government and the District government. Uncle Sam's contribution toward the cost of the Calvert Street Bridge, far from being 50 per cent, was a mere 15 per cent.

Fiscal Relations Cycle Nears Other Extreme.

In 1921 the 50-50 policy of fiscal relations gave way to a 60-40 policy, with the District government paying 60 per cent and the Federal Government 40.

Finally, in 1925, this proportional basis was scrapped altogether, and at the instance of a Treasury watchdog in the House, Louis A. Cramton (Republican), of Michigan, Congress inaugurated what became known as the "lump sum" plan.

Under this plan, Congress contributed a lump sum of $9,000,000 toward the District's expenses. This wasn't so bad in 1925 because $9,000,000 almost amounted to 40 per cent of the local budget. As the city grew and the cost of operating it grew, however, Congress continued to increase the burden on the local taxpayers.

Today the Federal Government is contributing a mere $5,000,000 as its share of the city's expenses, requiring the local taxpayers to pay the remainder of the $46,000,000 appropriation. Thus has 50-50 degenerated to something like 85-15, although the law has never been repealed.

When The Post, five months after its birth, said the city would do well to have faith in Congress, there was good reason for such confidence. Congress at the time was made up largely of veterans of the Civil War, many of whom had been here during or just after the hostilities. These erstwhile warriors—those who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue—had a genuine affection for the city and likewise a deep interest in it.

Alas, the same cannot be said of Capitol Hill today. The average member—and that allows for some notable exceptions—is almost wholly concerned about his popularity "back home," a habit of mind for which he cannot altogether be blamed. When, however, he begins thinking of Washington in terms of his own city or village, and argues that what is good enough for the folks back home is also good enough for Washington, then he stands in need of education.

Education Provided.

For 12 years, ever since the inauguration of the haphazard lump-sum plan, The Post has been providing such education, reminding Congress that Washington is in a different category from "back home;" that it has no large industries to fatten its treasury with taxes as has, say, Detroit, with its huge motor plants; that Federal buildings and a vast amount of other properties here are free from taxation, and that things must be done here on a "grand and spacious" scale just because this is the National Capital.

The Post has cited the proposed municipal center as a concrete illustration of this latter point.

For many years Washington's "Chinatown" was located on lower Pennsylvania avenue, a few blocks west of the Capitol. It was quaint, picturesque, but to many high Government officials it also was a distinct pain. When Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's giant crown prince, came here in 1926, he was escorted up Pennsylvania avenue by Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State. Some of the accompanying newspaper reporters could have sworn that Kellogg tried to distract His Highness' attention as they passed Chinatown, hoping, no doubt, to spare him the disenchantment of such an eyesore.

Program Is a Reality.

At that time the Federal Government, having long been in need of additional office space, was preparing to launch its great building program on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. Today that program is a magnificent reality. Flanking it soon, and adding to the grandeur, will be another architectural jewel, the National Gallery of Art donated by the late Andrew Mellon.

What, it was being asked back in the fat 20's, was going to be done about the north side of Pennsylvania avenue? Were the beautiful Federal buildings and the Mall on the south side to be faced by the laundries, joints and flop houses of Chinatown?

Congress decided that the answer lay in a more grandiose Municipal Center for the District. At that time, the District Government also was in need of more space. Originally the city had planned to acquire a block just south of the District Building and erect thereon an addition, or annex. The Com-

—Photo by Fairchild Aerial Survey.

"GRAND AND SPACIOUS IN DESIGN."—*Washington in 1937, a near-realization of L'Enfant's plan, as extended by the McMillan Commission in 1901. In the right foreground is Union Station. The removal of old railroad depots from "downtown" and the establishment of this one big terminal made possible the development of the Mall—L'Enfant's "Grand Park," which sweeps majestically from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. To the north of the Mall is the Federal Triangle, with its great array of government office buildings.*

Works Valued At $50,000,000 Given Citizens

$10,000,000 Gallery Now Nearing Completion at Triangle.

missioners were told, however, that the District Building stood in the way of the Federal triangle program, and ultimately would have to come down.

Cost Put at $22,000,000.

The Commissioners then decided to acquire two blocks in the vicinity of Judiciary Square. Here the city would put up a new city hall and other needed buildings. The whole project, it was estimated, would cost about $12,000,000.

However, Congress decreed that this wasn't enough. Why not, it was suggested, have the District also acquire the squares that harbored Chinatown? Then the District could put up some monumental buildings, and these would form a pleasant vis-a-vis for the Federal buildings across the street. A bill embodying such a program was passed, and the District thereby was pledged to spend $22,000,000 instead of $12,000,000 for its Municipal Center.

Did Congress offer to increase the Federal contribution toward the city's expenses as a result of this enlarged program?

Today Chinatown is gone. However, no monumental District buildings have gone up in its place, no shiny marble faces the Federal buildings across the way. The area is one of ramshackle buildings and parking lots, a desolate symbol of what is known hereabouts as the "fiscal relations problem."

Articles Stress "Evils."

In the last year The Post has carried a notable series of articles on the District's ills, written by Merlo J. Pusey. These have emphasized the need of reorganizing the local government and of curbing the power of the Federal Budget Bureau to dictate how local tax money shall be spent.

But the most important reform of all, The Post has insisted, is a settlement of the fiscal relations controversy, the working out of some formula that, comprehending Uncle Sam's vast real estate holdings here as well as other factors, will serve as the basis for a new partnership between the Federal Government and its ward, the District of Columbia. As The Post sees the fiscal question, there has been a complete turn of the wheel, and it is now 1877-78 all over again.

His Interests Limited.

Last August 22, The Post discovered that Vice President John Nance Garner, although a part-time resident here for 34 years, had never been to the top of the Washington Monument. A reporter asked him why, and "Cactus Jack" said that, outside the Capitol, the only place that interested him was the Zoo.

A checkup at the time showed that over the years, 14,000,000 persons, twice the population of New York City, had gone to the top of the great obelisk.

When The Post first fared forth into a dubious world 60 years ago, the Washington Monument, or what there was of it, presented a melancholy sight. It had been built to a height of only 154 feet, less than a third of its ultimate eminence. Work on it had ceased nearly a quarter of a century before, after what the irate National Intelligencer called "a deed of barbarism."

Pope's Stone Stolen.

Pope Pius IX had sent over a memorial stone to be placed in the monument, a block of pure cream-colored African marble which originally had stood in the Temple of Concord at Rome. Other countries, as well as many States and patriotic societies, also had contributed stones, so that there was nothing unusual about the Holy Father's tribute to George Washington.

On a night in 1854, a band of men—supposedly members of the anti-Catholic "Know Nothing" Party went to the Monument and, intimidating the watchman, made off with the "Pope's stone." They carted it away and dumped it into the Potomac River. Many years later a Post reporter talked to a saloon keeper, who said he was a member of the gang that stole the stone. The reporter quoted him as saying that the plot was hatched at a "Know Nothing" meeting in Thorne's Hall on Seventh street; that the stone was taken out into the river in a scow, and dumped overboard about 15 yards from the old Long Bridge.

The theft of the Pontiff's gift angered and estranged a large body of citizens, discouraged the collection of public contributions and brought a halt to all work on the Monument.

Monument Was Mockery.

In 1877 the monument, looking like an Egyptian ruin, was a mockery and the butt of jokes. A paragrapher on The Post took this jab at it:

"For more than five days no new plan has been presented for the completion of the Washington Monument."

In more serious moments, The Post was much concerned about the Monument and followed closely the plans being discussed for its completion. The year before that, which was the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Congress had appropriated $200,000 for the purpose, and a special board of Army engineer officers headed by Lieut. Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey had been appointed to make a study of the foundations.

On January 28, 1879, the task of strengthening the foundations was started, and in 1880 work on the shaft itself was resumed. In the four years of building that followed, several men fell while at work, but none was killed. They fell into a net which encircled the Monument near its summit.

The sad case of a cat—a feline Steve Brodie owned by a Mrs. R. E. Brown—may have inspired the placing of this net. The tabby wandered into the monument one day during the 80's, was frightened by workmen and leaped off into space from a height of 165 feet. She spun like a pinwheel on the way down but somehow managed to land on her feet. It would be pleasant to end the story there, but not good re-

Continued on next page.

Glover, Benign Lobbyist, Waged Long Fight for City's Beautiful Parks

Potomac Flats Took 16 Years To Transform

Teddy Roosevelt Dubbed Beloved Banker, the 'Ideal Citizen.'

Continued from preceding page.

porting. On her way home, according to the old files, Tabby was chased by a dog, was caught and was killed.

Finished 53 Years Ago.

The Washington Monument, conceived in 1779 just after the death of the First President, was started July 4, 1848, and was finished on December 6, 1884—53 years ago today. On that blustery day, the capstone was put in place. And to a proud colored man with an Irish name—Lewis O'Brien—went the honor of spreading the cement. The huge structure cost $1,300,000.

Henry E. Eland, The Post reporter who day in and day out had "covered" the work, enjoyed the distinction of having "jumped over the Monument." He had made friends with Patrick H. McLaughlin, the superintendent of construction, and the latter allowed him to go to the top before the platform was removed. Here Eland found that the aluminum tip reached to about his waist and he went over it frog fashion.

The Monument was formally dedicated February 21, 1885, Washington's Birthday falling on a Sunday that year. President Arthur, soon to leave office, accepted the Monument on behalf of the American people. Among those who witnessed the ceremony was William Tyler Page, then a page boy at the Capitol, now minority clerk of the House and well known for his "American's Creed."

Got Picture of Bolt.

On July 17, 1885, a bolt of lightning struck the Monument, destroying the sharp point of the capstone. This was repaired by workmen whose heroism thrilled spectators below, and at the same time a better protection against lightning was provided.

A Post cameraman, Arthur Ellis, last year had the good fortune to photograph a bolt of lightning striking the Monument. On the night of July 27 the city was being swept by a thunderstorm, and Ellis placed his camera at a fifth floor window of The Post and exposed the film. He said afterward that all he hoped for was a picture of lightning, and trained his camera on the Monument merely to have that as a background.

However, a moment after he opened his shutter the lightning struck the Monument, and Ellis had one of the most amazing photographs of all time. When it came out of the developer, it showed the obelisk etched against the night sky, with jagged streaks darting from its peak, upward and outward, and others knifing the ground nearby. The picture attracted the attention of scientists the world over.

Garfield Assassination.

Three years before the completion of the Washington Monument, The Post was called upon to cover one of the most horrible crimes in American history—the assassination of President James A. Garfield on July 2, 1881, by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker. The shooting took place at the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, Sixth and B streets northwest.

Winfield Scott Larner, a Post reporter, happened to be at Ninth and F streets at the time, and he raced to the scene and got the details. Thereafter he stayed with the story. On July 4, Larner dropped in at the courthouse just in time to see District Attorney Ramsdell leaving for the jail with a stranger. The stranger was George Scoville, of Chicago, Guiteau's brother-in-law.

Larner followed to the jail and there, peeping through a window, saw the two men talking to Guiteau. After the conference Larner offered to take Brother-in-law Scoville downtown in his horse-drawn hack, and the district attorney, having only a small rig, agreed.

Larner persuaded Scoville to visit The Post's office, and there a stenographer took down the whole story of Guiteau—of his erratic ways, of his bitterness toward Garfield because he had been denied a consul's job, and other pertinent information. It not only was a notable scoop; it was a contribution to history.

Cleveland's Election Brought Great Joy

The election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency in 1884 brought great joy to The Post, which regarded his triumph as a vindication of the paper's rampant Democracy. Between election day and inauguration day, however, The Post became alarmed. There was talk of a "simple" inauguration, a "Jeffersonian inauguration."

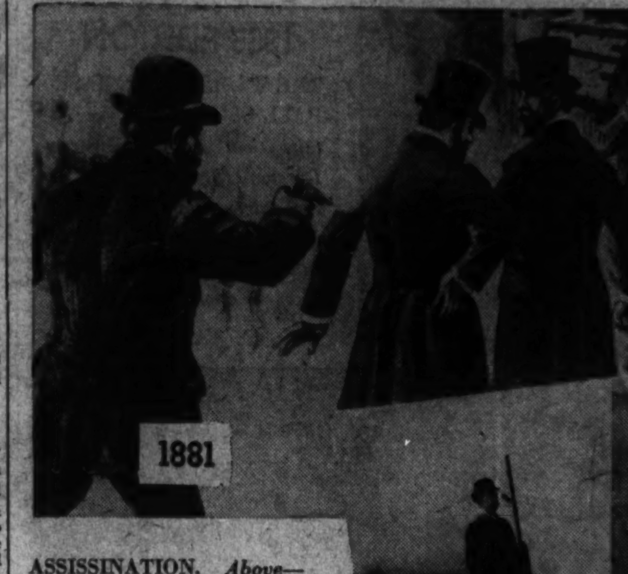
Feeling that the occasion should be one of jubilation and pageantry—after all, Cleveland was the first Democratic President since the Civil War—The Post began campaigning for an old-fashioned inaugural. It said:

"If Washington were a hamlet of 15,000 people, as difficult of access as at the beginning of the century, it would be proper for Grover Cleveland to walk or ride as Thomas Jefferson did to the appointed place and subscribe to the oath of office. But to attempt to do so now would be an exhibition of mock humility which would excite ridicule and reproach."

If The Post also was interested in bringing an army of heavy spenders to the city, if it was anxious to show off the town and see the stores and hotels crowded, well, who could censure it? Would the merchants of Mecca be expected to pass up a profit simply because the pilgrims came to worship Mohammed?

Suffice it to say now that Grover Cleveland's inauguration was a whopper. The day was balmy, and Washington was jammed by the greatest crowd in its history up to that time. A feature of the parade was the presence of former Confederate soldiers, including Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, wearing their battle gray. The era of the bloody shirt was passing.

Many times since then has The Post had to battle the insidious talk of a "simple" inauguration. When



TRAGEDY—GROWTH

GARFIELD AND WILSON. *An assassin killed one, an ideal the other. In the interim, Washington evolved from a horse-and-buggy town to a world capital renowned for its charm.*

ASSISSINATION. *Above—Charles Guiteau, disgruntled office seeker, shoots President Garfield in a Washington railroad station. Right—The capstone is placed on the Washington Monument.*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

WATERFRONT. *How the Washington Channel looked before Hains Point was filled in, and East Potomac Park created. Note the number of sailing ships.*

WAR PRESIDENT. *Woodrow Wilson, crippled by his League of Nations fight, and Mrs. Wilson ride in the cortege of the Unknown Soldier. Onlookers, stirred by his gaunt appearance, cheered Wilson, even though it was a funeral.*

JAMBOREE. *Twenty-seven thousand Boy Scouts came to Washington in July, 1937, and camped at the base of the Monument and in Potomac Park. Twenty-five foreign nations were represented.*

Herbert Hoover gave orders for a quiet ceremony, The Post built a fire under him. It sent telegrams to Republican leaders all over the country, and when these men and women wired back to say they were in favor of a celebration, Hoover gave in.

If the truth be known, perhaps all Presidents-elect have asked for a simple inauguration. What else could be expected of modest heroes?

The fact is, however, that they often are laboring under a romantic illusion about Jefferson, and about the simplicity of his induction into office. David Rankin Barbee, a former Post writer and historian, has exploded the Jeffersonian myth by showing (1) that Jefferson did not ride a horse to the Capitol but walked, and (2) that he "had a whale of an inauguration—pageant, demonstration, fireworks and all."

Crowds—visitors with money to spend—are vital to Washington, a fact that was quickly discerned by The Post in its younger days and never since forgotten. What the paper did to attract visitors makes an interesting story, but it can wait until a few figures are cited.

In 1881, when The Post was four years old, the number of visitors to Washington, according to the best estimates, was 300,000. And that would include those who came to town for Garfield's inauguration.

In this year of 1937, the number of visitors will total nearly 3,000,000—a number almost equal the population of Chicago and five times greater than that of Washington.

$50,000,000 Spent Yearly By Visitors to City

The Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, whose task it is to attract conventions and tourists, estimates that visitors spend approximately $50,000,000 in the city every year.

Business men regard the tourist trade as Washington's second greatest boon, the greatest, of course, being the Government pay roll here, which now is running about $15,700,000 a month.

Incidentally, the figures on Washington's tourist traffic are a good index to national prosperity or the lack of it. Here they are, based on the number of visitors to the Smithsonian Institution, plus 20 per cent to cover those who don't go there:

1929	2,368,733
1930	2,094,985
1931	2,019,606
1932	1,829,156
1933	1,755,795
1934	2,076,477
1935	2,477,917
1936	2,613,704
1937*	2,851,685

*Up to November 1.

Took Leading Part in Fight To Bring Fair to D. C.

In 1890 The Post took a leading part in trying to bring the Columbian Exposition—or World's Fair—to Washington. Myron M. Parker, first president of the Board of Trade, had appointed a committee to encourage organizations to hold their conventions in Washington. The committee invited Governors of the various States here, and at this gathering the idea of a great fair was born. Washington, however, lost out in its efforts to be the scene of it.

The Post printed a special supplement, its most ambitious effort up to that time, hoping to convince Congress that Washington was the logical site. Guided wholly by political considerations—the Western elements were united against New York, another contestant—Congress voted to give the fair to Chicago, and there it was held in 1893.

In 1891 The Post was more successful. The Grand Army of the Republic was encamped in Detroit that year, and Washington was determined to have it meet here the following year. A "Detroit Extra" was published by The Post, an edition describing the historical attractions of Washington, its proximity to famed Civil War battlefields, and the enthusiasm of the people here. In addition, The Post took a full-page advertisement in each of the Detroit papers. Washington won the convention by the close vote of 366 to 339 from Lincoln, Nebr. The next year saw the soldiers of Lincoln encamped in Washington, back in the city where in 1865 they had marched in review before President Andrew Johnson.

A Pathetic Remnant.

On September 23, 1936, thousands of Washingtonians and guests saw a pathetic remnant of that once mighty host parade up Pennsylvania avenue. It was the seventieth encampment of the G. A. R., and nearly the last. Of the 2,778,304 men who had answered Lincoln's call, only 355 were able to hobble or ride up the avenue, as the onlookers cheered and cried.

From the nineties onward Washington was to be known as an outstanding convention city, and few organizations there are today that have not been here at one time or another.

When the Knights of Pythias convened here on August 27, 1894, The Post published special souvenir editions which won it widespread praise and greatly enhanced its reputation throughout the country.

The Knights of Pythias, it is hoped, will come here again, but there is another organization that met in Washington that year which, alas, must now be pretty well shattered—the International Horse Shoers Union. The Post's headline over the story of that convention in '94 was, "18,000 Men of Muscle."

Shriners Here in '23, '35.

The summer of 1923 brought to Washington one of the greatest conventions in its history—that of the Shriners. President Harding was in the White House at the time, business was booming, and an estimated 250,000 visitors came to town. Again The Post got out a souvenir edition.

The Shriners came back in 1935 to thrill the city with their music and their marching.

Perhaps the weirdest gathering in Washington's history was that of the Ku Klux Klan in the summer of 1925, a year when the hooded order was at the peak of its power. They were allowed to march only after they agreed to drop their masks. Fifty thousand of them paraded up Pennsylvania avenue, assembled at the base of the Washington Monument, and there were routed by a thunderstorm.

The Klan parade, it was commonly reported, was an "answer" to a huge parade the year before by the Holy Name Society of the Catholic Church.

Sapling Planted.

On March 27, 1912, Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, planted a sapling on the west bank of the Tidal Basin. Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, planted a second one, and thereafter workmen planted other saplings around the Tidal Basin and along Riverside drive in East and West Potomac Parks.

The sequel to that simple ceremony a quarter of a century ago is an annual invasion of Washington that is one of the phenomena of the modern world. The saplings were, of course, the now famous Japanese cherry trees, presented to Washington by the City of Tokyo. Every spring, generally in early April, the trees burgeon with white and pink blossoms, whose radiance brings lovers of beauty swarming into the city. On one Sunday last April, a throng of 213,000 viewed the enchanting spectacle. President Roosevelt was among them, and it was all the police and Secret Service men could do to pilot him through the jam.

The better to appreciate the Japanese cherry trees, one must go back and see Washington's waterfront as it was when The Post was founded in 1877. In its first issue, the paper complained of the "dreary and desolate" river front, and demanded that something be done. Where the Lincoln Memorial now stands was a slimy marshland, abounding in mosquitoes and extending along the river front as far east as Fourteenth street.

Onto the stage of local history at this point strides the late Charles Carroll Glover, the benign lobbyist, who was to become known as the "father of Washington's parks." When Glover died in 1936 at 89, eulogies were piled on his memory, but the most fitting accolade had been given him by President Theodore Roosevelt more than a quarter of a century before. T. R. called him the "ideal citizen."

In 1881, when he was a banker of 34, Glover called a meeting of public-spirited citizens at his home in Lafayette Square to consider the problem of the Potomac flats. At this meeting was formulated a plan for transforming the unsightly area into the world-famous park it is today.

It was not an easy fight. In fact, the bill to carry it out did not become law until 16 years later. It was on March 3, 1897, that President Grover Cleveland, then packed and ready to leave the White House after his second term, affixed his signature to the legislation.

On March 4, McKinley's inauguration day, The Post said editorially:

"The President has signed the bill devoting what are known as the Potomac flats to the purposes of a public park. It is the consummation of a work of years, prosecuted faithfully under every discouragement and setback by one public-spirited and couageous man, Mr. Charles C. Glover, who has already laid the city under grave obligations by labor and achievement in other important directions."

Rock Creek Park Conceived in 1888.

The other "obligations" which The Post had in mind included Glover's fight to have the Rock Creek Valley acquired as a park, a project he conceived in 1888 while driving with George Bancroft, the historian; Senator Randall Lee Gibson, of Louisiana, and A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. Glover persuaded Congress to acquire 1,600 acres for Rock Creek Park, and it is he that Washingtonians may thank when they seek relief there on hot summer nights.

It was Glover, too, who was most responsible for having the Corcoran Art Gallery transferred from its old home at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue to its present location farther south on Seventeenth street.

In the lives of Glover and the man who gave that gallery to the city—William Wilson Corcoran—is to be found an amazing parallel, a remarkable identity of purpose. Each in his day was Washington's No. 1 citizen; each left great philanthropic monuments behind him, and each died at 89.

Corcoran, who was born in Georgetown two years before Washington became the seat of Government, went into banking as a young man and in 1840 founded the firm of Corcoran & Riggs. Ultimately this became Riggs & Co.

Charles Carroll Glover went to work for Riggs & Co. when he was 19. He remained for 70 years, was the first president of the Riggs National Bank, which today has depositors in every part of the globe.

If Corcoran was an inspiration to Glover, then so was Glover an inspiration to a young man who joined the Riggs National Bank as a 17-year-old runner in 1907—Robert V. Fleming, now the dynamic president of that great banking house. His achievements, however, will be dealt with when The Post gets out its diamond jubilee edition in 1952.

The making of Potomac Park—it really is "made land," for the most part—brought a threefold advantage to the city. The Army Engineers were engaged in deepening the channel of the Potomac, anyway, and the muck that came from the river bottom was simply dumped behind a rip-rap wall that marked off the area designated for a park. At the same time the malaria pestilence, which had brought down Presidents as well as paupers, was being abolished.

By September, 1909, West Potomac Park was a reality and The Post, with the encouragement of President Taft, sponsored a carnival to celebrate the event and to acquaint Washingtonians with their new playground. More than a quarter of the city's populace—then 400,000 — flocked to the park, watched a regatta, thrilled to the fireworks and kept time as the bands played "The Washington Post March," which John Philip Sousa had written 20 years before to enliven the climax of a Post essay contest for school children.

President Taft was in Minneapolis at the time, but he telegraphed the following message to The Post:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 18, 1909: I congratulate you on the success of your Potomac Park fete, and I hope it will lead to a speedy extension of what may be made a great people's playground."

Kindly, jolly Taft lived to see the park become all that he had hoped it might be, a 721-acre reservation adorned with trees, gardens and memorials and providing facilities for golf, tennis horseback riding and a variety of other sports, besides offering a natural grandstand for the annual President's Cup Regatta and pageant.

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the removal of the Federal Government to the banks of the Potomac gave great impetus to Washington's development and beautification. McKinley was President at the time, and helped give the celebration a national flavor. In December, 1900, Governors of the States, Federal and local officials, and envoys of foreign governments took part in exercises at the Capitol and the White House, afterward being feted at a banquet by the Washington Board of Trade.

Out of the enthusiasm thus generated—an enthusiasm heightened by America's defeat of Spain and her emergence as a world power—grew the McMillan Park Commission and what was to be known as the McMillan Plan, which revitalized the authority of the original L'Enfant plan and extended it to meet the needs of the Nation after a century of growth.

The McMillan Plan Now Largely Completed.

Senator James McMillan, of Michigan, chairman of the District Committee, was a man deeply devoted to the city. He persuaded the Senate to authorize the development of a plan for improving the entire park system of the Capital. The men McMillan's committee selected to draw up that plan were, fortunately, the cream of their several professions.

They were David Burnham, architect, of Chicago; Charles F. McKim, architect, of New York; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Dublin-born, who became America's foremost sculptor; Frederick Law Olmsted, famed landscape architect, and Charles Moore, long chairman of the Fine Arts Commission.

What that McMillan Commisison planned has, in large measure, already been wrought. Thanks to it, a sightseer today may thrill to the incomparable vista that embraces the Capitol, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial; thanks to it, the Mall—L'Enfant's "Grand Avenue"—was rid of its railroad tracks and depots, its slums and swamps, and now sweeps majestically from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial; thanks to it, the $21,000,000 Union Station stands in its present location, a magnificent bridge links the Lincoln Memorial with Arlington across the river, and a driveway hooks up Potomac Park with Rock Creek Park.

The commission also envisioned the Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard, the Fort Driveway, a thoroughfare linking old Civil War forts encircling the city; the conversion of the Anacostia flats into a park and a parkway along the Palisades of the Potomac to Great Falls.

Today the site of the Lincoln Memorial seems so logical that it is difficult to imagine the shrine in any other location. Yet there was the most bitter opposition when the McMillan Commission, in working out a new axis, designated that particular site, in 1901 a malarial swamp in "Foggy Bottom."

The members of the McMillan Commisisoin thought that future Federal buildings ought to be grouped on Lafayette Square, and so be in proximity to the White House. In this respect, however, they apparently underestimated the Nation's needs of a quarter of a century later. When the time came to erect new Federal buildings it was clear that the frontage around Lafayette Square was entirely inadequate, and so came into being the great "Federal Triangle."

Federal Triangle Once Notorious 'Red Light' Section.

This triangle, now adorned by chaste office buildings, once harbored Washington's red light district, the notorious "Hooker's Division." How it got this name is one of the anomalies of nomenclature. During the Civil War, when Washington was crowded with troops, a part of Gen. Hooker's gallant division was encamped in that neighborhood. Out of that circumstance came the term "Hooker's Division" to describe, not a band of fighting men, but the inmates and the section of one of the most infamous brothel regions in the world.

On May 17, 1887, The Post reported:

"Lieut. Amiss has been directed by the Commissioners to have all disreputable houses on Twelfth street below the Avenue vacated within 30 days so as to leave one street through which people may pass to and from South Washington without coming into contact with the barefaced iniquity of the 'Division.'"

Reformers made many attempts to wipe out the red light district, but it was not until the first Wilson Administration that they succeeded. On February 7, 1914, Congress passed a law that doomed "Hooker's Division."

Though the girls were gone, many of the old houses of ill-fame remained when, on January 13, 1928, Congress authorized $25,000,000 for the purchase of the entire triangle, a 70-acre tract bounded on the north by Pennsylvania avenue and on the south by the Mall, and running from Fifteenth street to the point of the triangle near Third street.

City's Greatest Transformation Comes Under Hoover.

Founded by one engineer President, George Washington, the city was to undergo its greatest transformation under another engineer President, Herbert Hoover. On June 10, 1929, President Hoover laid the cornerstone of the Commerce Building, first of the triangle buildings, a $17,000,000 structure that was to be the largest office building in the world. Hoover, who had taken a deep interest in plans for the building while he was Secretary of Commerce, used a trowel with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol 136 years before.

It is interesting to note here that, in the political campaign of 1932, the Democrats made an issue of the Commerce Building, calling it "Hoover's Folly." With the country then in the depth of the depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt's adherents pointed to the irony of a new Commerce Building when there was no commerce. Today, of course, the building fairly bulges with offices, and many New Deal agencies that should be there have been forced into rented quarters.

Harmonizing with the Federal building program in the Triangle was the development of the Mall, the construction of Constitution avenue, and a long-needed beautification of Capitol Hill.

Between Union Station and the Capitol was an array of "Government dormitories," ugly, temporary buildings that had been erected to house women clerks during the World War, when the number of Government workers jumped from 39,000 to 117,000. These architectural atrocities came down, the area was landscaped and Washington got its now magnificent "gateway" to the city.

This same boom period saw a start on the $10,000,000 Supreme Court Building, the Library of Commerce annex, the new House Office Building and an addition to the Senate Office Building.

How it was proposed to improve part of the north side of Pennsylvania avenue—the old Chinatown section—by having the District of Columbia put up a number of monumental buildings there already has been narrated. The year 1937 finds the District owning the land, but with no prospect that it will put up any "monumental" buildings—at least, so long as the fiscal relations problems remains unsolved.

Private Building Here Still Booming Along.

But if there has been a certain amount of stagnation there, the same cannot be said about private building in Washington. No city in the country met the depression beginning late in 1929 and weathered it so well as did Washington.

True, there was a sharp decline in building in the worst years, the value of new construction dropping from $34,000,000 in 1930 to $8,000,000 in 1934. But 1935 saw a sharp upturn, and in the fiscal year of 1937, which ended June 30, the value of new construction bounded to $34,500,000, almost to the level of 1928. This, of course, does not take into account the building in nearby Maryland and Virginia, the "Greater Washington" area, where the clamor of hammers and saws has been unprecedented.

Healthy Building Boom Started Under Garfield.

Looking back again, the files of The Post show that a healthy building boom started in after Garfield's election in 1880, the first time since the panic of 1873. Undoubtedly the new 50-50 policy whereby the Federal and District governments shared the city's expenses had a lot to do with it. Land around Dupont Circle, which had sold for as low as 4 cents a foot during the Civil War years, was now beginning to rise rapidly in price.

In September, 1883, Washington was astonished to learn that Secretary of State James G. Blaine had rented his Dupont Circle mansion to Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago financier, for $11,000 a year. It was the highest rental in the city's history. The year 1937 was to find the late Andrew Mellon paying $12,000 a year for a single apartment in the same neighborhood, at Eighteenth street and Massachusetts avenue.

Grover Cleveland's election in 1884, representing as it did a transfer of the reins from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, led many to think that the city was in for a slump. The Post did not think so and said as much. It was right; the building boom continued.

It was in Cleveland's first Administration, in fact, that one of the most important developments in Washington's growth took place. This was the decision in 1886 to extend Massachusetts avenue, which at that time ended at a point where Florida avenue, or "Boundary street," converged with Twenty-second street, a short distance west of Dupont Circle. Today Massachusetts avenue extended is regarded as Washington's most handsome thoroughfare, and is a delight to sightseeing barkers with its embassies, legations, and homes of fashion.

It was in '86, too, that the first move was made to extend Washington beyond its northern boundary at Florida avenue. Senator Mahone, of Virginia, sponsored the legislation to lay out new streets running parallel with those "within the city limits."

Gradually, through the two administrations of Cleveland, the in-

Garnival Held At Playground Drew Throngs

Congratulations Wired to Post on Fete by President Taft.

between administration of Benjamin Harrison, and the administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, the city broadened out, and what had been a number of loose little colonies, or villages, like Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, Le Droit Park, and Brightwood, now were absorbed in its growth.

Seventh street has been Washington's principal shopping district since the earliest days. F and G streets began to look up as business marts in the '80s, largely because of the establishment of a horse-car line. Even so, as late as 1884, The Post carries reports of homes being erected on F street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

City's Growth Attracts Wealthy New Residents.

The oldest landmark in this now bustling shopping district is St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Tenth and G streets. The original frame edifice was erected in 1800, the year Washington was founded. Father Anthony Caffray, the first pastor, bought what amounted to a whole city square there in 1794 for 80 pounds, and in 1804 (a year before he returned to Ireland) he deeded it to Archbishop John Carroll, founder of Georgetown University. For many years St. Patrick's had its burial grounds at Ninth and F streets, which was sold after the bodies had been removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

As Washington grew and became more comfortable and healthful, it began to attract men and women of wealth who liked its cosmopolitan air. Many men, having finished their time in Congress, settled down here, a notable example being Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, who, having been defeated because he refused to vote for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, moved here and in the late '80s built his Rhenish castle on Sixteenth street. From this stronghold, his widow was to wield great social influence for a half a century.

In 1891, the aforementioned Levi Leiter erected the present Leiter mansion at Dupont Circle, between Connecticut and New Hampshire avenues, near which are the handsome Hitt and Patterson homes.

Proud as it was of the influx of wealth and the erection of show places, The Post on September 9, 1883, said editorially that it was "high time for men of wealth interested in the development of the city to begin to provide good dwellings for the poor," an admonition it often has repeated since.

The development of electricity, bringing with it better and faster transportation, played a tremendously important part in Washington's growth, particularly in the suburbs. Transportation—or, more often, the lack of it—seemingly has been a "burning question" since The Post was born, and the old, yellowed files find the paper fighting year in and year out for an improvement.

The cable, or "grip" car, which was carried along on a cable and which stopped when the motorman released the "grip," was projected in the late 80's, the first on Pennsylvania avenue being put into operation in 1892. Then came the overhead trolley car, and, finally, on July 29, 1895, the first underground conduit car.

Even as that marvel came in, a rival appeared on the horizon. On April 3, 1897, an epochal announcement was made in The Post, but since it appeared back on page 11 it is doubtful if the editor realized its epochal nature. The headlines said:

"MOTOR CARRIAGE HERE"
"The Horseless Vehicle Caused a Street Sensation."
"Trial Trip on the Asphalt."

Post Becomes First "Auto Conscious" in 1911.

In 1911 a young sports writer of The Post, Si Grogan, became "dippy"—to use a contemporary bit of slang—over the horseless carriage, and, in company with a representative of the Bureau of Roads of the Department of Agriculture, set out to be a "pathfinder" for Washington's small coterie of motorists. Riding in a Chalmers, well stocked with ropes, picks and shovels, Si would venture over the corrugated roads of Maryland and Virginia and then write about his experiences in The Post. On one occasion it took him and a companion 16 hours to ride from Culpeper to Washington.

Today Si is still automobile editor of The Post, and Washington has 227,648 licensed motor vehicles, more per capita than any other city in the world, about one for every three persons.

Washington was still pretty much of a horse-and-buggy town when Franklin D. Roosevelt, a strapping young man of 33, came here in 1913 to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy and moved his family into a modest house at 1733 N street northwest.

At that time nearly all of the city's hotels were along Pennsylvania avenue, or not far from it. The taxicab was to change that. Wardman Park was built in 1919, but the Shoreham did not come until some ten years after that.

Other hotels that have been built since the advent of the Wilson Administration in 1913 are the Washington, the Lee House, the Hamilton, the Mayflower, the Hay-Adams, Annapolis, Houston, Harrington, New Ebbitt, Dodge, Commodore, Pennsylvania, Carroll Hall, Claridge and several others.

Prologue Was Turmoil and Epilogue Tragedy

The prologue to the Wilson regime was turmoil and the epilogue was tragedy. On March 3, the day before the Princeton professor's inauguration, Pennsylvania avenue was the secene of a suffragettes' parade, which resulted in much disorder and rowdyism, and ultimately brought the resignation of Maj. Richard Sylvester, one of the best police chiefs Washington ever had.

The first Mrs. Wilson died in 1914. Wilson married Edith Bolling Galt on December 18, 1915. A year and four months later, close on the heels of the "He Kept Us Out of War" campaign of 1916, nerica was plunged into the greatest war of all time—a war that was to wreck Wil-

Continued on Page 17.

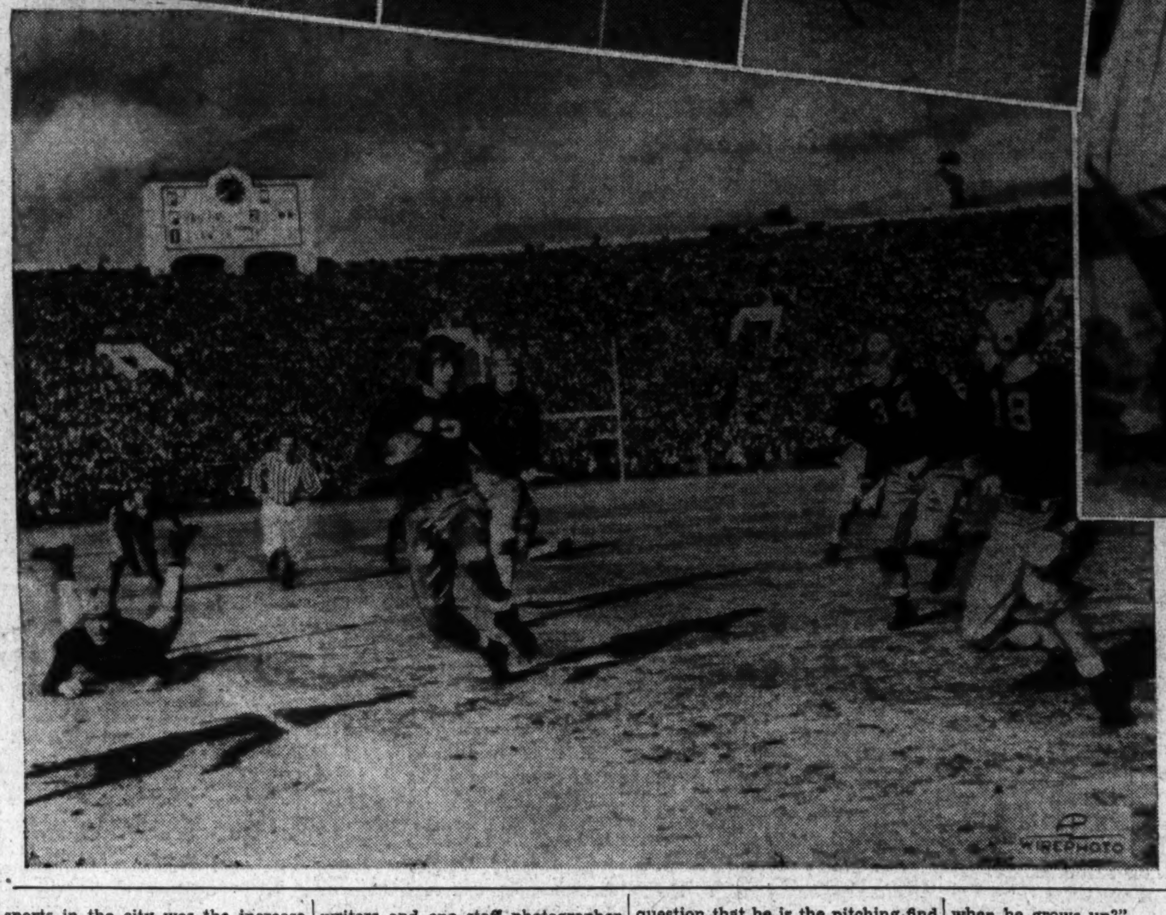
Post Pages Mirror Sports History Here Since Days of 'Bloomer Girls'

MACHINE AGE INVADES SPORTS

1907—THE WINNER IN DOUBT—At the rail at the Benning, the late August Belmont, then owner of the track, talks over the finish with Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, while in center, 1937, no doubt of the winner. The modern photo finish of a race at Bowie during the recent meet.

1885 EDITION

THE WASHINGTON BASEBALL CLUB *of that year at left, then in the Eastern League. The tall chap at the extreme left in the top row is Connie Mack, then catcher. In civies is Manager Walter Hewett.*



Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

THE LAST WORD *in pitchers and pictures. Above, Walter Johnson, of 1912; that year he won 16 straight games, led the league in strike outs, victories and earned run percentage. At left, a wirephoto of a modern football game flashed across the country in 8 minutes.*

4 Inches Was Length of First Baseball Story

Sixteen Hundred Is Now Usual Diet of Fans of This Day.

By Shirley Povich.

Once upon a time—but only once—did The Washington Post go to press with its columns displaying no sports news.

The birth of The Post on that morning of December 6, 1877, was unaccompanied by the publication of sports affairs. Sports were not deemed newsworthy, perhaps, in that first issue. Now newsworthy is that lapse.

For, since that day, 60 years ago by the clock, The Washington Post, with all the steady faithfulness of sun-up, has chronicled the changing sports scene.

Mirrored in the musty files of The Post of the distant past, preserved in the bound volumes of the later Post, is the 60-year panorama of a city's and a nation's sports.

The founders of The Post were quick to remedy that natal-day omission of sports news. On December 7, 1877, sports burgeoned onto the front page. Four full inches of space were devoted to an account of a meeting of "The Baseball League" at Cleveland.

Satisfied, perhaps, was the avid sports reader of 60 years ago with four inches of sports news. Today, the demand of the sports fan is a trifle more exacting. Sixteen hundred inches—eight full pages of sports news and pictures—The Post found cause to publish each Sunday during the 1937 football season under pain of canceled subscriptions by sports-hungry readers.

In those 60 years, even as the buggy whip gave way to finger-tip control and the silly idea that woman's place was in the home vanished, sports styles and tastes changed. Dutifully recorded by The Post was each craze, each trend, each transformation. For instance:

Fifty-seven years ago the District of Columbia was vastly unconcerned about baseball, had no suspicion that there was such a game as golf, was beginning to wonder what this thing called football might be, and was looking askance at be-bloomered girls on bicycles.

Fans of 1880s Took Their Sculling Seriously.

Washington, in the 1880's, was mildly insane about—of all things—a sculling race on the Potomac. There on the muddy river that separated the District from Virginia Washington's sports interest was concentrated. Its sculling the city took seriously.

And it did not even require a native son in the famed Potomac sculling race to excite Washington's interest to such proportions that on May 19, 1880, 100,000 sports fans of the day trekked to the banks of the Potomac to watch the affair.

Down from Union Springs, N. Y., came the American oarsman, Charles E. Courtney, to row against the Canadian champion, Edward Hanlan, of Toronto. For the winner, the Analostan and Potomac Boat clubs posted a $6,000 purse (not of the present 59-cent dollar variety). It was big-time competition. Special trains emptied their cargoes in Washington from various sections of the Nation. Grandstands were built on Littlefield's Wharf at Easby Point. The gas company was offered $800 for vantage points atop its huge tank. Schools were dismissed, guns were fired notifying the people of the city to hurry to the river.

Record for Crowd Stood 44 Years.

It was front-page news in The Post which devoted columns to the spectacle, minutely reported the five-mile contest which Hanlan won in 36 minutes, 48 2/5 seconds, with Courtney finishing sick from the strain.

Not until 44 years later did Washington witness a greater outpouring of sports fans and on that occasion it was a mixture of genuine sports followers and an otherwise indifferent populace which had been infected with the delight of the first and only world's baseball championship won by a Washington team.

On that day, Friday, October 10, 1924, Washington was a baseball-mad city, delirious in its gratitude to a team of Nats who that afternoon had conquered New York's Giants in the seventh and decisive game of the World Series at Griffith Stadium. The second wildest, most spontaneous celebration in the history of a city that has known countless colossal joy-making excuses ensued with the final out of that game. The first, of course, was Armistice Day.

Downtown and into Pennsylvania avenue the 31,667 Griffith Stadium fans poured in one amazing, wildly-yelling mob. Then the populace of the city generally caught on. Far, into the night the Avenue was chocked with merrymakers. The crowd was estimated at 200,000.

The Post reported it, best typifying the utter lack of restraint on that mad day was the frenzied appearance of the Cherrydale Volunteer Fire Department to join the gay throng accompanied by every inch of its apparatus. The feelings of the fire fighters were epitomized in the words glaringly displayed across a banner:

"Let Cherrydale Burn!"

The Post Gave First Two Pages to Baseball Champs.

Such was the theme of the most uproarious sports turnout in the city's history and thoroughly alive to the newsworthiness of the proceedings was The Washington Post of the following morning. Sports made the front page and, it must be added, how! The daily weather report in its accustomed place in the mast head was the only item on the first two pages of The Washington Post of October 11 that was not concerned with baseball.

Tremendous were the strides that sports had taken since those days in the 70's and 80's when Washington was concerned chiefly with sculling, with bike racing, with croquet, cock fights, dog fights—yes, dog fights—and surreptitious prize fights.

And, it was with excusable pride that The Post, on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Edition, ten years ago, pointed out the difference in the relative interest of sports by citing the fact that in 1927 the newspaper often served its readers with a mammoth sports section which included as much as 40 columns of sports. Forty columns of sports indeed. Sixty-four columns of sports was the fare served Post readers Sunday during the last football season.

Paternal as well as appreciative in its interest in the growth of sports has been The Washington Post during its 60-year span. Washington Post Trophies have awaited the winner in virtually every branch of sports that the city has known—in track meets, baseball tournaments, bowling tourneys, swimming carnivals, regattas, football championships, basketball, tennis, golf and soccer.

Pap: : "Fathered" A. A. U. for District.

First to campaign for a separate Washington Chapter of the A. A. U. was The Washington Post, in 1926, when the District succeeded in divorcing itself from Baltimore and the South Atlantic section to win the right to administer its own amateur sports affairs. In the sports department of The Post, which vigorously called for a home-controlled Amateur Athletic union, the District A. A. U. was born.

The forerunner of the now-famed President's Cup Regatta on the Potomac was The Washington Post Regatta of September 19, 1909, when 25,000 lined the banks to watch oarsmen, canoeists and boat captains compete for Washington Post prizes and hear from the late President Taft a hearty indorsement of such proceedings.

And to The Post belongs a rare tribute for the sponsorship of football in the District of Columbia. In Washington, the game took root as a result of The Post's publication of accounts of football games then being played by colleges in the East. To the organization of football teams here The Post lent its facilities. Into the hands of Washington athletes the football rules were placed through the columns of the sports pages.

Sports "Specialists" All Came Later.

And then, on the day in 1889 that Georgetown College, which was content in that era to play athletic club teams of the city, was to meet the Duponts for the District championship, Georgetown students paraded to The Post Building before the game and with songs and cheers serenaded The Post for its interest and support of football in Washington.

Hand in hand with the growth of sports in the city was the increase in Washington Post facilities for catering to the enormity of interest. The sports department, as such, had not been born when, on that December day in 1877, The Post, as the saying goes, hit the streets. Sports items were edited by [illegible], who handled local, telegraph and cable news alike. The sports page was unknown. In any section of the paper, sports news was apt to be found.

But, soon, increased sports interest was to force an era of specialists—men trained in reporting golf, baseball, racing, football and every other type of physical competition. And long before the turn of the century The Washington Post sports section was an institution. With every newly-popular sport, a specialist was added. Contrast that four inches of sports of December 7, 1877, with the 11-man staff now required to write, edit and turn out The Post's daily sports section.

Rare has been the sports event of transcendent national importance that, in late years, has not found a Post sports writer on the scene, be it a world series in New York, a prize fight in Chicago, a horse race in California or a football game in Texas.

Five Post Writers Covered 1933 Series.

With the demand for more sports writing came the demand for better sports writing, better covereage, and so it was that, in 1933, when the Washington Baseball Club was engaged in a world series with the Giants in New York, nothing less than five Washington Post staff writers and one staff photographer would suffice as representation for The Post at the New York games.

And it was The Washington Post which was first to give sports fans that marvel of news-photograph—the Wirephoto. At an annual cost sufficient to meet, perhaps, the entire pay roll in the first years of its founding, The Post brought to its readers the first Wirephotos ever published in a Washington newspaper.

Three thousand miles away, in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day, 1935, the Alabama and Stanford University football teams clashed. For its readers the next morning. The Post presented four columns of action pictures of that battle, a new departure in news presentation, undreamed though it might have been only ten years before.

Not long did The Post permit Washington fans to linger in doubt about its sports figures. Keen-eyed, competent and clever were the men who manned The Post's sports department even 50 40, 30 years ago. Some kind of a journalistic triumph was the late J. Ed Grillo's when, as sports editor of The Post in 1907, he first called the turn on ability of a young Kansas farm boy named Walter Johnson who the day before had pitched his first big league ball game.

Post Sports Editor Discovered "Big Train."

On that morning of August 3, 1907, Grillo, in his sports column in The Washington Post, said:

"Walter Johnson is a real phenom. His work yesterday proves beyond question that he is the pitching find of the season. His wonderful speed and deceptive curve was nothing short of astonishing, for no one expected a green hand from the bushes to hold down a fast team like Detroit as did Johnson . . .

"With good support and better judgement with men on bases. Johnson would have won his game in a walk. The run which the Tigers scored in the second inning on two bunts really caused his downfall.

". . . Johnson has some rough edges, but he will learn without much trouble and he has more natural ability than any pitcher seen in these parts in many a moon . . . it really seems as if Manager Cantillon has picked up a real live phenom.

"The strongest feature of his work was his absolute control of the ball. He issued only a single pass and was continually over the plate with both speed and curve. For his first appearance, Johnson created the impression that by the time he is 21 he will be a pitcher who will not have to ask for favors from any in the American League.

Baseball Was Minor Sport When Post Began to "Roll."

"The writer saw Cy Young break into fast company, and he was 40 times rawer than is Johnson. Bill Donovan was far from Johnson's class because he lacked that essential requisite—control. Even the great Mathewson did not have what Johnson has at his command when he broke into the game.

"There is every reason to enthuse over Johnson . . . furthermore he is a mere boy still in his teens and not matured. What will he be when he grows up?"

In the parlance of this day, it must be observed that the late Sports Editor Grillo had something there.

Baseball had its birth in Washington back in 1860 when the mustachioed athletes of the Potomac Club met the Excelsiors, of Baltimore, in the first game ever played on a Washington field and lost, 40 to 24, in a game that evidently was not a pitching duel.

But baseball, in fact, was a minor sport in Washington, when The Washington Post presses first began to roll in 1877. The city was mildly daffy about rowing and the new craze—bicycling. Occasionally such items as the report that "the celebrated championship football match between Yale and Princeton at St. George's Cricket Grounds, New Brunswick, N. J., was played yesterday before 'fully' 3,000 persons," would find its way into the sports columns, but in the main the sports fare was composed of race results and sculling and bicycling contests.

Dupont Circle in Country Back in Those Days

If one is inclined to sniff contemptuously at the roller skating, bicycle riding and sculling that constituted the chief sportsfare of the Washington of the early eighties, one must remember that Dupont circle in those days was "out in the country," that horsecars were the latest thing in transportation and that the immediate problem of the United States Army was a character known as Sitting Bull.

The roller skating fad was concentrated in a huge rink on New York avenue in 1880, on the site where the Capital Garage now stands, but the city's streets were literally alive with bicycles. And it was a set of intrepid cyclists in those days who first sent livestock scurrying from the streets as they bore down the pavements at a terrific speed of ten miles an hour. For these were not the twentieth-century bicycles, but the old high wheelers with the big wooden wheel in front and the little wheel trailing behind, rudder-like.

Number of Bike Riders Put at 1,000 in 1881

A fall from one of those contraptions had the makings of a hospital case, but still the cycling fad swept the city. Air-blown tires had come in in 1881 and there was also a bicycle with the small wheel in front and the large one in back—a fancy nickel-plated affair called the Star. And it must be recorded that the owners of Star bikes were just a bit haughty as they caught up with and passed the old-fashioned wooden-wheelers.

On August 5, 1881, The Post reported that "at least 1,000 people in Washington are riding bicycles." The report added that "incredible as it may seem there are 150 lady bicyclists in the city."

But with the advent of the coaster brake in 1885, cycling surged forward as a popular sport, but not without some resistance on the part of the city's clergy and reformers. Aghast at the gay affectation of bloomers by the lady cyclists or what was then known as the rainsy-dainsy skirt, the reformers railed and ranted that the bicycle was sending women straight to perdition.

Bicycling in fact, was king among Washington sports, with regattas a close second and baseball beginning

Golf Unknown, Football New, 60 Years Ago

Brillo Was First Editor to Predict Johnson's Great Future.

to edge in on the scene. On July 23, 1883, John S. Prince, the Washington man who was cycling champion of America, defeated W. H. Higham, the British champion in a 10-mile race at Athletic Park, Ninth and S streets northwest before 5,000 fans for the championship of the world. Prince won the race in 33 minutes 36¼ seconds.

A month later occurred what The Post described as "probably the greatest exhibition bicyle race that has occurred in this country." It was a 20-miler at Athletic Park for a $500 purse with Prince, Higham and the Boston champion, C. J. Young, entered. Higham won in 1:09:05 3-5. By 1886, the Capital Bicycle Club, second oldest cycling club in the United States, boasted 150 members and held regular races for $300 and $500 purses at the old Athletic Park.

Not to Washington was bicycle racing confined. At Omaha, Nebr., the six-day bike race was born as a rival to the six-day walking contests of that era, on December 11, 1886. Washington's Prince won that event, making 767 miles and 9 laps during the 48 hours of actual riding.

High Wheeler Provided Super Thrill in 1887

The Capitol steps which, through the years, have lent themselves to stunts, were the scene of a super thrill back in 1887, when H. S. Owen rode an old-style high wheeler called the Columbia down the main steps before an audience of several thousands.

Though it had seemed that the bicycle had "emancipated" women to some extent, inasmuch as it forced riding females to shed much of their voluminous garments, President Cleveland in 1896 did not see eye to eye with the modernists of that day. He banned bicycle riding by ladies of his Cabinet.

Proud were the cyclists of their long-distance riding feats and Sundays, particularly, saw the streets full of riders in knickerbockers, humped over their handlebars (which, with the coming of the nineties, had been lowered), and out for a spin. No cyclist who had not done his 100 miles at a single stretch felt that he could look his fellow man in the eye. Remember?

Traffic Problem in 1896. Speed Limited to 12 Miles

By 1896, bicycles had created a traffic problem and police regulations limited their speed to 12 miles per hour, six at crossings. In 1897, 8,000 bicycling fans saw the finish of a six-day race at the old Convention Hall on Fifth and L streets northwest.

The early Post had referred vaguely to a "baseball tournament" that was conducted in August, 1865, on the White Lot by a Washington team known as the Nationals, the Brooklyn Atlantics and a team from Philadelphia called the "Athletics." But, despite their high-sounding names, the teams were only the rankest of amateur clubs and the baseball of that era was typified by some of the scores. The "Athletics" beat the Nationals in one of the games, 87 to 12, and the next day Brooklyn made 22 runs in the last two innings to beat Washington, 34 to 19.

But it must be remembered that the game of baseball had originated scarcely 25 years before at Cooperstown, N. Y., by Gen. Abner Doubleday, who, modern-day baseball officials recently learned, lies interred at Arlington. In those early days of the game, the winning team was required to score 21 runs without regard to the number of innings, then called "hands." Not until 1857 was the game limited to nine innings, without regard to the number of runs scored.

Risked Being Called Sissy with Glove

In 1859, a rule had been passed forbidding players to receive money for their services and in 1863 the pitcher's delivery was illegal unless he had both feet on the ground at all times.

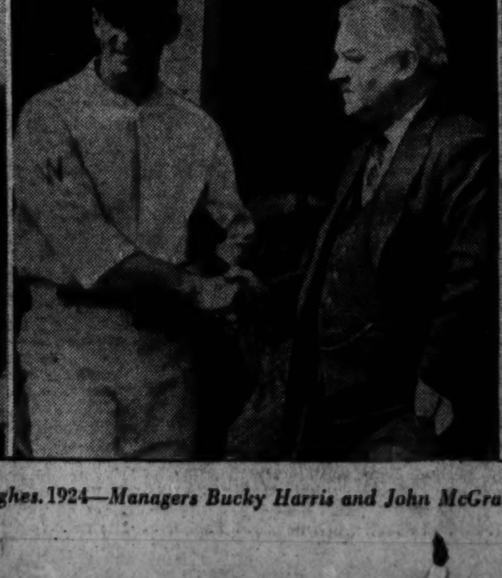
The year that a Washington baseball club entered an organized league for the first time, 1884, six called "balls" entitled a batter to first base. Only a few years before, at the risk of being called a sissy, Charles C. Waite of the National League appeared with the first glove ever worn by a ball player.

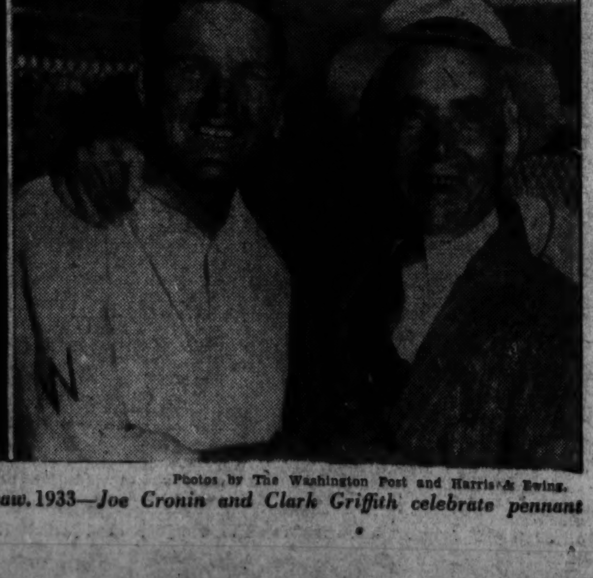
The Nationals, by then the best of the sandlot teams in the city, were playing their baseball at the old Capitol Park, at New Jersey avenue and B street, until they moved to the old circus grounds at Ninth and S streets in 1883. The following season, Washington was admitted to the American Association along with three other new clubs, Toledo, Indianapolis, and Brooklyn.

Hewett's next move was to sign John F. Morrill, of the Boston club, as captain and first baseman at a

Continued on next page.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH—DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS WITH THE WASHINGTON BASEBALL CLUB





Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

1910—Manager Jimmy McAleer. 1912—Manager Griffith. 1914—Pitcher Joe Engel, Infielder Eddie Foster, Catcher Henry, Pitcher Hughes. 1924—Managers Bucky Harris and John McGraw. 1933—Joe Cronin and Clark Griffith celebrate pennant

Tennis, Golf Had Beginning as Fads Among Washington Social Figures

Both Sports Were Imported From England

Dropped From Big League, City Returned With American Teams.

Continued from preceding page.

$4,000 salary. But the Nats, under Morrill, failed to be a winning club, and he was released in August, the team finishing up in sixth place in 1889. That year, for the first time, four balls entitled a batter to take his base.

Dropped by Leaue in 1890.

Came 1890 and another galling dose for Washington fans. The National League dropped the Senators and Washington was forced to enter the Atlantic Association. Back to the minors! It was a brutal blow. Meanwhile a new baseball park had been opened at Seventeenth and T streets northwest, and called Atlantic Park.

That year of 1890 also witnessed Washington's first attempt to stage a professional game on Sunday. It was tried at the driving park at St. Asaph's race track, across the Potomac River, on June 19, and special trains were run from Washington and Alexandria. No trouble was encountered from the authorities and Washington defeated Wilmington, 23-14. The following Sunday saw another game between the two teams but on June 29 when a third consecutive league game was attempted, there was trouble.

Sheriff Beach, of Alexandria, descended on the scene with his imposingly armed deputies, broke up the ball game and arrested the players and James Dunn, the ticket taker.

Players Fined $2 each.

"Squire" Drummond, a justice of the peace, was present, and he set up an impromptu court in the judges' stand of the St. Asaph's race track. Lenient fines of $2 were imposed on all concerned but Sunday baseball had run its course until nearly 30 years later.

Discouraged at this turn of events, Hewett assigned control of the Washington team to A. W. Coleman in midseason of 1890, but the club's affairs were in turmoil, The Post relates. The team owed the players considerable back salary and the grumbling athletes showed little interest in their play. Finally, on August 5, they failed to show up for a scheduled league game and the club was out of the Atlantic Association.

Back into the American Association the Senators bounced in 1891, the year when large padded mitts for the catchers were finally permitted. Col. Enoch Totten had taken control of the club and leased for five years a lot at the head of Seventh street and "the boundary," now known as Florida avenue, present-day site of Griffith Stadium. Formerly the place was known as Baier's Seventh Street Park, a picnicking ground, and laborers were forced to cut down 125 huge oak trees to clear way for a baseball field, filling the stumpholes with red clay.

Taken Back in League in 1892.

Thus did baseball in Washington finally drift to the site it has occupied for 46 years, and in 1892 to its great surprise, Washington was included when the National League expanded to 12 teams. George W. Wagner, of Philadelphia, bought control of the Senators but failed to improve the team. Washington finished eleventh in the league, last but one.

Jim O'Rourke was appointed manager of the Washingtonians in 1893 and The Post related that "3,313 happy cranks" witnessed the opening game of that season in which Washington defeated the famed Baltimore Orioles of the McGraw - Jennings - Keeler-Robinson era, 7 to 5. Eventually, Washington finished in the cellar of the league and the bearded G. H. Schmeltz was appointed the new manager. The next season, the foul tip was counted as a strike for the first time.

The Nationals failed to finish out the 1884 season in the American Association. The Post of August 2, reported: "The disbandment of the Washington team has long been forecast. It was a financial failure and for some weeks has kept at the bottom of the association standings."

Thus the wags of the day missed a gag that wisecrackers of the early twentieth century always applied to Washington: "First in war, first in peace and last in the American League."

The winter of 1884 found the Nationals attempting to regain their franchise in the American Association, but league officials gave Washington up as a hopeless baseball town and the Nationals finally entered the minor Eastern League for 1885.

That year produced the first no-hit, no-run game in the history of organized baseball in Washington. On August 22, at Capitol Park, Washington's only pitcher, named Barr, shut out the Virginia Club, 6 to 0. The only Virginia player to reach base was placed there by an error by Shortstop White.

The Nationals found the cheaper Eastern League company comparatively easy and won the pennant, although only two other clubs—Trenton and Newark—remained in the league at the finish. A huge silver punch bowl was the trophy won by the Nationals.

The Nationals' triumphs, even in a minor league, had served to whet the fans' appetites for better baseball and in 1885, the Nationals applied for re-admission to the American Association, only to be refused.

Enter National League.

And then, like a gift from the heavens, Washington was admitted to the National League to the great surprise of the local club's sponsors. At last, the Nationals were to play in big league company, and Washington fans were wildly exultant.

The Post of November 20, 1885, said in its editorial columns: "Let the Nationals do but half as well next year and Washington will be satisfied. She has at last obtained an entry into good baseball society and altogether is in a holiday mood." Baseball had begun to catch on nicely in the Capital.

Immediately the stock of the Washington team was boosted by enthusiastic citizens from $4,000 to $20,000, in anticipation of the 1886 splurge in big league company.

And then a cruel blow fell. On December 3, 1885, the National League rescinded the action of its November meeting and Washington was dropped from the league.

Washington was bitter, baseball had been given a horrible black eye here and the city despaired of its chances of ever gaining a big league franchise.

Enthusiasm Restored.

And then, as suddenly as it had turned thumbs down on Washington, the National League changed its mind again, said that Washington would be welcome in the league in 1886.

That announcement restored the enthusiasm of local fans and all was forgiven in the new excitement of the big league baseball that was to follow. The Washington team was reorganized and incorporated on February 2, 1886, by A. R. Britton, M. K. (Mike) Scanlon, R. M. Drinkard, C. E. White, R. C. Hewitt and H. B. Bennett.

The new Washington club leased from W. M. Galt and Thomas W. Smith the square between F, G and North Capitol streets and Delaware avenue at a rental of $500 the first year, $1,000 the second year and $5,000 for the last three years. Mike Scanlon was installed as manager.

Line-up in 1886.

The Washington club lined up in 1886, as follows: Paul Hines, centerfield; Phil Baker, first base; Crane, leftfield; Jim Knowles, second base; Mike Hines, catcher; Barr, pitcher; Gladmon, third base; Davy Force, shortstop; Carroll, rightfield; Gilligan, catcher, and "Wizard" Shaw, pitcher.

At their new Capitol Park, the Washingtonians made a good start for the season, defeating Harry Wright's Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 3. The National League at that time was composed of, besides Washington and Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Detroit and New York.

But Washington's first season in big league baseball was disastrous. Irked by their losing team, the fans who paid 25 cents for admission, rioted and created disorders at Capitol Park, and city police were forced to fire pistols over their heads to restore order. In August Manager Scanlon resigned, and Umpire Gaffney was installed as the Nationals' manager.

The following season of 1887 saw three radical changes in the baseball rules. No longer was the batter permitted to call for a low ball or a high ball as he desired. Instead of six called "balls," five called "balls" entitled the batter to take his base, and a batter who was hit by a pitched ball was allowed to take his base.

Connie Mack Makes Bow.

The season of 1887 is now notable at least because that was the year in which a tall, angular young catcher named Cornelius McGillicuddy joined the Washington club. Connie Mack that year had as his battery mate the immortal Hank O'Day. In 1888 the Nationals went South to train for the first time in history, establishing a camp at New Orleans, and in that year became known as the "Senators," a name that has persisted throughout all succeeding years despite the efforts of modern owners of the team to have them officially recognized as the Nationals.

In 1888 Robert C. Hewett, the president of the Washington club died, and control of the team passed to his son, Walter Hewett. The winter of that year found Washington fans excited by the most sensational player deal in all annals of baseball.

Realizing that the fans were demanding that he strengthen his team, Hewett went to New York and, for a price of $12,000, succeeded in buying from the New York club the contract of John M. Ward, who was to be captain and shortstop of the Washington club.

After the purchase, The Post of 1888 reveals, Washington ran into contract difficulties with Ward, who was then in Europe. To Europe Hewett went in an effort to persuade Ward to sign with the Senators, but Ward, a temperamental fellow, balked and refused an offer of a $5,000 salary. The deal fell through, and Washington, according to The Post, was a bitterly disappointed city.

Catch From Monument First Made in 1894.

Almost legendary with Washington baseball fans is Charles (Gabby) Street's famed feat of catching a ball tossed off the top of the Washington Monument, but The Post sports pages of the nineties reveal that Street was not the first to accomplish that amazing catch.

Nobody should be better able to pin the lie to the tale than Clark C. Griffith, president-owner of the Washington Baseball Club. For Griffith was a party to the original catch from the monument 16 years before Street won fame at it on August 18, 1910.

Griffith was a teammate of Catcher Billy Schriver, of the Chicago Cubs, back in 1894 when the team was managed by the immortal Pop Anson. With the night clerk of the old Arlington Hotel, Anson often argued that a ball could be caught if tossed from the monument. Years before, one Paul Hines had failed at it, but Anson was insistent. With H. P. Burney, the hotel clerk, he made a wager.

Griffith ascended to the Monument top on August 24, 1894. Schriver, mitt in hand, took a stance near the base of the Monument. Griffith tossed out the ball and Schriver, losing his nerve, backed away, not attempting to make the catch.

Horse Racing in District Of Columbia Endured 70 Years.

Then, when he realized the ball had not buried itself ten feet in the earth as he had expected but bounced rather harmlessly a dozen feet in the air, Schriver decided he could make the catch. He called for a second toss from Griffith and calmly caught the ball.

By that time, the Monument policeman realized that there was something amiss and chased Griffith out of the Monument, putting a stop to any possibility that Schriver would repeat his catch.

Baseball, in the nineties, was fast taking its place as an increasingly popular sport but it was not transcendent on Washington's bill o' sports fare. The river events and cycling were still firmly entrenched as chief sports of the city and horse racing was maintaining the high place it held 50 years before.

The present city fathers and Congress have oft expressed their disproval of racing in Washington and the District is currently track-less, but Washington did enjoy racing for a span of more than 70 years.

Back in the 1830's and 1840's, Washington had a mile track—Holmead's Race Track at Fourteenth street and "The Boundary," which was then the popular name for snaky Florida avenue which was the line of demarcation between Washington City and Washington County, as outlying districts of the District of Columbia were called.

President Arthur Attended Track Opening.

The fate of Holmead's Track is a bit vague, but there is nothing vague about recollections of the Ivy City Track which housed Washington's racing in the eighties. Ivy City was located in the sector now known as Kendall Green, the site of Gallaudet College, and on opening day, May 17 1882, was dignified by the presence of President Chester Arthur. As The Post of May 18, 1882, described it, "Young Chester A. Arthur, jr., also was there on horseback, his breeches covered with mud."

Maud S. was the popular race horse of the day. Regularly, the pages of The Post described the trotting feats of the mare which first shattered the mile trot record by running the distance in Chicago in 2:10¾. Maud S. was a 7-year-old in '81 and had been bought as a 2-year-old filly for $4,000. Three years later she was sold to W. H. Vanderbilt for $21,000, and at the age of ten made the front pages again when Robert Bonner paid $40,000 for her. By that time, Maude S. had trotted the mile in 2:09¼.

At Ivy City, Washington race fans were first introduced to the new-fangled pari-mutuels which displaced the oral bookmakers who were invariably be-derbied gents with elks-tooth watch charms hanging from their vests. Remember? The pari-mutuels, which gauged the horses' odds by the amount of money wagered on each entry by the public, were then called French Mutuels for the obvious reason that they originated at tracks in France.

Mutuel Betting Created Sensation.

The almost-unpredictable odds that mutuel betting offered in contrast to the set odds of the old-time bookies, intrigued Washington betters and they flocked to Ivy City which was operating at a huge profit.

More than a mild sensation was created on May 5, 1887 when the rank outsider, Patrocles, beat Pasha, the favorite, by three lengths and returned $622.25 for each $2 ticket. The only holders of tickets on the 310-to-1 shot, The Post relates, were Charles A. Towle and Charles M. Ogden, two Washington newspaper correspondents. The same day, Ivy City had a distinguished guest in Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii.

The Benning track sprouted in 1889 and on Sunday, March 30, 1890 the clubhouse was formally christened by Charles Schwartz with the conventional bottle of wine. The track opened on April 1, with 2,000 in attendance hailing the vast improvement over Ivy City's racing and accomodations.

Benning, with its richer purses, attracted heavy entries in the running races and soon discontinued the trotting affairs. It was the beginning of the end of trot racing in Washington, but Washington's society sought to preserve them at the Ivy City track. The Dumblane Hunt Club continued to stage trots at Ivy City and society flocked there in broughams, cut-unders and tally-hos. A magnificent social affair was held when Mr. Stillson Hutchins, founder of The Post, gave a tally-ho party for his bride-to-be.

Chevy Chase Club Brought Polo in 1893.

The Dumblane Club passed out in 1893 and was succeeded by the Chevy Chase Club which gave polo to Washington the same season. A team comprised of H. Boyd, A. T. Riddle, George S. Hobbs and W. J. Murphy proved efficient at the game and was invited to compete in the important tournament at Newport, R. I.

Two years later, polo was firmly entranched in Washington with the Chevy Chase Club riders frequently opposing the Fort Myer Cavalry team.

The success of Benning inspired another race track here in 1894 and on May 24, the Alexander Island track opened near the South end of Long Bridge. Following speedily was the opening of yet a third track. On October 18, 1894, the famed St. Asaph's oval was launched near Long Bridge on the Virginia side and was described as the prettiest track in the United States, costing $100,000.

St. Asaph's, however, was quickly attacked by the clergy and reformers as a den of iniquity. The operators openly countenanced poolrooms and roulette in full blast and special telegraph wires from other race tracks permitted the patrons to lay wagers on races in various parts of the country. Ribald gambling was the theme and the track was anathema to the true lovers of horse racing.

New Sponsorship Gave Benning a Revival.

Benning's early era of prosperity waned as the result of competition from St. Asaph's and Alexander Island and for three years the track fell on lean days, but a great revival took place in 1895, when August H. Belmont and Col. W. P. Thompson bought a controlling interest in the track.

Those were the days of "Father Bill" Daly, who used to pick up kids hanging about the track and make them into great jockeys, and the days of "Bet a Million" Gates, "Pittsburgh Phil" Smith and other great plungers of the time.

Benning got its name from Capt. Bill Benning, owner of the estate on which part of the track had been built, but it did not become really a social meeting place until after the Messrs. Belmont and Thompson manifested their aristocratic interest in the place to the extent of buying control.

In order to maintain the high tone of the sport, the new owners decided to encourage races for "gentlemen jockeys," thus thrusting the professional element into the background. The new owners approached the old Chevy Chase Club to enter its riders in a race and they agreed to ride a steeplechase.

The Chevy Chase Steeplechase is now a fiture of many years' standing at the nearby Laurel track, but on the occasion of its first running at Benning it was ludicrous to the extreme. Twelve young, pink-coated hunt club riders agreed to enter the race and the mounts paraded to the post to the accompaniment of fond waves by the riders' friends in the stands.

Twelve Gentleman Jockeys Unceremoniously Thrown.

Before the race had run half its course, the 12 gentleman jockeys had been dumped unceremoniously and the race was a huge flop. Thereafter the track cast its lots with professional jockeys.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the end was in sight for Benning. There were unsavory reports that big gamblers were "plunging" at an extreme high cost to the lay fans and making huge killings. The reformers went to work on the track and, under the guise of legislation that provided for a new road through the heart of the Benning track, succeeded in getting Congress to pass a bill that abolished racing in the District.

On April 18, 1908, Benning raced its last. In on the kill were 15,000 fans who saw the final day's program before the track passed into oblivion and those 15,000 were the last to see a legalized horse race in Washington.

Sporadic attempts to restore legalized racing to Washington were made, but not until 1936, when Walter O'Hara, swashbuckling New England Irishman, purchased an option on the old site of the Benning track, was a really strenuous effort made. O'Hara succeeded in getting a sub-committee of the District to approve his bill, but the District Commissioners frowned severely on the measure and it never reached the floor of Congress.

The Post Frowned On Racing Renewal.

The Washington Post observed the attempts to legalize racing in the District calmly and with a bit of a frown. On June 15, 1934, it said editorially: "Horse racing is an excellent sport if properly conducted, but there seems to be no reason for its reintroduction into the District of Columbia.

"Washington is surrounded by a

Continued on next page.

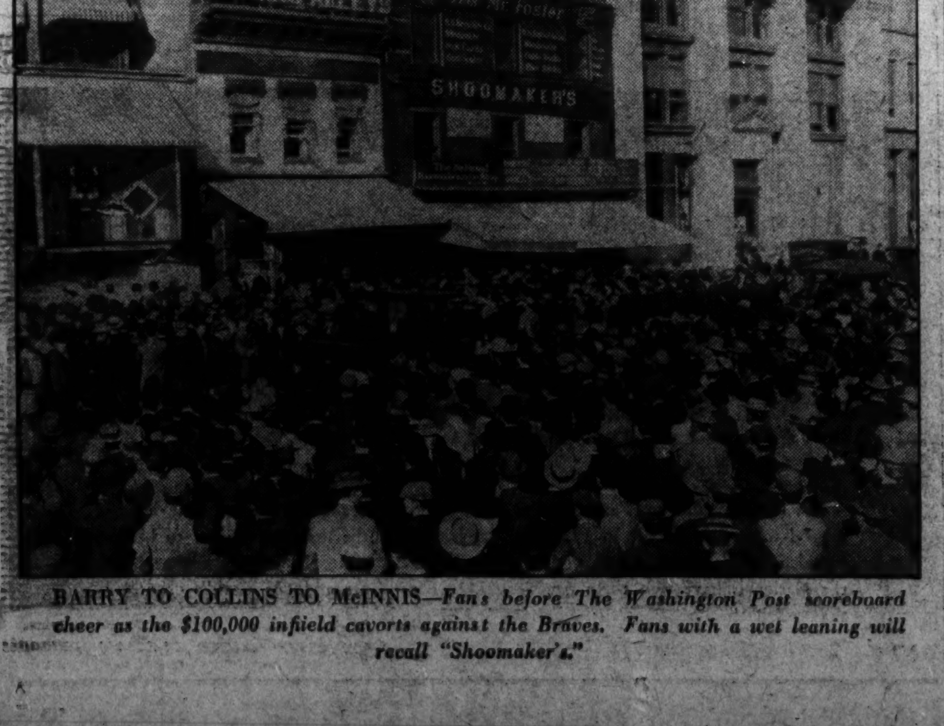
PLAY BALL!

THE SEASON STARTS—*At left, President Roosevelt, flanked by his son, James, and Clark Griffith tosses the first ball of the 1937 season. Below, President Taft at Griffith Stadium in 1912 with Secretary of State and Mrs. Philander C. Knox. At right, the beginning of the 1897 season, showing uncovered stands in right field.*

THE WINNAH—*At right. Andy Bowen (left) and Joe Dundee enter the ring at Washington Barracks, in 1923, with Pat O'Connor the referee. Dundee later became the middleweight champion of the world.*

SHELLS AND GREENS—*At left, Granville Gude, foremost Washington sculler of modern years, who achieved national fame in the sport that before the turn of the century ranked first in Washington. Above, Billy Smith, 19-year-old golf champion of Washington, is congratulated by Horton Smith, nationally famous professional.*

1914—THE SCORE BOARD BEFORE THE WAR



BARRY TO COLLINS TO McINNIS—*Fans before The Washington Post scoreboard cheer as the $100,000 infield cavorts against the Braves. Fans with a wet leaning will recall "Shoomaker's."*

IN 1907

THE NEW TRAIN THEN. *It's Walter Perry Johnson in civilian clothes shortly after he arrived here. He became the Big Train later.*

Increasing Interest in Sports Field Engendered Era of Specialists

First Coverage Of Such News WasHaphazard

Only 4 Inches Devoted to Activities by Initial Issue in 1877.

Continued from preceding page.

number of tracks where all who enjoy the excitement may indulge their fancy—and lose their money. Hence, it is difficult to understand why powerful groups in Congress should favor racing in the narrow confines of the Capital City against the wishes of so many of its citizens."

Unlike racing, boxing in recent years won its fight for legalization in the District, but fights in Washington in the early days followed the pattern of prize fighting throuhgout the country. The authorities were always on the heels of the "sports" who backed their favorites and Washington's fights were secretive affairs that were usually the outgrowths of private wagers with no such element as gate receipts.

The original Jack Dempsey, then called "The Nonpareil," was the fistic sensation of the times when there is first record of prize fighting in Washington. The Post of March 14, 1886, related that Dempsey defeated George Le Blanche in "the greatest middleweight bout on record in 13 rounds." The stakes were $1,000 a side, it being the practice then of the fighters to wager on themselves, with winner take all.

Twenty People Saw First Fight Here.

Twenty people saw that fight, The Post said. Forty years later The Post was to devote columns to the story of another fight by another Jack Dempsey—the Manassa Mauler—who drew 120,000 people and a gate of nearly $2,000,000 for his fight with Gene Tunney in Philadelphia in 1926.

One of the early Washington fights took place on October 6, 1887, The Post relates, "in a cleared space in a thicket at the top of Good Hope Hill at dawn." It was between John Monahan, of Washington, and Billy Young, of Baltimore, with Monahan the winner in 13 rounds.

Odd Fellows Hall, on Eighth street southeast, near the present headquarters of the Mohawk Athletic Club, was the scene of a few Washington prize fights in 1888, and in the most notable match of that year Jimmie Keenan, the lightweight champion of Maryland, knocked out Bill Nally in three rounds "of savage fighting." A crowd of "sports" attended, The Post said.

Those were professional fights, for side bets and purses posted by admirers of the battlers, but amateur fights began to flourish, also, in 1888. But the police looked upon amateur and professional fights as one, and, like the pros, the amateurs had to take their bouts to secluded spots to escape interference by the authorities.

Initial Amateur Bout Won in 30th Round.

The District's first amateur fight was held on May 20, 1888, near Gaithersburg, between Berry Adams, of the Columbia A. C., and Lendgren, of the Potomac Boat Club, before a crowd of 40 "sports." Lendgren knocked out Adams in the thirtieth round and won the District amateur title.

The same year found Pete Lally, Maryland lightweight champion, fighting Billy McMillan, hailed as the English champion, in a secluded spot on the Virginia side of the river before 150 "sports." Both were exhausted after 30-odd rounds and the referee gave the decision to McMillan.

The city was thrilled on November 29, 1888, when the famous Jake Kilrain and Charley Mitchell appeared in an exhibition sparring match at Kiernan's Theater, Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, later the scene of the President Theater. On that site now stands the new Internal Revenue Building in the Government Triangle.

The original Jack Dempsey made a fistic appearance in Washington at Kiernan's on January 4, 1899, and George Northbridge, a local fighter of some repute, appeared against Dempsey in an exhibition match. Northbridge "took his punishment like a man," The Post related.

The bout that excited most local interest in the eighties was the long-anticipated battle between George Northridge and James Childs on February 11, 1889, with wagering rampant among the supporters of the two. Circumventing the law which had "gotten wind" that a fight was to be staged, Northridge and Childs took their followers to a hollow a short distance from the District line near Good Hope Hill and fought it out there. It was to a finish, with Childs the winner.

But a new sport was coming into the District picture. The Post columns for several years had carried accounts of "football matches" played by eastern colleges and the youth of the city took avidly to the new game. But in 1883, only two teams had been organized in the Capital—Georgetown College's team and THE High School's team.

In 1884 Georgetown began playing games with St. John's Academy and the High School team had one contest with a team organized at Kendall Green College, now known as Gallaudet.

That year, according to the scoring rules, a safety counted one point; a touchdown, two points, and a field goal, five points. Thus the emphasis was on kicking rather than running with the ball. Only three years previous, the playing field had been reduced from 140 to 110 yards, and in case of a tie two additional periods of 15 minutes each were being played.

Fifteen players constituted a team, and the latest rules read: "If on three consecutive downs a team has not advanced the ball five yards or lost ten yards, they must give up the ball to the other side."

That year, 1884, ball carriers for the first time were permitted to use "interferers" who could run along with them and block off opposing players.

Athletic clubs of the city began to form teams in 1886, and football clubs were organized at Capitol Hill, at Peabody and Wallach Schools and by a group living about Dupont Circle who called themselves the Duponts.

By 1889, The Post related, there were 11 football teams in Washington. The most important game in the history of Washington football to that date was played on Thanksgiving Day, 1899, between the Georgetowns and the Duponts, for the District championship before a crowd of 1,500. The collegians won.

It was on that day that the Georgetown students paid a tribute to The Washington Post for its interest in encouraging football here. Before the game, the college boys paraded to The Post Building and serenaded the newspaper for a full hour before continuing on to the game.

Political influence, personal friendship and outright demands in recent years have not been sufficient to provide for Washington a football attraction that would pit the United States Naval Academy team against a Washington college team here, but apparently in 1889 the Navy folk were not so particular.

"Blood Was Spilled" In Navy Encounter

The Post of December 26, 1899, reveals that on Christmas Day, the Naval Academy team came to Washington and played a team of sandlotters! The Navy lads won, 24-0, and The Post described a rough game in which "blood was spilled."

That was the year when it first became the style of football players to affect bushy thatches of hair for head protection in lieu of helmets and the era also when nose guards and shin guards were part of the equipment of every man on the team.

The Georgetown College team dipped its colors to the Columbia A. C. on Thanksgiving Day, 1890, at Capitol Park, but two days later the invading Lehigh College team beat the Columbias here. A member of the Columbia Atheltic Club at that time was the late Theodore Roosevelt, then a Civil Service Commissioner in Washington.

Tennis had long since budded as a sport for society athletes, but the lack of facilities and the cost of equipment barricaded it from the masses. To white-panted racquet swingers on the courts of the exclusive Metropolitan Club on I street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, passing dray-drivers were prone to affect a soprano tone and shout, "Forty Love! Dearie."

The Metropolitan Club first erected its I Street courts in 1878. They were asphalt affairs, a far cry from the lawn and dirt courts of the present day. The first record of a District championship tennis tournament is that of May 28, 1888, when John Pope won the title on the Metropolitan courts.

Tennis Did Not Make Appearance Till 1874

But tennis, in fact, had not made its appearance in America until 1874, when it was imported from England where Maj. Walter Wingfield had invented the game as we know it.

Before the turn of the century a new game called golf made its appearance in Washington. Like tennis, it was a "steal" from England, which appropriated the game from the Scots. The first reference to golf in Washington was made by The Post on November 10, 1893, when The Post said:

"Golf is the latest diversion that Washington society has decided to indulge in."

Thus, like tennis, golf in the Capital began as a fad among social figures and as a sport was distinctly "toney" in character. The Washington Golf Club was the first to sponsor the game and in 1894 the Chevy Chase Hunt Club arranged temporary links and imported a Scot named Campbell from Beverley Farms, Mass., to teach the game to Washington folk.

The only man in Washington aside from Campbell who really knew anything about it was Alan Johnson, then attached to the British Embassy, but as early as April 25, 1895, a tournament was staged at the Washington Club on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The Washington Club of the nineties now is known as the Washington Golf and Country Club.

The Post described the Washington Club links as territory "bordering about an old weatherbeaten farm house on the highest point of the hill back of Rosslyn." In that first District championship tournament, A. J. Parsons won the first prize.

A Ball of Leather With "Five" Feathers

That was the era of the leather-covered ball stuffed with "live" feathers, which later gave way to the gutta-percha pellet. The clubs of the day were chiefly of hickory with a head that was longer by several inches than the present-day club which concentrates the weight over a shorter surface and thus gets more power at the point of impact.

After the turn of the century Washington golfers adopted the then new India-rubber cored balls which were the rage in the North and actually it was not until 1905 that the English family were won over to the rubber-cored ball and appropriated the American invention.

The year which spawned golf—1893—also gave to Washington its first organized basketball teams and its first organized bowling events. A year later a new fad was to sweep the city—croquet. Swimming was already firmly entrenched, having been given great impetus in 1891, when Washington's first bathing beach opened on the lot west of the Monument.

Previously the swimming of the '80's and the early '90's had been confined to the east bank of the Tidal Basin, and the city hailed with appreciation the opening of the new beach, which would make the sport safer for the youth of Washington.

But the city's acclaim for the new bathing beach was tempered by a tragic note on the first day of its operation, September 3, 1891. Two boys were drowned.

The vicinity of the Monument Grounds began to take form as something of a city recreation center in the late '80's, and on July 9, 1890, the first public playground was created on the Monument Lot—an eight-acre reservation. The grounds were set aside for play chiefly through the efforts of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, who, as a lad, had played baseball on the White lot.

"Presbyterian Billiards" New Name for Croquet

Croquet, not the sedentary sport it now is among the oldsters in Southern climes, was going in full blast in 1897 and a grand revival of the game was staged at two Washington clubs exclusively devoted to the ball-wicker-mallet game—the Washington and Hutchison Croquet clubs. Facetiously, The Post called the game "Presbyterian Billiards."

Swimming, tennis, golf and rowing—the tonier sports—were on the upswing; baseball was assuming daily-diet proportions and cycling was on the wane as the century turned. Boxing had been given a terrific black eye back in 1896 when on February 20, the District middleweight champion met his death smoking opium in a questionable residence at 942 E street northwest.

But at least two sports—football and tennis—were suffering in the '80's and '90's from much the same ills which the reformers of today are still vigorously campaigning against.

The Post, in deference to the increased interest in football here, published on November 26, 1889, the following dispatch from Princeton, N. J., headlined: "Afraid of Ringers."

"The officers of the Princeton football association have issued a statement regarding members of the college football team which includes a statement by the faculty that all members are bona fide students of the college and no member is in any way a beneficiary of the college or on the free tuition list.

Members of Harvard Team Offered "Inducements"

"The officers say, however, that they have evidence that a number of the Harvard eleven were offered pecuniary inducements to enter college to play football and are present beneficiaries of the college funds."

Thus the modern-day furor over colleges' subsidization of football players is not a new note but had a notable precedent 48 years ago.

And the campaign against that specie of athlete called the "tennis bum" is not exactly of modern vintage, either. For The Post on August 3, 1894, had the following to report:

"According to reports from the leading resorts, tennis is well in the lead of fashionable games this season, even to the extent of putting golf well in the background. The best tennis courts are to be found at Bar Harbor, Southampton, and Newcastle . . . In order to secure the presence of expert tennis players a number of hotel proprietors are not only offering valuable prizes for the tennis tournaments but as an additional inducement offer to pay all expenses of such experts as can be secured to spend a portion of the entire summer at the particular re-

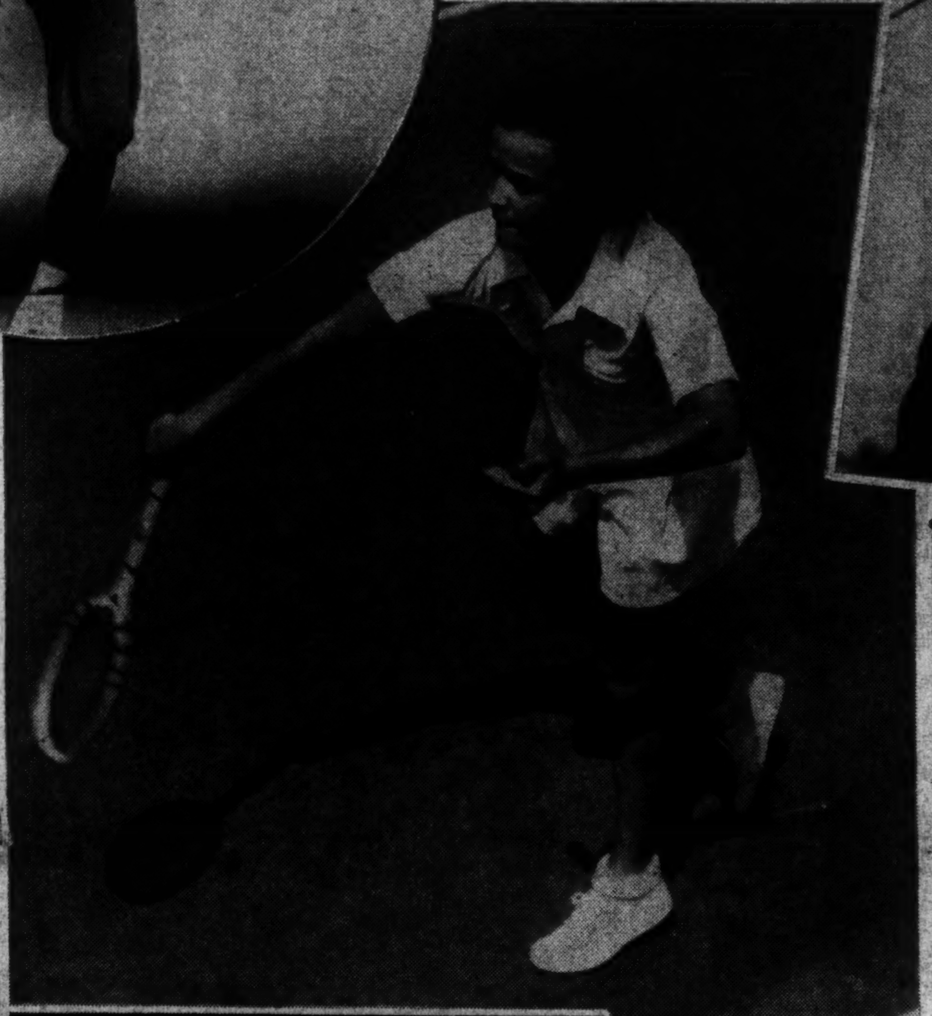
Continued on Page 21

THE TEMPO INCREASES

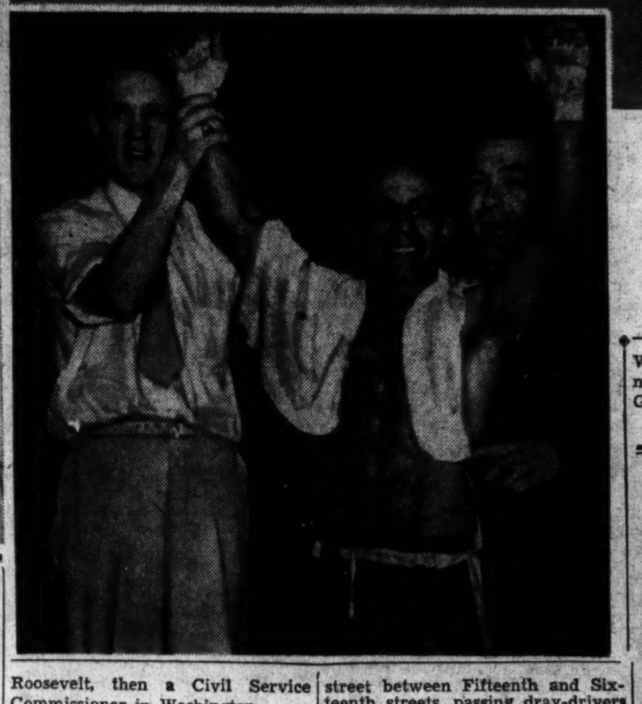
THORPE ON THE LOOSE. *At right, the immortal Jim Thorpe under way on the gridiron against Georgetown University in 1912. A scene as the famous Carlisle Indians met the G. U. team at the Hilltop. Thorpe is pictured returning a punt on one of his many long gains of the day. Below—Harry Costello, the youthful Georgetown quarterback of 25 years ago, who gained fame for his many tackles of Thorpe.*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

TWO CURRENT CHAMPIONS—*At right, Helen Dettweiler, who reigns this year as the women's golf champion of Washington. Below, Edith Clarke, women's tennis titlist of the District, pictured in the conventional modern tennis attire.*

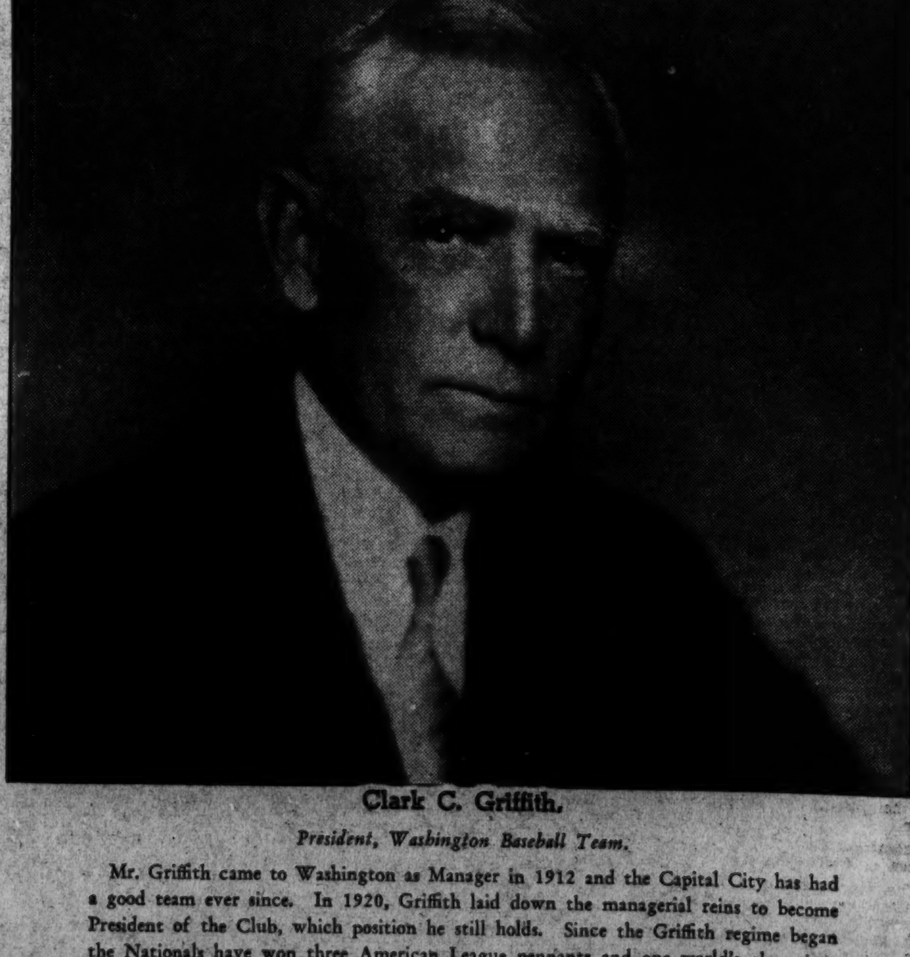


THE GAY NINETIES—*Above, Viscountess d'Azy pictured with escort on the ice of the Tidal Basin where Washington skated en masse before the turn of the century. At right—A familiar scene on Washington streets of 40 years ago. Assistant Secretary of State Alvey S. Adee, of the McKinley Administration, bicycling to his office as was his daily habit.*



WINNER AND NEW CHAMP—*At left, Petey Sarron acclaimed the winner of Freddie Miller at Griffith Stadium in June, 1936, in the first world championship fight ever staged in Washington.*

FOR THE WASHINGTON POST MEDALS. *The youth of the Capital's playgrounds competing in the city-wide track meet for The Post medals, cups, emblematic of the championships. Five thousand contestants often competed in a single meet.*



Clark C. Griffith.

President, Washington Baseball Team.

Mr. Griffith came to Washington as Manager in 1912 and the Capital City has had a good team ever since. In 1920, Griffith laid down the managerial reins to become President of the Club, which position he still holds. Since the Griffith regime began the Nationals have won three American League pennants and one world's championship. Griffith also has given home fans one of the best stadiums in the major league.

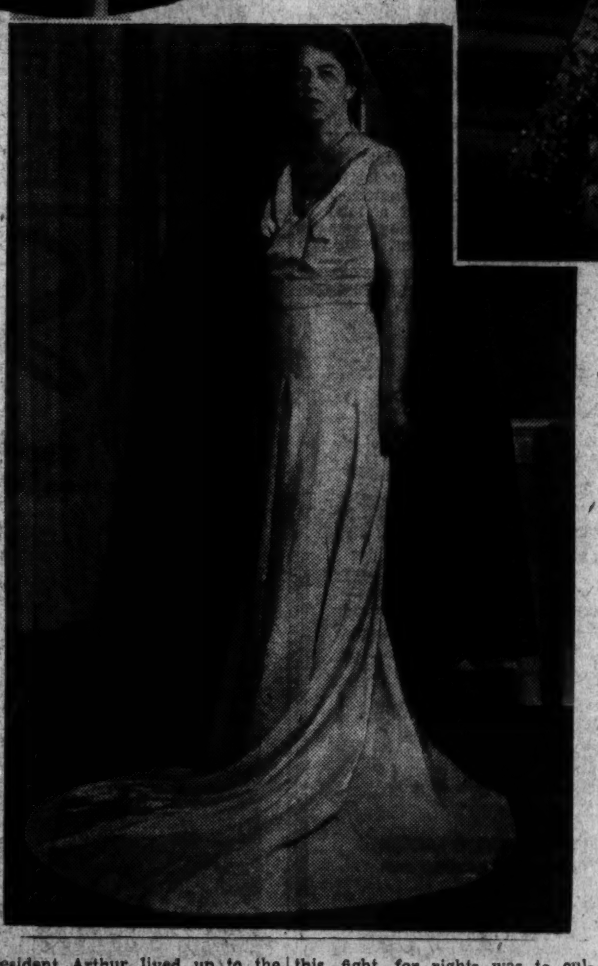
—Adv.

Washington Society Pattern Changes Its Thread But Never Its Color

LIVING FIRST LADIES—1889 TO 1937

AMERICA HAS ONLY ONE LIVING FORMER PRESIDENT, HERBERT HOOVER. *Yet, happily, there are seven women alive who once were chatelaines of the White House. Here are portraits of them as they appeared in that historic mansion. Top row, left to right—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Preston (the former Mrs. Grover Cleveland), Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mrs. William Howard Taft. Center—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Below—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.



Rank of Guests Always Hostess' Biggest Puzzle

Precedence Distinguishes Entertaining From That of Other Cities.

By Hope Ridings Miller.

If there's any such thing as court society in America, it reaches full blossom in the Nation's Capital where envoys from many lands mingle with a town full of officials, and Precedence with a capital "P" keeps partying far removed from the social scene in the typical metropolis or on Main street.

Washington society's pace has shifted in the last half century—but not far. Washington's social pattern in many instances has changed its thread but never its color. So long as dinner lists continue to be reckoned on rank, the twain of democracy and aristocracy will meet in stipulated order under Capital roofs . . . and like the arrangement .

The entire picture of Capital society from 1877 to 1937 is glimpsed in full frame in the files of The Washington Post, where accounts of parties, weddings, travels and changes in social usage have been faithfully and completely recorded. Reading these pages from the past one finds problems of protocol have not changed greatly in six decades. The modern hostess, planning a topflight party, is confronted with much the same puzzle as was the typical lady of the late seventies, who, bustling about encased in her crinoline cage, tried to stir a certain number of officials together and added a dash of diplomats with the hope her dinner lists would jell.

Mrs. Hayes First To Dominate Scene.

Judging from accounts in the earliest editions of The Post, the first woman reported as dominating the social scene was Lucy Hayes, wife of the President, whose name appeared December 26, 1877 in an announcement of a silver wedding anniversary to be celebrated at the White House.

On New Years' Day, 1878, the story of the Hayes' anniversary made front page news, replete with adjectives, poetry and detailed descriptions down to the last sprig of smilax entwining pillars in the lobby.

This account, as many early ones, was unsigned; but within a few days The Post presented a columnist under the name of "Miss Grundy," who spoke her mind in a manner few modern society writers would essay. Her introductory column, appearing early in January, 1878, set a new style by naming names and placing places, and was nicely seasoned with personal opinion and gossip.

An indefatigable traveler as well as a forthright commentator, Miss Grundy did not limit her observations to the Nation's Capital, but made the long and arduous trip to Saratoga in the summer, sending back column-long accounts of Washingtonians vacationing there.

Reading between the lines of society reports in The Post of the late seventies—both in Miss Grundy's column and others—one catches a glimpse of Mrs. Hayes rarely noted in the usual accounts. In all the lengthy descriptions of parties at the White House, there are few comments on refreshments—the reason being, of course, that the First Lady, a staunch Methodist, refused to serve the type of drinks that had been on the White House sideboard for many years. One brave Post reporter briefly pointed this out, along with mention of the fact that the billiard table had also been discarded, and that lively entertainment, as well as liquor was a thing of the past in the Executive Mansion.

Decorations Took Place of Refreshments.

The story goes that William M. Evarts, queried about the first Hayes diplomatic reception replied, "Altogether brilliant. Water flowed like champagne!"

But what Mrs. Hayes' receptions lacked in refreshments, they made up in decorations, and judging from reports of the latter in The Post, they must have been as ornamental as any in our history. It was in the Hayes Administration that the State dinner service, "illustrating the fauna and flora of the United States," found its way into the White House and was duly mentioned in the "Court Circular"—as The Post frequently was called.

While the social scene of the "saccharine seventies" centered around the President and his wife, it also—then as now—reached into other circles. Cave dwellers—those native Washingtonians whose forefathers had a hand in building the city from its beginnings, were making news on their own hook. Accordingly, in 1877, on the front page of The Post there was a brief, dignified account of the Beale-Carroll wedding; and not long afterward, there was a report of the first Washington bachelor German, led by Woodbury Blair.

When the Garfields took over the White House, a set of social standards was established along different lines from those obtaining in the Hayes Administration. Mrs. Garfield allowed the billiard table to be brought out of hiding and restocked the cellar. She was busily engaged in trying to work her way out of the Capital social maze when reports of her husband's assassination seized front-page headlines and pushed the society column completely out of The Post.

The latter came back stronger than ever when Chester A. Arthur, the "Presidential Beau Brummel," took over the reins of state. The attitude of The Washington Post toward the new Executive's social prowess was borne out in a lengthy editorial expressing the hope that "Mr. Arthur will bring to the White House some social habits that have long been stranger therein."

Want of Polish In Hayes was Cited.

Following this, the pink tea attributes of every President from Lincoln through Hayes were weighed in the balance of editorial comment and found wanting, the conclusion being that during the Hayes Administration, the leaders of Washington society were those who could make the greatest display of their wealth. * * * No period in the history of society at the Capital exhibited so low a stage nor one where depraved tastes so crowded out the refinements of education and good breeding. * * *

"Mrs. Hayes, after trying to make a stand against the fashionable custom demanded by her position, yielded to the ways of Washington life and carried her fondness for costly toilets almost to excess . . . but she could not compensate for want of polish in her husband . . .

"Of Mr. Garfield's social characteristics, it is not possible to speak, owing to the brief period of time and the distressing circumstances of illness which prevents their development, but he, too, was a Western man . . ."

Accounts in The Post indicate that President Arthur lived up to the editor's fondest hopes and became a real social asset to Washington. He entrusted party arrangements into the competent hands of his sister, who appears frequently in Post pages as Mrs. McElroy (first names were not necessary in early accounts) and who polished off the White House social calendar in the fanciest of fashions.

Furthermore, while Presidents before had accepted invitations to dinner only from members of the Cabinet, the Speaker and the Justices, she advised Mr. Arthur to set a precedent by letting down the social bars to take in Senators.

It was during Arthur's regime, however, that the problem of precedence reached a dangerous climax. Since he was a bachelor and his sister was none too eager to seize the spotlight, scores of officials' wives began clamoring for first place among feminine guests at his dinners and receptions. Years later, this fight for rights was to culminate in the famous Gann-Longworth battle; but back in the early eighties, Arthur called a halt to the tumult and shouting by allowing 40 ladies to receive with him at a big party and then entering himself with Mrs. John G. Carlisle, the Speaker's wife.

When Grover Cleveland succeeded Arthur, the former's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, became chatelaine of the White House. A spinster school teacher, who admitted that during her brother's inauguration she kept her composure "by conjugating a Greek verb," she entered into the social whirl with a will. Accordingly, President Cleveland's first New Year's party was viewed in The Post as "a pleasant augury of his social career in the White House."

In those days, 1886, society news, even January 2, was compressed into a single column, with the White House reception heading others of importance, and the whole account concluding with "New Year's Day Elsewhere." The following day the society column was moved from page 1 to page 2, and from then on was complemented with "Personal Intelligence" or "Bits of Local News."

Items appearing under these headings included such bits as "Miss Foster, of Pittsburgh, niece of Stephen C. Foster, the noted song writer, is visiting Miss Burns at 1213 I street," and "Many Washington ladies are reading Lord Tennyson's new book. It is said the author has accumulated a fortune of about 400,000 pounds."

Post files of this period reveal numerous locutions such as "Mrs. Doctor White," "Mrs. Ex-Senator Blair," and "Mrs. Secretary Whitney." Incidentally, at about this time, members of the Diplomatic Corps began to appear frequently in the social column. The British and French envoys seemed to have been the most popular, each being called then merely the English Minister or the French Minister.

On January 17, 1886, "A New Society Directory" was written up in The Post as follows: "A neatly printed and well bound little volume made its appearance yesterday." No names were mentioned in the account, but there was a concluding suggestion "the venture is quite likely to prove a success."

In this era, as in the ones before, the society column had no photographs to enliven it. So far as that goes, the entire paper carried no pictures except those used in the ubiquitous Lydia E. Pinkham advertisement. On Sundays, toward the close of the eighties, the column sometimes became two. Typical accounts of receptions about this time were written with a special eye to decorations, to those who made up the company ("the callers were of both low and high degree," one story averred) and the cut of silks and satins in which the feminine guests were swathed.

Changing social standards during this and the years that followed were reported with special care. During the Cleveland administration, The Post carried this bit of gossip with editorial trimming:

"There is a rumor that several Senator's wives are thinking of adopting the plan of the Cabinet ladies and returning their Thursday calls by card. It is extremely doubtful whether the Cabinet ladies can make this method altogether popular, while it is certainly a reasonable one; but it is evident, beyond a doubt, that privileges accorded these half dozen ladies, because of the eminence of their position, will not be quickly given a wider circle. The requirements of social etiquette must be either well carried out or not at all, and if there is not a cheerful, pleasant interpretation of them, it is best not to attempt any."

Other D. C. Women Prominent in Era.

While the indefatigable Miss Cleveland followed out a social program that kept society writers plentifully supplied with copy, there were other Washington women whose goings and coming were also faithfully followed in The Post. Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was particularly prominent in annals of the day. Dinners in her home on I street were prize plums in the social pie, as were Mrs. Washington McLean's lavish entertainments. Among others whose names found their way into Post society column were Miss Alice Wakefield, a popular young lady; a certain Countess Esterhazy, who seemed to get about a good deal; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, wife of Senator Hearst, and Miss Lulie Eustis, granddaughter of W. W. Corcoran.

President Cleveland's "first card reception" was described in The Post as "a truly brilliant affair," written up in flattering detail in the same issue that reported news of Miss Ellen Terry's visit to Washington.

After that, and on until the fall season, there was little else but "Personal Intelligence" for some time. Evidence of the lagging social season was borne out in this comment: "The past week has been very properly and acceptably dull to the majority of society, but exceedingly interesting and full of events for the charmed few of the inner circle."

Apparently, Miss Cleveland and Miss Annice C. Van Vechten were leaders of the latter group, but even this ceased entertaining a few weeks later, and The Post society column reported, "The past week in society witnessed almost utter stagnation. In fact, from then until May when President Cleveland's marriage intentions appeared in The Post, nothing more exciting seems to have enlivened the Capital's social program than Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's card reception in mid-April.

Even after the President's marriage to pretty Frances Folsom, daughter of his law partner in Buffalo, his sister seems to have continued to dominate the White House social scene. Accordingly, The Post reported, "One of the pleasantest predictions anent social life of the White House is that Miss Cleveland will spend a good deal of her time here."

Harrison, McKinley Made No Innovations.

Seven days later there is mention of Mrs. Cleveland's holding, with the President, a card reception. On June 20 there is an announcement of "no more receptions at the White House until fall," followed a few days afterward by a statement that "Mrs. Cleveland has adopted Miss Cleveland's plan of seeing visitors on stated days and hours."

For the most part it seems, however, that Mrs. Cleveland never established close contact with the press, and news of her, except in connection with the biggest State functions, are scarce in The Post.

The administrations of Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley ran, apparently, along set social lines, with no innovations of note mentioned in The Post. Mrs. Harrison seems to have been an especially beloved chatelaine, as all references to her are couched in highly complimentary terms.

Official society took on new life when Theodore Roosevelt, with a resourceful wife and a dashing, dynamic daughter, took charge of the White House. From the time she stepped into the Capital's social picture, Alice Roosevelt was lavished with attention from both the

Hayes' Parties First to Make Post Columns

The 'Water Flowed Like Champagne,' Capital Wit Was Quoted.

society that got into the newspapers and the exclusive circles that, in those days, prided themselves on staying out. She was feted by New York and Newport society, was showered with attention when she made her tour of the Orient and ran away with the spotlight completely by marrying Nicholas Longworth in a White House ceremony that many persons still remember as one of the most brilliant events in Washington's social history.

Both Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter were favorites not only of society but of society writers. They were generous about giving even private dinner lists and went a step further by inserting costume notes to make the stories more complete. Thus it was that from 1901 to 1909, what guests wore became almost as important as who guests were—in society accounts.

Society News Given More Space in Post.

A typical gown description from a Post social column began as follows: "She (Miss Constance Satterlee, daughter of the Bishop of Washington) wore a gorgeous evening gown of pink crepe de chine with quaint puffings on the skirt, a deep-draped girdle and a pink taffeta ruffle around the neck . . ."

Society writing in The Post at that time became a series of social notes, with White House happenings leading off, and smaller fryings following. From a single column, social reporting had expanded to a whole page, sometimes two, with a two or three column picture to add life to the layout. Wedding accounts were likewise lengthened and such vital statistics as births, changing of addresses and engagement announcements appeared regularly.

At about this time the activities of numerous social figures were followed carefully in The Post. Among these were Mrs. John R. McLean, Gist Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot and their son, Gifford; and Mrs. Basil Gordon.

Mrs. William Howard Taft's sojourn in the White House was punctuated with a constant round of entertaining, judging by Post accounts during the years her husband was President. She continued Mrs. Roosevelt's precedent of giving even her smaller dinner lists to the press, but dropped the costume notes, so the society stories once again played up White House decorations rather than personal adornment.

Because of illness, death and the World War the Wilsons entertained little; and both Wilson and Harding canceled the Inaugural Ball. The Hardings, however, drew around them a small coterie of friends, for whom frequent entertainment was arranged at the White House and elsewhere.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, a woman of unusual charm, apparently followed stereotyped tradition at her husband's insistence. State, diplomatic and judicial dinners and receptions were given at appointed times with characteristic ceremony, reports of each appearing in The Washington Post, which at that time still followed the custom of writing society as a series of notes.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was another who obeyed social laws to the letter but apparently was reticent about giving out extra information on anything except her Girl Scout activities. Yet every meeting she attended, every party she gave and every one at which she appeared was recorded in glowing detail.

Traditions Upset By Mrs. Roosevelt.

The old order of White House entertaining and procedure had a considerable shake-up shortly after the Franklin D. Roosevelt's set up housekeeping in the Executive Mansion. Outspoken, spirited and affable, Mrs. Roosevelt established a close contact with the press that not one of her predecessors approximated. She started her Mon-

Continued on Page 20.

Post Has Told Alike of Barnum's 'Jumbo' and Cornell's 'Juliet' Here

Washington Is Nation's Best 'Show Town' Next to New York

Attendance of Presidents Was Long Feature of Many Plays Here; Ovations Still Tendered Personages at Plays.

By Nelson B. Bell
Dramatic Editor of The Post.

Sixty years—December 6, 1877-December 6, 1937.

Over these six full decades, only 10 years less than the Biblical span of the life of man, The Washington Post not only has contemplated the advancement of the arts of the theater in the capacity of a vitally interested spectator, but has played a sympathetic and helpful part in the development of those cultural interests that have caused the Capital of the Nation to be looked upon as the "best show town in America" outside of New York, the recognized capital of theaterdom in these United States.

The theater was old in Washington when The Post was young. The theater still will be young when The Washington Post is old, but there will persist, one feels, the close alliance of mutual helpfulness, understanding and concerted effort toward a common goal of community usefulness, happiness and inspiration that will continue as the years wear on. This is the way of enerprises that have the common good at heart.

First "D. C." Theater Was In Georgetown.

It is perhaps one of the anomalies in the history of a world capital that its first theatrical activity should have been recorded in a suburb rather than in the city proper. But it is nonetheless true that the first theatrical offering credited to the Capital, in fact, was cradled in Georgetown. The Columbian Chronicle, in its issue of December 3, 1793, carried what is reliably believed to have been the first theatrical announcement in the history of Washington. It heralded the coming to the "Theater—Georgetown" of Mr. and Mrs. McGrath in a benefit performance of "Richard III." Mr. McGrath is reputed to have preceded the stage performance with a Masonic address. Between the play and the afterpiece there was an interval for dancing.

From this meager and obscure beginning the theater in Washington has progressed through divergent periods of development to its present high estate as one of the prime concerns of a leading center of dramatic art in this country—always with Washington in the role of receptive audience rather than adventurous creator. The past 60 years have witnessed the growth of the traditional theater to full fruition, the birth of the prodigious new form of amusement known as the "movies," the partial eclipse of the parent theater and the dawn of a new era in mass entertainment. In all of this progressive development and kaleidoscopic transition The Post has had its place and its essential part.

Of the first theater in the city proper there remain but vague and nebulous traces, but it seems a reasonably authenticated fact that in the year 1800 the Capital's first temple of drama was announced as an adjunct of the Great Hotel. The Great Hotel had been intended as a hostelry of the first rank. It was built by Samuel Blodgett, an early realtor, as a grand prize in a lottery and occupied a site on the north side of E street—by a strange coincidence the street on which The Post now stands and has stood for many years—between Seventh and Eighth streets. Thus began the theater in Washington.

Walls Opera House Was Opened in 1869.

There followed in 1821 the American Theater, which in 1837 became known as "The Washington Assembly Rooms" and in 1861 became the "Canterbury," later known as "Canterbury Hall." This edifice was burned to the ground on the morning of July 23, 1869.

On Thursday, December 2, 1869, Wall's Opera House was opened for the first time by the Messrs. William L. Wall and Thomas Berry, Wall's father-in-law. The opening attraction was George L. Fox's and G. R. Fox's pantomimes, "Humpty-Dumpty" and "Hickory, Dickory Dock," with the celebrated dancer Kiralf also on the bill. This playhouse also for a time was known by the name of "The Canterbury."

In the meantime, Leonard Grover continued to make a success with a theater further "up town," which he had taken over when he left the original Canterbury. This was the National Theater, on the site of the old place of amusement known in the '30s as The Rotunda, where the National Theater of today still stands as the sole remaining tabernacle of the living drama in the Capital of the Nation.

Thus do we arrive at the first connecting link between a cloudy past and a vivid present.

The original National Theater, further "up town" than any previous home of the drama ever before had been located, was opened on December 7, 1835. It was already "old" when The Washington Post was born 42 years later.

It was opened under the management of Maywood F. Rowbotham, with "The Man of the World" as the inaugural attraction. The theater was destroyed by fire on the night of March 6, 1848, and remained in ruins until 1850, when a temporary concert hall was erected under the management of Willard and Reeside. There, in that year, Washington celebrated one of the notable events in its annals of the theater. Jenny Lind sang.

In 1852 E. A. Marshall assumed control of the house and then John Ford leased it. Again in 1857 it was destroyed by fire and again rebuilt in 1862. Leonard Grover took it over from William E. Spalding and W. W. Rapley and then once more, preceding The Post, it was consumed by flames on January 28, 1873. The theater at that time was under the management of John G. Saville. The structure was rebuilt in 1873 by Spalding and Rapley at a cost of $90,000. Subsequently Mr. Rapley bought out the interest of Mr. Spalding and leased the house to John W. Albaugh, of Baltimore.

Post Was Advocate Of a New Theater.

The name of Albaugh became one inseparably linked, even down to the present, with the theatrical development of the National Capital. More of that later.

When The Post came into existence on December 6, 1877, there were only two theaters in the city worthy of note—the National and Ford's. Stuart Robson and William Crane were playing at the National and Rose and Harry Watkins were at the "Opera House" in "Trodden Down." The Post was quick to perceive the need of ethical criticism of public amusement as well as of the erection of a new theater to keep abreast of growing entertainment needs, and advocated that course of progress. Its policy has deviated none at all from that altruistic view from that day to this.

One of the most noteworthy events in the early history of the theater and The Post in Washington was the debut of Sarah Bernhardt at the National Theater on April 8, 1881, on the eve of her return to her native France, which, along with most of the rest of the world, deemed her "divine."

The Post's criticism of so distinguished a performance is worthy of repetition to preserve the record of the time. It was as follows:

Amusements.

Bernhardt's Washington Debut—"Frou-Frou."

Mlle. Bernhardt made her Washington debut at the National Theater last evening before a brilliant audience and in a character which suits her artistic powers, though the play, taken altogether, cannot be called a fine one. It illustrates a moral after the manner of the modern French drama, with an anti-Seventh Commandment romance opening with a scene in high life, wherein a young woman is booked for her marriage and the suggestion of the rivalry of husband and lover is artistically imparted just at the close of the first act. The principal situation of the second act is the arrival at Frou-Frou's Paris home of her sister, Louise, who was in love with Sartorys, Frou-Frou's husband, before their marriage. In the third act the husband has discovered that his wife is still too childish and frivolous to manage her household, and Louise is installed as the real head of the house. Jealousy causes Frou-Frou to desert her husband for her lover, De Valreas, and the fourth act shows the guilty couple together in Venice, where the avenging husband pursues them for the purpose of killing his betrayer in a duel, which he does, and then implores his wife's forgiveness in the fifth act, when she is dying from a broken heart.

All the co-ordinates and accessories to this story are ingeniously, and effectively constructed and the characters and action beautifully managed to develop the scenes and bring the drama up to a fine climax in the third act and another in the fourth. The secondary characters are all conventional but effective, but the part of the gay, madcap girl, caught in the toils of sin by the impulsiveness of her nature, and representing in her fate the tragic contrast to her seeming promise, is very fine, and Miss Bernhardt makes it pathetic and powerful. The crime has nothing of the temptation of passion in it, and the remorse excites the keenest pity.

Bernhardt's acting is the art studied from nature and the result of that sympathetic temperament that can bring mind and heart and soul into perfectly harmonious action on any thought illustrated by the text and situation of a fine play. Her voice is less remarkable for sweetness than for variety of tone and extreme sensitiveness. From the high falsetto, so familiar on the French stage, to the deep, reedy tones that are peculiarly her own, there is a wonderful scope and compass of different sounds, each one of which has been trained to its particular use. She is the reverse of mechanical and parrot acting, and fills the lines and words with impulse and nature. Like most fine artistes, she believes in acting very quietly until a fine opportunity occurs, and then gives her whole soul to the scene. There are no powerful passages in the first two acts, but in the third there is a beautiful scene with her father, Brigard, and another with her husband which Miss Bernhardt acted with exquisite expression. The humorous scene of the rehearsal was equally good, and the outburst of jealous rage in the scene with Louise and the final exit and parting elicited a double recall at the fall of the curtain. In the next act, when she discovers that her husband still loves her, and that her sin was the result of a mistake, there is a wild and plaintive burst of grief that is grand, and the parting with her husband when he goes to fight her lover is equally fine. The passionate lament that closes the act was beautifully given, and when the curtain descended on the agony of the climax the audience again recalled the star twice.

The death scene that closes the drama is like many another in similar plays, but Bernhardt raises it from its conventional character by a most solemn and pathetic piece of acting that counterfeits reality with a startling semblance of nature.

Tomaso Salvini Made Debut in 1881.

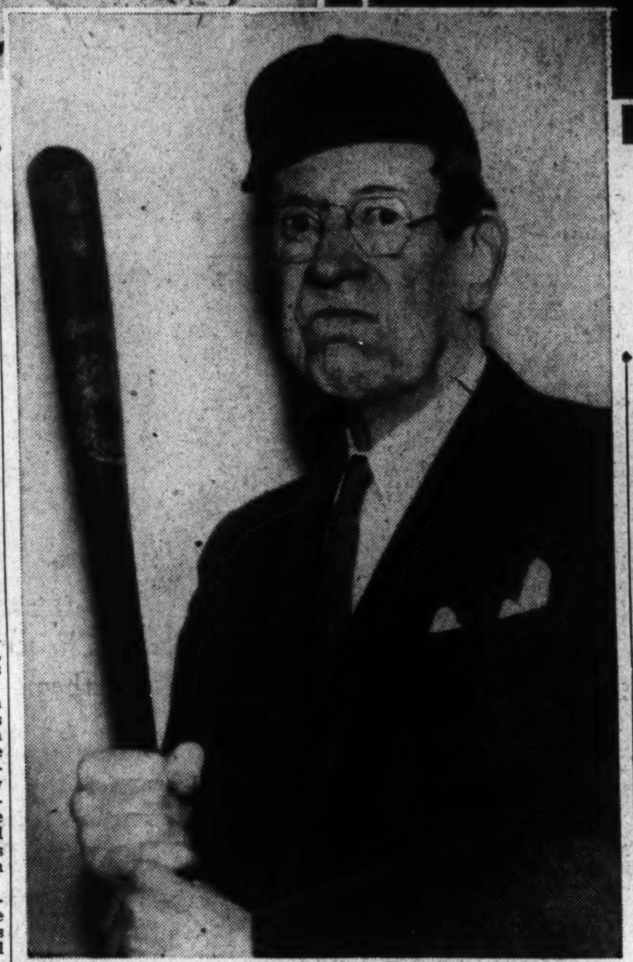
Here, then, is one of The Post's early demonstrations of its willingness to contemplate the drama seriously and impart to its readers an analytical estimate of its worth as entertainment and its value as a social influence, a precept that is still rigorously adhered to after the passing of more than half a century.

Shortly after Bernhardt's departure Signor Tomaso Salvini made his Washington debut at Ford's Opera House, May 3, 1881, in Saumet's five-act tragedy of "The Gladiator." The following year signalized the first Washington appearance of Mlle. Rhea, the Belgian star, in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." On April 1, 1882, President Arthur attended her performance, making his first appearance in a theater following the assassination of President James A. Garfield. The President was unattended and between the acts visited the star backstage.

THE SHOW GOES ON

LONG, LONG AGO.—*Across the pages of The Post 35 years ago blazed the name of the incomparable Sarah Bernhardt, top left. The superlatives, used then, have clung to her memory and her fame is undimmed, though the theater's glamorous procession moves on.*

THE MODERN THEATER. *Bernhardt and Hopper are gone, but the show goes on with such brilliant figures as Helen Hayes, a Washington actress, and Maurice Evans prominent in the spotlight. Miss Hayes is shown above as Queen Victoria in "Victoria Regina." Evans, at right, is King Richard II in the Shakespearean play that packed the National Theater last week.*



THE MIGHTY CASEY. *The above picture recalls the wonders performed by Casey at the Bat, according to the late beloved DeWolf Hopper.*

The year 1883 marked the debut of Lily Langtry in the National Capital and was attended also by other theatrical events of importance, including appearances of Charles Wyndham and Kate Claxton.

It remained for the evening of Monday, November 10, 1884, however, to provide probably the most brilliant theatrical event ever celebrated in Washington, either before or since. This was the dedication of a new opera house and armory, known successively as Albaugh's Grand Opera House, Albaugh's Opera House, P. B. Chase's and Poli's Theater—a definite bond between past and present, since this was the edifice razed only a few years ago to make way for the Department of Commerce Building lawn at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The inaugural bill was Rossini's operatic masterpiece, "Semiramide," with the peerless Emma Abbott as star.

On opening night there were in attendance President Arthur and his sister, Mrs. McElroy, who so often presided for him at the White House; Mrs. John Davis, First Assistant Postmaster General Crosby and Secretary Phillips. They occupied a lower stage box and were the ranking guests of a brilliant and distinguished audience. Dignitaries and society leaders surrounded them on all sides.

Albaugh's Opera House thus became a symbol of the theater's true beginning in Washington, as well as a landmark in the later phenomenal growth of stage entertainment in the Capital. Until the erection of the Fox Theater, now Loew's Capitol, Albaugh's, Chase's and Poli's, in turn, stood as the largest theater in Washington—a playhouse capable of accommodating any form of production, from vaudeville to grand opera, spectacle and heroic drama. A recitation of the roster of stars who appeared there up to the time of the demolition of the house would consume the remainder of the space allotted this sketchy resume of the theater's history over a period of 60 years in Washington.

Established as the foremost of the ciyt's specially designed temples of the drama, Albaugh's found itself eventually, under one or another of its later names, in keen competition with a growing list of legitimate theaters which, in the nineteen-teens and twenties, reached a total of seven, devoted to touring dramatic and musical attractions, with two dedicated to vaudeville of the first grade, one to melodrama, one to "B" musicals and two to burlesque. These places of theatrical amusemen comprised the National, Poli's—within the memory of the present generation—the Belasco, formerly the Lafayette Square Opera House; the Columbia and the Garrick, devoted to the legitimate; the Academy, the Majestic, B. F. Keith's and the Cosmos, playing vaudeville, and the Gayety and the older Kernan's Lyceum, housing burlesque.

At the time these various houses flourished simultaneously, with adequate bookings and box-office support to cause them all to prosper, the motion picture was still in its nickelodeon days. Only a few foresaw the mushroom growth of the newer type of entertainment that soon was to spread from Seventh street and the 900 block of Pennsylvania avenue, through Ninth street into F street and eventually into every important residential community within the District of Columbia and nearby municipalities. With the swift expansion of the motion picture industry there came a corresponding contraction of the activities of the traditional theater.

Through all of this mercurial change in the theatrical contours of the Capital The Post has maintained a consistent attitude of progressive co-operation with the shifting scene that has caused it to become known as one of the outstanding theatrical mediums of the country. Its theatrical department through the years has been unfailingly under the direction of specialists in the theater—journalists of attainment, many of whom have deserted the Fourth Estate to devote their entire energies and talents to the creative side of the theater. Among these may be mentioned Channing Pollock, noted playwright, who broke in as a "cub" under the dramatic editorship of Willard Holcomb in 1897; Fred and Marie Schraeder, later of the David Belasco forces; Frank P. Morse, the late Ralph A. Graves, and others of like attainment and reputation before them.

Willard Holcomb, author of "Me, Him and I," the musical piece that led George Bickel and Harry Watson from the popular-priced circuits into the Ziegfeld "Follies of 1907," "Tom, Dick and Harry," and "St. Elmo," twice was the occupant of the desk at which this commentator now humbly sits. Mr. Pollock's plays are too numerous to mention, and too well known to need it. Frank P. Morse retired from the theater in 1920, after years of honorable service on The Post and as right-hand man for the late Henry Miller, and recently has written a book on the theater which will be on the stands around the first of the year. Ralph A. Graves, after serving the theater in association with both Richard Bennett and Maude Adams, became later a valued member of the staff of the National Geographic Magazine, which he was serving as associate editor when death came untimely to him. The Post, by these tokens, throughout most of its active life has been en rapport with the theater, its producers, stars, accomplishments, and aspirations.

This, however, is a digression from the topic of the coming of the

Long History Of D. C. Drama In Its Pages

First Production Here Was 'Richard III' in Georgetown.

films and ascendancy of celluloid drama in its presented exalted form of development.

Ninth Street Became Capital Movie Belt.

In the early days—when The Post was only middle-aged—the "movies" were a catch-penny device exhibited in vacant storerooms, airdromes, cubby holes or any other accessible "auditorium" in which benches might be placed and a screen hung. The admissions ranged from 5 cents to 10 or 15 and the length of an average bill was commensurate with the abbreviation of admission charges.

The two Washington pioneers in motion-picture exhibition in Washington were Tom Moore, who built the Rialto Theater as the capstone of his achievement, and the late Harry M. Crandall, who ran a tiny open-air park on East Capitol street into the chain of theaters that now bears the name of Warner Brothers. They, above their fellows, perceived the potentialities of a new form of entertainment that was destined to sweep a new crop of millionaires into power on the crest of an avalanche of nickels and dimes.

Because the merchants whose shops lined Seventh street resented the incursion of the flashy little "movie" houses and did all within their power to prevent it, Ninth street and the Ninth street block on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue became the heart of the downtown "movie belt." Many will recall the names of the Pastime, the Pickwick, the Plaza and others of the early haunts of the new-born "movie fans."

Crandall finally opened his Joy Theater, at the corner of Ninth and E streets, Moore leased the Academy, and called it the Strand, and the panic was on.

Marcus Loew, alert to the possibilities of the new industry, with the co-operation and assistance of Daniel Frohman, took possession of the Columbia Theater to house his "famous players in famous plays"—a series of motion pictures based on stage plays of Frohman production—both Daniel and Charles—in which Frohman stage stars were featured on the screen. So did the first of the legitimate playhouses succumb to the steady march of the newer offspring of the parent theater.

This is a chapter in Washington's theatrical development that is too recent to impel recapitulation in detail at this time. The present prevalence of the "cathedrals of the motion picture" is the foundation of the rising generation's knowledge of "the theater." The Rialto, Metropolitan and Palace were built and formally dedicated within a period of a few weeks in the winter of 1918. The Capitol, under the name of The Fox, came later and, in turn, has been followed by a rapidly expanding group of "neighborhood" picture houses that serve every densely populated area in the environs of the Capital City.

During this interval of transition, many notable events were observed in local theaters. All of the foremost stage stars of America and Europe appeared here and theatergoing took on all of the "glamour" now tacitly accredited to the effulgent personages of Hollywood and the London studios of cinema.

The National, emblem of seniority among playhouses still in active and honorable operation, boasts a catalogue of stars and productions that encompasses a roster of the great of the art of Thespis—Bernhardt, whose first Washington appearance The Post chronicled with a minuteness already recited; the Augustin Daily Stock Company, whose members almost without exception be-

Continued on next page.

IT IS A RESPONSIBILITY
this being
A WASHINGTON INSTITUTION
as is YOUR Newspaper
The WASHINGTON POST 60 yrs. OLD
and YOUR Theatre
RKO KEITH'S 25 yrs. OLD
BOTH respected in the community . . . BOTH appreciative of your good will and continued support . . . !

at KEITH'S you will see these SCREEN SUCCESSES . . . !

"STAGE DOOR" NOW SHOWING . . . starring KATHARINE HEPBURN • GINGER ROGERS • ADOLPHE MENJOU with Andrea Leeds and Constance Collier and an excellent supporting cast . . .

"HITTING A NEW HIGH" . . . Again the GLORIOUS VOICE of LILY PONS . . . ERIC BLORE • JACK OAKIE • EDWARD EVERETT HORTON to make you laugh and JOHN HOWARD for the romantic interest.

"A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS" . . . Starring FRED ASTAIRE • GRACIE ALLEN and GEORGE BURNS • the inspired music of GEORGE GERSHWIN and with Fred dancing as he has never danced before. Story by P. G. WODEHOUSE.

"YOU'RE A SWEETHEART" . . . Starring the Sing-Swingiest Gal in Hollywood, ALICE FAYE, and with KEN MURRAY, his STOOGE, GEORGE MURPHY, CHARLES WINNINGER, ANDY DEVINE, Frank Jenks and William Gargan.

"HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME" . . . Another stage hit made into a GREAT MOTION PICTURE, starring GINGER ROGERS and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

"BRINGING UP BABY" . . . Starring KATHARINE HEPBURN and CARY GRANT . . . nuf sed!

"MAD ABOUT MUSIC" . . . Starring lovely DEANNA DURBIN and HERBERT MARSHALL—remember "100 Men and Girl" again—nuf sed!

And MORE and MORE and MORE to Come!

Post Maintains Keen Co-operation With Shifting Theatrical Scene

Staff Provided Many Notables Of Footlights

Development of Movies From Catch-Penny Device Traced.

Continued from preceding page.

came the reigning stars of a later generation—John Drew, Maude Adams, William Faversham, Hobart Bosworth, Annie Russell, Mrs. Gilbert, and scores more—Richard Mansfield, William Gillette, the elder Sothern, Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, Coquelin, Henry E. Dixey, Jefferson de Angelis, Elsie Ferguson, Henry Miller, Margaret Anglin, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Fiske, Nat Goodwin, Joseph Jefferson, David Warfield, Frances Starr, Robert Mantell, James K. Hackett, the formost of the stars of the lighter musical stage, the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, headed by the golden voiced Caruso, and so on through the lists of the illustrious names of the stage in all of its manifestations.

Road Shows Used Columbia Theater.

When the Lafayette Opera House fell under the dominion of the late David Belasco and the Shuberts, the offerings formerly booked into this popular home of popular priced "family" entertainment moved down to the then Majestic, the shadowy ghost of the original Ford's Opera House that had been dubbed later Harris' and the Bijou at Ninth street and Market place. Here were perpetuated some of the dim carbon copies of the distinguished offerings that in the earlier history of the house had made it the leader among Washington's amusement places, and in the Belasco ensued years of attractions that vied closely with the National's in artistic and national importance.

The Columbia in its heyday housed the overflow of "syndicate" touring companies that the 40-week booking sheets of the National could not accommodate—the Fritzi Scheffs, the Julia Sandersons, the Wilton Lackayes, the Henry W. Savage operettas and the like. A directory of all that was finest in the theater would be necessary to recite the glittering enticements of the proscenium when the blossoming of the stage was in full flower in this city.

Nor was Washington remiss in making its own contributions to this brilliant roll of illustrious names whose accomplishments will live in memory and adorn the final tablets of the theater's permanent record of greatness. Ina Claire, foremost of contemporary comediennes; Billie Burke, Wilton Lackaye, William Pruitt, Charles B. Hanford, Helen Hayes, who vies with Katharine Cornell for the title of "first lady of the theater;" Nat Wills, once a compositor on The Post; Al Jolson, Z. D. McLean, Theodore Hardy, Bill Robinson, foremost "hoofer" of his race—although born in Richmond—and a long list of others bear witness to the richness Washington has added to the theater's wealth of talent and stellar eminence.

Having in such manner assumed its position of leadership among the "theater minded" cities of the Nation, Washington has been privileged to antedate New York in placing its stamp of approval upon many sterling stage creations brought here for their premieres by producers anxious to avail themselves of the exacting judgment of the most discriminating audience to be found on the American continent—an audience of such cosmopolitan discernment as to cause its verdicts to be accepted as the ultimate expression of an intelligent and perceptive public eager to acclaim merit and no less ready to condemn the false, the tawdry, the unworthy and the malicious.

The late David Belasco was so imbued with the idea of Washington's almost infallible discernment of dramatic values that he insisted, whenever possible, upon introducing his productions to the public in this city. The late Florenz Ziegfeld was of the same mind, and so were many others of the foremost figures in the theatrical world during the period preceding the momentous surge of the screen as a tremendously flexible and popular medium of entertainment.

"Abie's Irish Rose," while not first produced in this city, achieved its first success here, running an amazing number of consecutive weeks to capacity attendance in the President Theater, formerly Kernan's Lyeum burlesque house at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street. It was on the profits of the Washington run that "Abie" was kept alive in New York until it "caught on" and amassed the long-run record of all time.

Bacons' "Lightnin'" Had Premiere Here.

Another long-run champion that did have its premiere at the National in this city was Frank Bacon's "Lightnin'," in which at an advanced age a veteran trouper achieved the triumph for which he had been struggling for a lifetime in productions that seldom if ever reached Broadway. I suspect that Frank P. Morse still cherishes in his scrapbook the letter which Bacon wrote back after the New York success of his play to say that while all of the critics had been generous and kind, it was the first delaration of the worth of his vehicle and of his own work in it, appearing in The Post the morning after the first performance on any stage, that he valued most.

It has not been a montonous pageant of the playhouse that The Post has observed during the 60 years of its active life. Unbelievable changes have overtaken every branch of theatrical production and endeavor since December 6, 1877.

This artistic evolution began in what probably always will persist in being known as the "legitimate" theater. From the old form of framework - and - canvas scenery, with rigid "tormentors" and "masks" and foliage palpably strung on nets, there came gradually into being the present mode of staging plays with effective drapes and improved lighting.

Since the days of tallow candle and gas footlights, enormous strides have been made on the side of artistic realism by the perfection and uniform employment of flood lights, spots, baby spots and all of the scientific development that has come with the complete harnessing of electricity. The rococco "stage pictures" of an earlier day have transformed themselves into authentic scenes of life near enough reality to make good the Shakespeare boast of "holding a mirror up to Nature."

Even with all of this elaborated provision for the enhancement of stage values, the traditional theater has found it impossible to keep pace with the miracles of progress that have been achieved by the cinema.

Here again, the crude devices of the old nickelodeon days have given way to the wizardly of mechanical development and the accomplishments of science. Although the screen had reached a point of stagnation in the last months of its silent era, it was rejuvenated and galvanized into new life, new effort and new accomplishment by the coming of sound in August, 1926.

Post Advocates Color on Screen.

The first sound films, as is a vivid recollection in every adult mind, were as faulty as the first stage productions had been back in the days of The Post's founding, but they revealed potentialities that were speedily embraced and indefatigably pursued until a new semblance of reality was born in the theater of shadow images and recorded sound. The science of sound recording now has reached a stage that justifies the motion picture's boast that it can do justice to any form of audible entertainment, not excepting the momentous harmonies of grand opera or the magnificent instrumental crescendos and delicate pianissimos of giant symphonies.

The most profoundly significant revolution in the conduct of American amusement, of course, was precipitated by the glorification of the motion picture that has taken place within the decade since The Post observed its jubilee anniversary. Its quick and inevitable consequences have altered the whole pattern of American theatrical enterprise and endeavor.

At the moment, the urgent effort that engages the attention of the scientists of the cinema is the fuller mastery of natural color photography. Already the art has progressed from a two-tone to a three-tone process by which all of the delicate tones of the spectrum can be broken up into tints that fairly match those of Nature and create an illusion of actuality.

Of both sound and color on the screen The Post has been a pioneer and consistent advocate and still is. It has thrown away old prejudices and outlived predilections along with worn-out printing presses and broken-down typewriters. It will continue to preserve this policy of supporting everything that lends a helpful hand to the advance of an institution that touches the lives of all the people who seek amusement under one roof.

With the impetus that came with the advent of sound to the screen, public interest in the "movies" was whetted to a sharpness it never had known before. Theaters became too small to accomodate the crowds seeking admittance. Costs of production, distribution and exhibition of studio product increased with proportionate swiftness. The motion-picture industry was threatened with financial collapse by the very elements that had seemed to promise to make it fabulously rich. Something needed to be done and done quickly.

New Tricks Used To Revive Interest.

The solution was found in the prompt erection of huge theaters, with seating capacities of which the producers of living drama never had dreamed. By this device unheard-of numbers of people could be accommodated at no increase in cost to them, or, if any, increases that were so small as to leave slight impress upon the average pocketbook. It was the simple expedient of adopting the marketing policy of many successful systems of chain stores that rely on many sales at small profit to amass prodigious gross incomes. For a time it worked according to specifications.

Then public interest once more began to lag and further effort and new tricks were necessary if the exhibitors were to hold the patronage their theater building orgy had created. Here was the genesis of the downfall of vaudeville as it was constituted in the theater's heyday when the "two-a-day" was an important factor in public entertainment.

When their pictures were too weak to fill the cavernous temples in which they were presented it was found that the addition of stage acts would bolster the bill and maintain the box-office drawing power that had marked the first of the sound pictures, when audibility in itself was sufficient novelty to pack houses, regardless of what it was that was heard from the screen.

With the perfection of micrphonic recording of both voice and music, the studios themselves discovered that specialty artists proselyted from the varieties were potential short-subject stars that would bring profit to the ticket wickets through the medium of celluloid for many weeks, whereas the artist need be paid for only one performance before the cameras and then be sent on his way.

With slight modifications, the same processes of reasoning and procedure were employed to lure Broadway's finest actors, authors and directors to the Hollywood film factories to make more money in shorter time than they ever had conjured even in their most extravagant dreams of riches.

In such manner has the theater been divided against itself. The present-day demands of production on the West Coast are such that the foremost craftsmen in all departments of the theater, to any extent it wishes, are monopolized by Hollywood.

A corollary of this condition was the gradual disappearance of "the road" that in older days supplied an appreciable amount of the producer's and the actor's income. This was occasioned no more by the exodus of Broadway stars, playwrights and directors to California than it was by Broadway's willingness to sell mediocrity to "the sticks," and the lessening of once formidable distances by the speeding up of transportation, the improvement of roads and the broadening of what once were rural boundaries.

The small-town resident will not sit placidly at home these days and wait for a third-rate road company to come to the opera house, when he can jump into the family car, drive to the nearest key city and see a splendid picture, peopled by the world's greatest stars and authored by the world's greatest writers, for half the price.

The seeming lop-sidedness of this eventuation is partially recompensed by the fact that much of the money for Broadway stage production now is supplied by the coffers of the cinema. The additional fact nevertheless remains that there are not enough schooled actors in America to cast both the enormous schedule of pictures made in Hollywood annually and enough traveling road companies to restore the 35 or 40 week "road" season as the theater used to know it back in the days of The Post's middle age.

Barn Theater Move Is Future Source.

Out of this condition has come at least one advantageous result. With the destruction of the "road," stock and vaudeville by strange, new encroachments already hazily outlined, a new impulse was given the Little Theater idea, introduced to this country by the distinguished actor-producer, Maurice Browne, and the "barn theater" movement as a source of the stage's future great in the fields of playwrighting, acting, direction and theatrical artisanship. Those movements swept rapidly through cities and countrysides from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the accent on the East, where the need was greatest.

Washington felt something more than a backwash of this new swell in the modus operandi of the thespic art, and The Post has been in the forefront of strong national journals that have concerned themselves with this development.

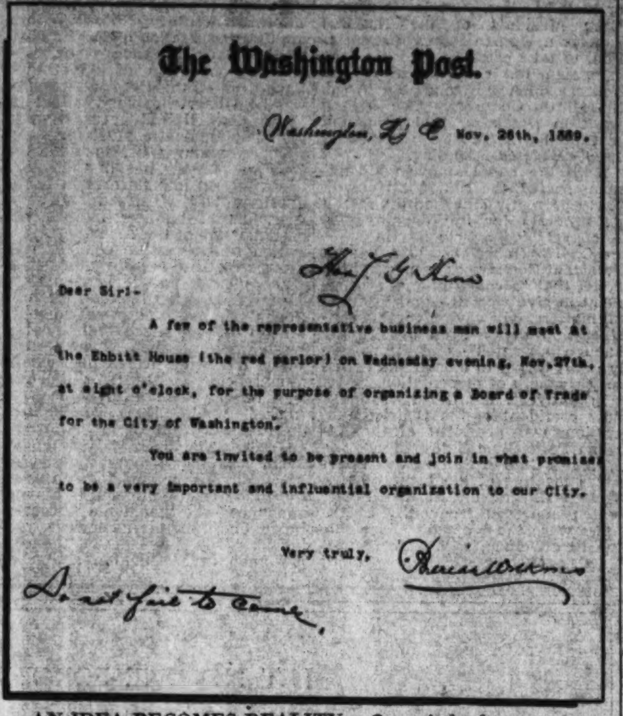
Scoffed at in the beginning as projects foredoomed to failure, Washington's newly organized Civic Theater and the Roadside Theater, specializing in revivals of ancient comedies and melodramas, both have demonstrated the soundness of their contrasting undertakings.

The Civic Theater has concentrated on bringing to the National Capital plays of conspicuous worth never before presented here, and the Roadside has popularized a supposedly outmoded form of entertainment which makes the audience a part of the summertime performances by encouraging lusty "boos" and tornadoes of sibilant hisses. Both have attracted national attention in magazines of the first rank or in New York producing offices, where word has reached of the capability of more than a few of their players.

Perhaps no condensed summary of the last 60 years in the amusement world would be complete without some mention of the circus. After all, the circus parade always passed the office of The Post when the circus still gave its "grand free street parade and pageant of all nations" to lure cash customers to the grounds.

There are in the files of this paper Barnum advertisements that herald Jumbo's first visit to the National Capital and years later others that announce the first "pitch" of the Ringling Brothers Circus in this city in 1898.

It is, in short, a glorious and expanding spectacle of entertainment that The Post has observed during the six decades of its existence. It is a source of pride to have been identified, in one capacity or another with so sturdy a journal over a period that represents more than half the span of its life.



The Washington Post.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 26th, 1889.

Hon. J. G. King

Dear Sir:-

A few of the representative business men will meet at the Ebbitt House (the red parlor) on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade for the City of Washington.

You are invited to be present and join in what promises to be a very important and influential organization to our City.

Very truly, Beriah Wilkins

Do not fail to come.

AN IDEA BECOMES REALITY.—*One of the letters sent out by Beriah Wilkins suggesting the formation of a Board of Trade.*

Board Of Trade Owes Its Birth To Post Owner

Millions Brought to City Last Year by Group Formed in 1889

A chain of letters, dated November 26, 1889, on the stationery of The Washington Post and signed by Beriah Wilkins, the paper's owner, brought the Washington Board of Trade into being.

The letter explains it. Addressed to a group of prominent citizens, the text follows: "A few of the representative business men will meet at the Ebbitt House (the Red Parlor) on Wednesday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a board of trade for the City of Washington.

"You are invited to be present and join in what promises to be a very important and influential organization to our city. Do not fail to come."

On November 28, The Post carried a news article pointing to the success of the meeting. There had come a rain, but the crowds taxed the Red Parlor—which, it was stressed, was not an incommodious room. The article laid credit for the idea upon Isadore Saks, a prominent resident, who, it was related, had offered the board of trade idea to a group of friends at luncheon two weeks prior to the Ebbitt House meeting.

Board Here to Stay.

In any event, the editor of The Post, on November 28, signalized the new civic enterprise with an editorial which stated, in part: "The Washington Board of Trade, the organization of which was but recently suggested and advocated by The Post, is already an accomplished fact, as will appear by the proceedings of the meeting held at the Ebbitt House last evening . . . It will soon be in working order with enlarged membership, and no doubt can be entertained of its permanent usefulness and success."

The board was, as the editor predicted, here to stay. Its membership has grown from the 100 of the first year to around 4,000 currently; its rosters contain the city's most prominent names, and its aims and outlooks are generally regarded as those of The Post, which was so instrumental in founding it.

Its forward outlooks have been consistently supported by The Post's editorial expression, and the two agents, working with a single aim, are accredited with many of the civic adventures that have developed the Nation's Capital City.

It is not necessary to generalize; instead, it is easy to pick out many of the high marks of achievement: formulation of original zoning laws, installation of underground trolleys for the street railways, the reclamation of Anacostia flats, the present adequate reservoir and filtration system, codification of the District laws, fighting for a just basis of fiscal relationship between Federal and District governments, the Union Station and the long-disputed question of where it should be, the razing of old Long Bridge and replacement by separate causways for railroad and vehicular traffic, campaign for more books for a newly established public library system, the reclamation of Potomac Park . . . and on and on the lists could run, each item standing for a battle of its day, and The Post and the board standing consistently together.

History Is Engaging.

But the history of the board is equally as engaging, particularly some of the names concerned. For example, you will read in the past presidents list the names of men who were not, perhaps, so outstanding or outspoken in the political annals of the city but who, from a civic standpoint, almost literally brought Washington into its present being. They are:

Myron M. Parker, B. H. Warner, S. W. Woodward, Theodore W. Noyes, John Joy Edson, Thomas W. Smith, William V. Cox, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Cuno H. Rudolph, J. H. Small, jr., Maj. Gen. George H. Harries, Thomas C. Noyes, Arthur C. Moses, Edward H. Droop, James F. Oyster, Thomas Bradley, Edward F. Colladay, Samuel J. Prescott, J. Harry Cunningham, Edwin C. Graham, W. W. Everett, Edward J. Murphy, George Plitt, sr., George W. Offutt, Ben T. Webster, Claude W. Owen, Robert V. Fleming, John Saul and Edgar Morris, sr.

Organized December 2, 1889.

You can see from The Post that the Ebbitt House meeting was not long from the date that these businessmen associated themselves together "as a body corporate." The date was December 2, 1889. The directors for the first year were:

A. T. Britton, Crosby S. Noyes, E. Kurtz Johnson, Henry A. Willard, B. H. Warner, M. M. Parker, S. E. Wheatley, Charles Baum, Beriah Wilkins, S. W. Woodward, James L. Barbour, George Truesdell, F. L. Moore, Charles B. Church, W. B. Moses, Samuel Ross, John E. Herrell, O. G. Staples, Isadore Saks, Charles C. Glover, John H. Magruder, Thomas Somerville, T. J. Mayer, George A. McIlhenny and I. N. Jackson.

Excepting one cleavage of membership, the board has been undisturbed in its field. A Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1918, embracing in its membership some members of the Board of Trade. The chamber was established to push industrial expansion and operate along general lines which almost paralleled the board's occupations. This continued until 1934 when most of the chamber's members reunited with the board, dissolving the chamber.

The strength of the board, its officials will tell you, is attested in the strength of both its membership and their loyalty in attending meetings. The Washington board boasts attendance greater than can be recorded by similar organizations in cities of comparable and even greater size. For example, the Cincinanti Chamber of Commerce has 1,200 members, 150 attendance; the Chicago Association of Commerce, 4,500 members, 450 attendance; the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 2,000 members, 200-300 attendance; the Washington Board of Trade, 4,000 members, 1,000 to 1,600 attendance.

This in the column of pride—in the column of accomplishment in the past year these items alone might be significant to every individual concerned with the city's civic interest. The board was responsible for 186 conventions, bringing in $12,555,000; 2,702,184 tourists, bringing in $32,426,208, and 50,000 business visitors, bringing in $10-000,000. Aside from this, the board distributed 115,000 pieces of literature, reaching 1,200,000 readers; inaugurated 82 national broadcasts; circulated 50 moving pictures; contacted 1,500 newspapers and 120 trade papers; communicated with 3,000 convention groups, and served all visiting conventions.

The present officers follow: Edward F. Colladay, president; Francis G. Addison, jr., first vice president; Lawrence E. Williams, second vice president; James E. Colliflower, secretary; Robert J. Cottrell, executive secretary; J. Harry Cunningham, treasurer; Thomas P. Littlepage, general counsel; George Plitt, sr., assistant treasurer; William H. Press, assistant to the executive secretary, and Frank R. Strunk, sergeant at arms.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Uncle Sam Says—"Buy Now, Mail Early"

The Christmas Store for 57 Christmas Seasons

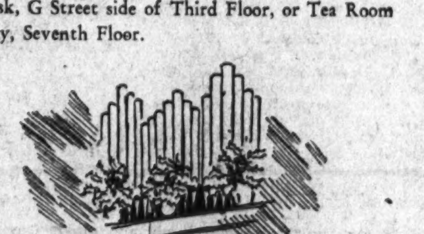
"at Your Service"

. . . making us past masters in the art of anticipating your needs. Here is our "Christmas List" of services for your convenience—we hope you will use them.

Meet Your Friends — conveniently on our G Street Balcony (First Floor) or Tea Room Balcony (Seventh Floor).

Have Floor Managers Mark Your Shopping List—telling you the section (and location) for each particular gift you have in mind. It will save you time in shopping.

Check Your Wraps and Packages—(without charge) at counters—adjoining First Floor Service Desk, G Street side of Third Floor, or Tea Room Balcony, Seventh Floor.



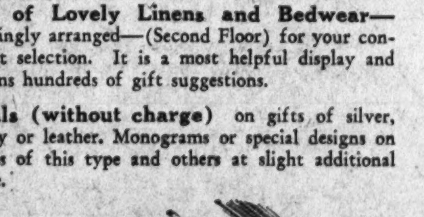
Enjoy Melodious Organ Music — as you leisurely shop, accomplishing much in very little time. Recitals 12 to 12:30 and 4:45 to 5:15 o'clock. An additional recital on Saturdays, 2:30 to 3 o'clock.

New Gift Shopping Service—if you have shopping problems, attendants will aid you in your selections whether you have one or a dozen gifts. You will find a Gift Shopping consultant on the Second Floor, adjoining Men's Clothing Section.

Visit the Beautiful Furniture Gift Aisle (Sixth Floor)—that leads the way to a Merry Christmas—with gifts on either side that give lasting enjoyment and comfort.

Gifts of Lovely Linens and Bedwear—charmingly arranged—(Second Floor) for your convenient selection. It is a most helpful display and contains hundreds of gift suggestions.

Initials (without charge) on gifts of silver, jewelry or leather. Monograms or special designs on articles of this type and others at slight additional charge.



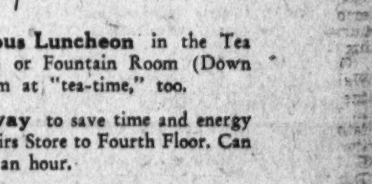
Purchases Festively Wrapped—and also delivered to any shipping point in the Continental United States, without charge, if shipping charges are not disproportionate to the amount of purchase.

On the Fourth Floor is the comfortable, refreshing Rest and Retiring Room. Writing supplies furnished upon request.

Mail Your Packages from the convenient G Street Branch of the United States Post Office, located on First Floor.

Individually Smart Gift Shop—(Seventh Floor). Exciting little shop in itself—housing gifts for one and all, at every wanted price. If you are "treasure-bound"—there is no end of selection here.

The New China and Glassware Section is a veritable treasure house of all that is fine in wares of this nature from the most practical to the charmingly artistic and original. Lenox, Rookwood, Steuben, are among these superb displays.



Pause for a Delicious Luncheon in the Tea Room (Seventh Floor) or Fountain Room (Down Stairs Store)—try them at "tea-time," too.

Use Electric Stairway to save time and energy—runs from Down Stairs Store to Fourth Floor. Can transport 8,000 people an hour.

Our Sixteen High-Speed Elevators can carry thousands of shoppers each hour to the nine floors of The Christmas Store.

For Next Year be sure to purchase a Woodward & Lothrop Diary at Stationery or Book Sections, First Floor. Copy, 15c.

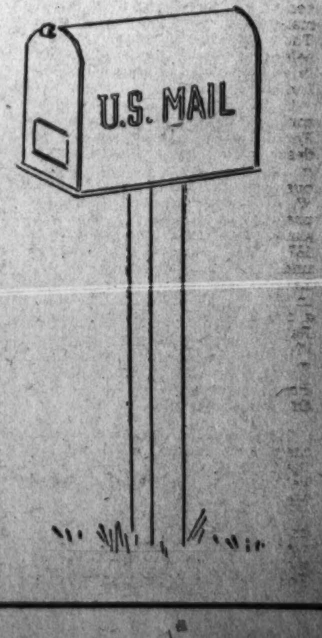
Are You Sending Gifts Abroad—

Listed below are the dates of departure (from New York) of vessels which will carry the last package that can be delivered in foreign countries before Christmas.

Be sure to allow sufficient time for your packages to reach their port of departure.

COUNTRY	DATE
Austria	December 15
Bahamas	December 19
Barbados	December 18
Belgium	December 15
Bermuda	December 18
Bolivia	December 10
Bulgaria	December 8
Canal Zone	December 16
Colombia (west coast)	December 10
Colombia (north coast)	December 18
Costa Rica	December 9
Cuba	December 20
Curacao	December 17
Czechoslovakia	December 15
Danzig	December 15
Denmark	December 15
Dominican Republic	December 16
Equador	December 10
Egypt	December 8
England	December 15
Estonia	December 15
Finland	December 8
France	December 15
Germany	December 15
Gibraltar	December 15
Greece	December 8
Guatemala	December 13
Haiti	December 16
Honduras	December 13
Hungary	December 15
Irish Free State	December 15
Italy	December 15
Jamaica	December 18
Latvia	December 15
Lithuania	December 15
Madeira	December 8
Netherlands	December 15
Newfoundland	December 15
Nicaragua (Corinto)	December 10
Norway	December 15
Palestine	December 8
Peru	December 10
Poland	December 15
Portugal	December 15
Puerto Rico	December 20
Rumania	December 15
Salvador	December 13
Scotland	December 15
Spain	December 15
St. Kitts	December 18
Sweden	December 15
Switzerland	December 15

COUNTRY	DATE
Syria	December 8
Trinidad	December 18
Turkey	December 8
Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics	December 8
Venezuela	December 18
Virgin Islands, U. S.	December 16
Yugoslavia	December 8



2d Oldest Women's Club in U. S. Founded Near Capital 80 Years Ago

Woman's Club Movement 80 Years Old Here

15 Quiet Quakers Founded 2d Oldest Unit in U. S. at Sandy Spring.

By Jessie Ash Arndt.

The Post Club Editor.

Twenty years before The Washington Post was founded, the woman's club movement was born near the Capital.

It was ushered into existence in this section with the organization of the Woman's Mutual Improvement Association of Sandy Spring by a group of 15 quiet Quaker women. The club, started in 1857 for the discussion of such household problems of the day as candle-dipping, soap-making and simple ways of keeping the lamp chimneys clean, still has regular meetings and is the second oldest women's organization in the United States.

Although the club was nearing its silver anniversary when The Post issued its first copy, there was no clamor for announcements of its meetings in the newspaper columns. It was not then considered necessary either from the standpoint of the club membership or the reading public to publish accounts of the monthly gatherings, but now, its interest in "good housekeeping" extending to the welfare of the community, its activities have become news.

There, were no doubt other little neighborhood sewing societies both in and near the Capital and even those devoted to cultural pursuits, but items concerning their meetings seldom found their way into print. One of the earliest accounts of a study club session was that which appeared in The Washington Post of January 31, 1886; "The Woman's Antropological Society had an enjoyable meeting at the home of its president, Mrs. Col. James Stevenson," said the article. "Reports were read by officers, showing a very prosperous condition of the society, which now numbers 34 active members, including some of the most cultured and best known ladies in Washington society." Substantiating its assertion as to the standing of the members, it names a few including: "Mrs. Senator Blair, Mrs. Senator Hawley, Mrs. ex-Secretary Teller and Miss Cleveland."

Social Clubs Column Started Two Years Later.

Two years later, in 1888, a column, "Among the Socials Clubs," was devoted to news of organizations, some including both men and women in their membership. Among them was mentioned the Cercles des Perceuises Ridicules, whose regular meetings are still reported in The Post. Then the sessions always were referred to as "enjoyable seances." One of these was held at Miss Ransom's studio, 915 F street. In those days, first names were only occasionally given in social or club items; people knew each other and there was little need for specific identification.

Another of the social societies was the Shakespeare Club which was "most enjoyably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Gorham, at their residence, 929 New York avenue." There also was mention of the Lotus Club, which "met at the residence of Miss Richards, 1527 Rhode Island avenue, drive whist being the attraction of the evening."

The ladies of the sewing circles and perhaps even those of the Anthropological Society, for the most part, frowned with disapproval on those who took bolder steps in the field of women's interests and banded together for the cause of temperance and women's rights. From the first, however, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the equal rights movement received attention from the press.

First International Women's Meeting Held Here in 1888.

The women leaders in these causes gathered in Washington in March, 1888, for the first international council of women ever held. Mrs. Virginia White Speel, now Republican committeewoman for the District, founder of the League of Republican Women and past president of the D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, recalls attending its sessions at Albaugh's Opera House. It assembled at the call of the National Woman Suffrage Association to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention and brought to the Capital a group of women whose names have become revered as the causes for which they worked have prospered.

Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony Lucy Stone and Zeralda G. Wallace were on the program and Clara Barton spoke from the floor during an open forum. The article tells of how Mrs. Howe's great hymn, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was started spontaneously and sung by the audience.

Pundita Ramaibar Sarasvati, who led the movement for the emancipation of the women of India; Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Ireland, and Frances W. Willard, president of the national W. C. T. U., were among others who addressed the council sessions.

On the local committee were such women as Helen M. Gougar, Mary S. Lockwood, Julia F. Foster, Harriette R. Shattuck, Ellen H. Sheldon, Jane H. Spofford, Georgie Snow, Sallie M. Rixford and Matilda Joslyn Gage.

Frances Willard was the first among the women leaders to whom the country paid lasting tribute. In the Feb. 17, 1905, issue of The Washington Post, there is an account of the unveiling of the marble figure in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. Hers was the first statue of a woman placed among those of noted men of the States in the temple of fame.

Women's organizations had begun to thrive in the city by this date. The cornerstone for Memorial Continental Hall, national headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had been laid in 1904, when Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was president general. The organization was then 14 years old, having been formed October 30, 1890, with Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, as its first president. The hall was not completed and dedicated until 1910, under the presidency of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. These ceremonies as well as the meetings of individual chapters and the programs of the annual congresses of the organization were reported in The Post. There also was the account of the dedication of the site of Constitution Hall in 1926 at the thirty-fifth congress, when Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook was president general, the cornerstone laying October 30, 1928, and the dedication in April, 1929, both under the leadership of Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau.

Girls' Friendly Society Was Meeting in 1904.

The Girls' Friendly Society was having regular meetings as early as 1904. Its work always had the helpful support of The Post, says Mrs. Thomas J. Howerton, now juvenile court chairman for the Woman's Council of the Federation of Churches, and then a leader in the Girls' Friendly work. She gave every Monday evening to the meetings in Old Trinity Episcopal Church which was located at Third and C, now a parking lot. The working girls of the city met there, many of them employes of the old Vendome and Raleigh Hotels. Mrs. Howerton has been a subscriber of The Post 38 years and has had it follow her wherever she has gone. The newspaper always has had its part in the Girls' Friendly work, for Miss Clara Rebecca Nourse, who was in charge of the Girls' Friendly House when it was first established at Silver Spring and after it was moved to its present site on the Potomac, has subscribed for the paper for 37 years, and it has always had eager readers among the residents and visitors of the house. Miss Nourse is now hostess at the Rest Home.

In 1905, the Capitol Hill History Club, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary at a party a few days ago, had been meeting regularly for eight years. The Central Union Mission had the support of a group of interested women, among them, Mrs. N. A. Robbins, Mrs. H. D. Gordon, Mrs. G. W Wheeler and Mrs. J. H Hitchcock The Women's Relief Corps, of which Mrs. Ida L. Chase was department president, met at Grand Army Hall, "opposite the New Willard."

The Federation of Women's Clubs of the District, whose president was Miss Frances Graham French, was taking an active interest in the affairs of the city and working for an increase in salaries for public school teachers, for the "vestibuling of cars" and for public playgrounds for children.

Board of Lady Managers Hold A "Great Rally."

The Board of Lady Managers of the House of Mercy held a "grand rally" in the Willard with some 600 patrons present according to The Post's account. "There was a musical program, after which Mrs. Gordon Cummings and Mrs. Mulligan poured chocolate and Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Bradley, tea, the Marine Band playing from 5 to 6 o'clock."

Patronesses of the afternoon, all of whom were present (which is not often so today), were: Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Cannon and Mrs. Reyburn.

There was also a sale of cakes by Mrs. George Howard and Miss Boardman, which added to the revenue of the afternoon.

In the same column was the announcement that Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell, recently elected president of the Woman's National Press Association, would be at home to members and friends at 1767 Willard street.

The Vassar College Alumnae Association's meeting on January 28, 1905, at Rauscher's, was reported in the next day's Post. More than 100 members were present, it said, more than at any other city meeting outside of New York. The association voted to establish an experimental fellowship to Vassar graduates, to be granted each year for five years and, if successful, to be continued.

Leading a column headed "Among the Clubs," January 29, 1905, was an account of a meeting of the League of American Pen Women, of which Mrs. Evelyn Clark Morgan was then president. She also was head of the Columbia Heights Arts Club, which held weekly meetings recorded in The Post.

Men's Club Gets Prominent Mention.

Although the activities of the women's groups were adequately reported, it must be admitted that the longest article in the column on this date was that giving an account of the meeting of the Men's Club of St. Margaret's Church. "Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, the well-known correspondent of the Boston Transcript, led members into the intricacies of the art of obtaining political news—one of Washington's industries," it says. Mr. Charles H. Henney and Dr. Diffenderfer then favored the company with a duet on brass instruments rendering the ever popular "Miserere" from "Trovatore" in a very finished manner and responding to an encore with "What Are the Wild Waves Saying."

"Mr. Joseph P. Cullen was next introduced as Washington's famous banjoist," the article continues (and this is worth reading, although it is about a men's club instead of a women's club). "His superb execution upon that most inspiring of string instruments was a positive revelation and might fairly be said to have been the hit of the evening. His first number was rapturously applauded and he gracefully responded with an arrangement of popular airs."

The year 1905 seems to have been one in which many important organizations took definite steps forward. It marked the reorganization of the American Red Cross and the founding of the District chapter and was also the date of the founding of the Y. W. C. A. in Washington. Both organizations have been of such value and given so much to the community in return for the support they have enlisted, that their activities were grist for the newspaper's mill from the beginning and their projects among those to which the columns of The Post were always open.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, whose name is almost synonymous with that of the Red Cross, became chairman of volunteer service for the District chapter as soon as it was started and still serves in that capacity despite the demanding duties of her work as executive secretary and chairman of volunteer service for the national organization. Mrs. William S. Spencer, who is now chairman of canteen service for the District chapter, began her work as a young girl with Clara Barton at the time of the Spanish-American War. Her name is another which has been linked with the Red Cross in Washington throughout the history of the District chapter.

During the World War, that of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, now United States Minister to Norway, appeared prominently as commander of the motor corps. Another in the motor corps was Mrs. Floyd Waggaman, and there was also Mrs. W. W. Chiswell, who served overseas and is now president of the Women's Overseas Service League. Other names which have been associated with Red Cross projects have been those of Mrs. Larz Anderson, who organized the canteen here during the war; Miss Alice Clapp, always a generous supporter; Mrs. Effie Roberts, now of the professional staff, but at first a volunteer worker; Mrs. T. W. Richards, chairman of the production department; Mrs. L. S. Wolfe, Braille chairman, and Miss Lydia Loring.

Pershing and Hoover Helped Red Cross.

There was also the late Mrs. John A. Johnston, the former Mrs. Harry Barnes, who was for many years one of the foremost women in Red Cross work who was in the canteen service during the war, served as secretary of the chapter and, for several years was director of the annual Roll Call.

Gen. Pershing, President Hoover and Miss Boardman participated in the ceremonies at the dedication of the chapter house March 19, 1930. President Taft was present March 25, 1915, for the laying of the cornerstone of the national headquarters which was dedicated May 12, 1917.

The Y. W. C. A. was started in rooms at Twelfth and F street under a charter signed by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, provisional president, Elsie Smith, Mary Bradford Stone, Julia Bodfish and Anna E. Richards. In 1912 publicity was given to the campaign to raise funds for its first building at Thirteenth and I street. Three years later, it moved to Fourteenth and G and, in 1917, Elizabeth Somers Residence was purchased. The following year, the 614 E street building was opened and, on May 24, 1926, Mrs. Coolidge laid the cornerstone for the present administration building at Seventeenth and K.

Mrs. William Hamilton Bayly, now honorary president, was for 14 years president of the board of directors and, whenever any important event took place at the Y. W. C. A. her name was prominently identified with its success. There is also Mrs. William Hooke, who followed Miss Margaret R. Fox, as treasurer.

In 1935, the cornerstone for Strong Residence—the gift of Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong—was laid and only a year ago, October, 1936, this building was opened.

Mrs. E. G. Kahlert, for whom Kamp Kahlert is named; Miss Adelaide Mansur, Mrs. Robert Lansing, a member of the board for some years; Miss Mignonette Buckingham, Miss Frances Chickering, and Miss Alice Hutchins Drake are among the many whose names have been or are identified with the organization of which Mrs. William Lee Corbin is now president.

Women's organizations received a page, sometimes two pages, in the Sunday editions of The Post and Vylla Poe Wilson, who is still a member of the staff of the woman's department, for years covered their activities.

Beneath the calm of meetings, programs and entertainments, there was an insistent movement, however, for equal suffrage and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, now president of the Women's City Club, as well as a member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, was one of the militant workers for the cause. She was among those who picketed the White House and went to jail in 1917.

Militant Suffragists Not Wholly Popular.

November 13 of that year, The Post reported that Mrs. Wiley had appealed her case in police court, maintaining that her constitutional rights had been infringed upon when she was arrested, and added that hers was the first case of the pickets that had been appealed.

Many frowned on the militant suffragists and claimed their activities were a detriment to the cause, while others attributed the suffrage victory to their work. Two weeks after the pickets were arrested, an article in The Post announced the arrival of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to take personal charge of the campaign for the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment in the Sixty-fifth Congress. The second week in December the association met at Poli's Theater with about 1,000 delegates attending.

With the equal suffrage amendment passed, the National Woman's Party promptly launched the rest of its program for full equal rights. A copyrighted article by Harry N. Price, November 18, 1923, quotes President Coolidge as expressing the belief that "a constitutional amendment to give women equal rights in all matters, will have favorable consideration of Congress if strongly enough presented"—and the women are still trying to muster the necessary strength of presentation.

In that year, Mrs. Lloyd W. Biddle, now president of the District Federation, was president of the Takoma Park Civic Study Club. The Woman's Club of Bethesda was having a meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman and others which appeared frequently in the news were the Women's City Club, the Pen Women, with Mrs. Harriet Hawley Locher, district president; the Phil-Classics Club, Mrs. Augustus Knight at its head, and the Twentieth Century Club, just starting its music section under the leadership of Mrs. Eugene Byrnes. The annual convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy also was held here that year, with Mrs. Maude Howell Smith, chairman of the entertainment committee.

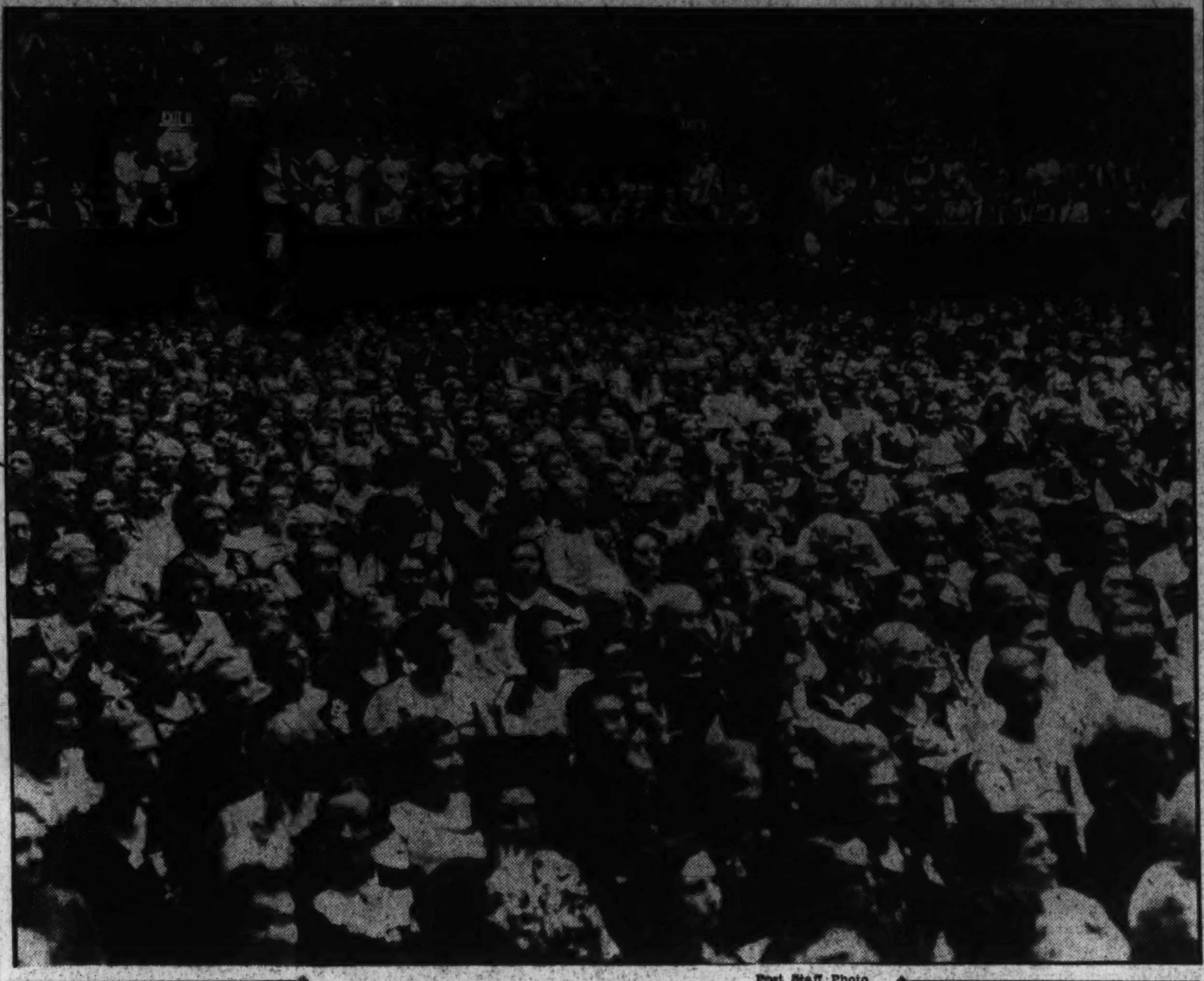
The previous year, in 1922, the General Federation of Women's Clubs moved into its present headquarters, 1734 N street, and, that year, just on this date, the national headquarters of the American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye street, also was opened.

The idea of having headquarters here was suggested by Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan and was an outgrowth of the need felt by the Washington branch during the World War for a place which would provide club facilities for the college women here engaged in war work. Amelia Henry Reinhardt, dean of Mills College, in California, an ardent supporter of the movement, wore the same hat for several years, during the campaign to raise the fund for the clubhouse, having announced she would not purchase a new one until the money was obtained.

Women in Washington active in securing the club were Miss Helen Atwater, Mrs. Glen Swiggett and Mrs. Lucy Madeira Wing, members of the first building committee; Harlean James, president of the Washington branch at that time; Miss Vinnie Barrows, now at George Washington University, who was chairman of the house committee, and Julia Stimson, chairman of the board of managers.

The Girl Scouts have figured in the news ever since they were started in Washington. They were often in the headlines when Mrs. Herbert Hoover was president and the National Little House was being built. Former President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, turned the first spade of earth for the building which was the original "Better Homes" house built by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It was constructed on Sherman Square, south of the Treasury and was visited by nearly 3,000 persons a day after its dedication with President Harding present.

All women's organizations in Washington have grown and the coverage given them by The Post has increased as their activities have broadened



Post Staff Photo.

D. A. R. MEETS. *Scene at the last convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in this city last spring.*

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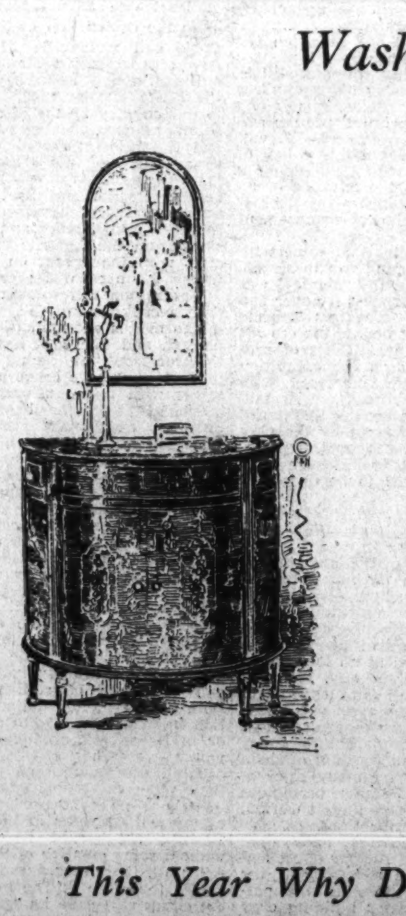

Year after year . . . at Christmas time . . . quality-seeking Washingtonians have turned to Mayer & Co. in their quest of really fine furniture gifts, for here they know that quality and satisfaction are assured.

You, too, will get a thrill out of giving quality gifts. Why not stop in and walk through our vast displays? You will find Lifetime Furniture Gifts for each member of the family and reasonably priced, too.

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Fostering of City's Musical Growth Throughout Years No Easy Task

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Performance of 'Beggars' Opera' Given as Early as 1790 Here.

Capital Noted Its First Opera Season in 1839

Covent Garden Troupe Enjoyed Run; Sang Beethoven, Bellini.

By Ray C. B. Brown.

Were a modern newspaper suddenly to adopt the policy of confining itself solely to the printing of news, its readers would immediately realize that one of its most important functions had been allowed to lapse. For the influential vitality of a newspaper—what may rightly be called its individuality—consists in its treatment of the news in the emphasis placed upon relative values, its comment on events of the day, its special departments, and above all its attitude toward the community in which it is published. For the newspaper which stimulates and encourages the growth of its community is the one which gives the greatest service to its readers. This stimulation is applied not only to affairs of commerce and material expansion, but also to the intangible assets of culture.

One of the invaluable cultural assets is music, which, although the most generally popular of the arts, requires sedulous cultivation to attain its finest fruition. Among musicians and music lovers, a newspaper is valued in proportion to the amount of attention it pays to music. They look to it for current musical news, for intelligent and authoritative criticism of performances, and for the support of the local organizations and the resident artists who provide music for the community. Without public interest no musical enterprise can thrive and this interest is kindled and kept burning by the newspaper that focuses publicity upon those undertakings deemed worthy of assistance.

Since its foundation 60 years ago, The Washington Post has fostered the cause of music in the capital of the Nation. This has been no light responsibility and no easy task, for the Capital of the United States, unlike the capitals of most nations, is not the musical capital. That distinction has been held successively by Philadelphia, Boston and New York as a consequence of the law that music flourishes most luxuriantly where the financial soil is richest and where the population is so large as to have a high percentage of regular patrons. Created both as a city and as the seat of Government by legislative fiat Washington has had a slow accretion of population and a correspondingly slow musical growth, which has been further handicapped by the fact that the Federal Government has never seen fit to establish a department of fine arts.

"The Beggar's Opera" Performed in 1790.

To speculate on what conditions might have been under governmental fostering is futile. Music in Washington, as in other cities, has had to depend upon the initiative of public spirited citizens, upon the devotion of musicians zealous for the reputation of their home community, and upon the enterprise of concert and operatic managers. In the furtherance of all that would enhance musical prestige, The Washington Post has consistently and indefatigably given its aid. In its files are to be found the record of an unremitting advocacy of every undertaking which would redound to the credit of the city and increase its reputation as a musical center.

SYMPHONY

A STORY OF STRUGGLE. *Above—Reginald de Koven, distinguished American composer, who organized Washington's first symphony orchestra ni 1902. Given scant financial support, it lasted until 1905. In 1929, at the suggestion of Frank Frost, a co-operative orchestra was formed out of which grew the National Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Hans Kindler (right) as conductor. Now in its seventh season, the National Symphony gives 20 concerts each year in Constitution Hall and makes annual tours from Florida to Canada. Its outdoor concerts at the Potomac Watergate have attracted audiences of 12,000.*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

A history of music in Washington still awaits the industry of a musicologist, even a detailed resume would require more space than can be given here, for the city has at no time been without its due share of activities. As early as 1790, ten years before the foundation of the National Capital, a performance of "The Beggar's Opera" was given in Georgetown by "Mr. McGrath's Company of Comedians." Benjamin Carr's Opera, "The Mountaineer," was performed in Alexandria in 1802, while the first public song recital in Washington was given by Mrs. Oldmixon in 1803.

It was not until the third decade of the nineteenth century that an auditorium suitable for opera was available, when the Washington Theater, situated on Louisiana avenue, was opened August 1, 1822. On that stage two years later was produced Sir Henry Bishop's "Clari, or the Maid of Athens," an opera whose sole claim to distinction now is that the libretto, by John Howard Payne, contained the immortal song, "Home, Sweet Home."

Opera Company Visited Washington in 1852.

In December of 1839 a traveling company from Covent Garden and Drury Lane visited Washington and presented Beethoven's "Fidelio," Bellini's 'La Sonnambula," Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" and Auber's "Fra Diavolo.' This engagement, running into a fortnight, was the first operatic "season" enjoyed by the Capital's music-lovers. In 1852 the violin playing of Ole Bull was enthusiastically received, as was the singing of the precocious child soprano, Adelina Patti, who was shortly to go to London to begin her operatic career.

No further operas are recorded until January of 1862, when a company headed by Brignoli presented Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" and "Betty" and Rossini's "Barber of Seville" in performances which were attended by President and Mrs. Lincoln. Since that distant day opera has been a regular, if intermittent, part of the Capital's musical fare, and for a considerable period the Metropolitan Opera Company included Washington in its tours, bringing such singers of the "golden age" as Emma Calve, Nellie Melba, Lillian Nordica, Edouard and Jean de Reszke, Victor Maurel and Pol Plancon.

An important chapter in the local annals of the lyric stage could be devoted to the gallant efforts of Edouard Albion to establish on a permanent basis the Washington National Opera Company. During the decade from 1917 to 7927 this organization presented not only repertoire works but also such unusual items as Chaikovski's "Pikovaya Dama" and such modern operas as Vaughan Williams' "Hugh the Drover" and Harling's "A Light From St. Agnes'."

Two Opera Groups Now Making Bid Here.

At present two young and energetic organizations are making a bid for public favor. In the field of grand opera the Washington Popular Opera Association has already presented this season "Rigoletto" and "The Barber of Seville" with an artistic success which promises well for its projected program of monthly productions. The Columbia Light Opera Company, composed entirely of resident singers, has made a propitious start with Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts" and plans regular productions of operettas. The Estelle Wentworth opera group, thoroughly established as a local institution, has its faithful following.

Choral organizations in Washington have never been lacking. The oldest is the Washington Saengerbund, organized April 20, 1851, with Charles Walter as director. In that year it took part in the official welcome to Kossuth. Among the directors who have successively served this male chorus are John A. Miners, Louis Waldecker, Hermann Kahlert, A. Hart, Louis Brodnag, Ernst Schmidt, Paul Schultze and Frank Claudy. The present conductor is Dr. Kurt Hetzel.

In 1866 came into existence the Philharmonic Society of mixed voices directed by Dr. John P. Caulfield. Three years later the Washington Choral Society was organized and the directorship was tendered to Dr. Harry C. Sherman, who was reluctant to accept it because his training had primarily been that of a pianist. Under his leadership, however, the chorus made such progress that when he took it to New York in 1871 to participate in a saengerfest it captured the first prize.

The two organizations were merged in 1883 under the name of the Washington Choral Society with Dr. Sherman still at the helm. He was succeeded by Josef Kaspar, and for a time Walter Damrosch made visits here to conduct the chorus. The various directors up to 1910 included Cornelius Rubner, Sydney Lloyd Wrightson and Heinrich Hammer. Having undergone various vicissitudes and re-organizations, the Washington Choral Society is today in a flourishing condition under the direction of Louis A. Potter. Its artistic calibre was recently shown in the "Deutsches Requiem" of Brahms, and it is now preparing Bach's "St. Matthew Passion."

As early as 1864 there was an amateur orchestra in which John Philip Sousa's father played trombone. The future composer of "The Washington Post March" himself played the violin later in a similar organization directed by George Felix Benkert, his teacher in theory and composition.

The Georgetown Amateur Orchestra developed in 1877 at meetings of musicians in the home of Henry D. Cooke. After six years of playing for their own pleasure, the members began to give public rehearsals in 1883 and the concerts became an essential part of the city's musical life. Successive conductors of this orchestra were R. C. Bernays, A. A. Hayes, Ernst Szemelenyi, Ernst Lent, Josef Kaspar and Herrmann Rakemann.

The first attempt to organize a professional orchestra was made by Capt. William H. Santelmann, leader of the United States Marine Band. Combining the best of his enlisted men with resident civilian musicians, he conducted a concert December 16, 1900, with Martinus Sieveking as soloist. Unsuccessful as this venture was in eliciting public support, it served as a stimulus to a more ambitious undertaking.

Reginald de Koven, the distinguished American composer of serious and light operas, who had in 1895 opened the Lafayette Square Opera House with his operetta, "The Tzigane," with Lillian Russell in the cast, was a resident of Washington at the turn of the century. Ambitious to establish a permanent orchestra in the National Capital, he drew upon his own financial resources and enlisted the support of influential friends in the project. The first concert was given under his direction in the National Theater December 9, 1902, with Ovide Musin as soloist in the Mendelssohn violin concerto.

Louise Homer was the soloist at the second concert on January 15, 1903, in the Lafayette Square Opera House. For more than two years De Koven exerted his best efforts to put the orchestra on a paying basis; he built attractive programs and engaged as soloists such artists as Jacques Thibaud, Ignaz Paderewski, Eugene Ysaye, David Bispham and Eugen d'Albert. But the struggle was in vain, and the final concert took place February 5, 1905, followed a 'ew days later by a testimonial performance in recognition of De Koven's unselfish services.

Attempt Fails To Establish Symphony.

Herrmann Rakemann, the violinist, who had assisted De Koven in the undertaking, reorganized the orchestra five years later and conducted three concerts before disbanding the men. Successive attempts at revival were made in 1912 by Heinrich Hammer and in 1923 by Dr. Kurt Hetzel, but in each case the lack of a supporting association of subscribers spelled failure.

In 1929 Frank Frost, who had long been known as a patron of music, having sponsored a string quartet directed by Louis Persinger and collaborated with Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in festivals of chamber music at his home in Ojai Valley, Calif., came to Washington to reside. Interesting himself in the problem of providing the city with an orchestra, he started a plan for a co-operative organization of 80 resident musicians. The idea was eagerly taken up by various musical groups, and the orchestra was duly formed.

The first concert, on January 31, 1930, in Constitution Hall, was conducted by Rudolph Schueller, director of the opera school of the Cleveland Institute of Music. Hans Kindler was invited to conduct the second concert on March 14, and the third concert on April 8 was conducted by Kindler and Gustav Strube. Whether or not the orchestra would have prospered on a co-operative basis will never be known, for a new factor made its appearance.

This factor was the zeal of Hans Kindler who threw himself into a campaign for the establishment of a permanent orchestra backed by a supporting organization of sufficient size to insure stability. His advocacy in and out of season had its result in the formation of the National Symphony Association. Under his direction the National Symphony Orchestra has grown steadily in artistic stature during the six years of its existence and gives every promise of enduring quality. Not only has it performed its function admirably at home, but its tours of the Eastern States and Canada have reflected credit upon Washington.

Search has failed to find an earlier chamber music organization in Washington than the Mozart Septet, which gave a concert April 3, 1861, in the Willard Hall under the direction of a Mr. Musgrief. The succeeding years have seen many of them come and go, too numerous for listing. Thanks to the foundation generously provided by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the small auditorium in the Library of Congress, scene of the biennial festivals and many other concerts, has become one of the most important centers of chamber music in the United States.

Here have been heard the premieres of many works commissioned by Mrs. Coolidge, and here each year on founder's day is conferred the award of a medal for distinguished service to chamber music. The significance of the auditorium has been increased by the donations of Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall, who has presented a set of Stradivari instruments to the Library of Congress and provided a fund for their use each year in a series of concerts. This year's series of nine concerts, concluded this month, has been designated a festival commemorating the bicentennial of Stradivari's death.

Washington has been fortunate in having its quota of composers. I. W. Bischoff, who came to the Capital from Chicago in 1875 as organist of the First Congregational Church, wrote songs which attained popularity, among them "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Good Night, Sweet Dreams" and "Sleep, My Pretty One." Resident composers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century included Henry Xander, Paul Miersch, Hubbard Smith, Ernst Lert, E. S. Kimball, Stephen H. Jecke, Ernst Szemelenyi, William A. Waldecker, Frederick M. Lillibridge and Anton Gloetzner.

Washington's most famous native composer was John Philip Sousa, who was born November 6, 1854, in a house on G street between Sixth and Seventh. His father, Antonio Sousa, was a member of the Marine Band, and his musical heritage also stemmed from his mother, Elizabeth Sousa. He studied violin with John Esputa, band instruments with his father and composition with G. F. Benkert.

At the age of 25 he was appointed leader of the Marine Band, a position which he held until his resignation in 1892. In that year he organized his own concert band which made its first appearance on September 26 in Plainfield, N. J. For this band he composed most of his famous marches, and with it he toured the world winning honors and decorations in many lands. He was still at the height of his fame when he died March 6, 1932, in Reading, Pa.

A prolific composer, Sousa wrote ten comic operas—among them "El Capitan," "The Bride-Elect," "The Charlatan," "The Free Lance," "Chris," "The Glass Blowers" and "The American Maid"—eight suites, a symphonic poem, "Ben Hur;" a "Te Deum," more than 100 marches, 50 songs and 20 dances. He also turned his hand to literary authorship in several novels, and his autobiography, "Marching Along."

Editorials Won Reconsideration of Memorial Project Menacing Cherry Trees

Continued from Page 9.

son's health and send him to an early grave.

America's entry into the World War transformed Washington from a sleepy Southern town to an electric world capital. The number of Government workers trebled, jumping almost overnight from 39,000 to 117,760, and the result was a housing crisis of major proportions.

Frenzy of Patriotism Displayed at Home

Washington sent more men to the war than any one of the seven of the smaller States, and those who couldn't go—men, women and children—whooped themselves into a frenzy of patriotism here at home. Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, then the reigning idols of the screen but not yet married, came to town to lead a Liberty Loan rally. The best brains of the Nation, hired out to Uncle Sam at $1 a year, were mobilized here. Though not many realized it at the time, Washington never was to be the same again.

In 1918 Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt moved his family from N street to a larger house at 2131 R street northwest. Frequent guests at the Roosevelt home in those days were Herbert Hoover, war-time food administrator, and Mrs. Hoover. Fourteen years later, the two friends were to engage in a bitter battle for the Presidency.

Armistice Day — November 11, 1918—found Washington "wild with joy," to quote a Post headline. Crowds jammed the avenue, screaming their happiness. President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson at his side, rode from the White House to the Peace Monument and back in an open car. Government workers and school children were let off for the day.

Returning Veterans Pelted With 100,000 Flowers

Said The Post the next morning: "Historic Pennsylvania avenue will probably never again see such riotous, good-natured enthusiasm—at least, not until Pershing's heroes march down it in the last big review."

That event, it happened, was not to transpire for 10 months, because the men who were to march had gone into Germany with the Army of Occupation. But it was one well-worth waiting for.

On September 16, 1919, Gen. John J. Pershing, astride a bay charger, led the bronzed veterans of the First Division up Pennsylvania avenue and under a triumphal arch at Fifteenth street past the White House. Four hundred thousand persons lined the route and cheered the "conquerors of the Hun," the heroes of Cantigny, Chateau Thierry and the Argonne. Girl Scouts pelted them with 100,000 flowers, the gift of the city's florists.

It was the most thrilling parade Washington had seen since Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila, returned in triumph on October 2, 1899, to be received by President McKinley and a city "mad with delight."

Duke—Then Prince—Fainted Afterward

Two months after the First Division's return, on a cold, rainy November day in 1919, the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VIII and now the Duke of Windsor—came to Washington, a rosy-cheeked young man of 25, still solemn from his life in the trenches, and notoriously shy of girls. He was mobbed wherever he went, and after a reception at the Library of Congress he fainted. The highlight of his visit was a visit to President Wilson, then confined to his bedroom with paralysis, a wound incurred in his League of Nations fight.

Early in that year of 1919 Washington was startled by an astounding crime, the "triple Chinese murder." The victims were three distinguished members of a Chinese educational mission, who were shot down in their headquarters on Kalorama road the night of January 29. A young Chinese student—Ziang Sun Wan—was arrested, convicted and sentenced to be hanged in the District Jail.

In 1926, when he was within seven days of going to the gallows, after many delays, Wan was released. The Supreme Court, to which an appeal had been carried, ruled that a confession had been obtained from Wan under duress, and ordered a new trial. Two trials were held, both resulting in "hung" juries. In the end the District Supreme Court gave Wan his freedom.

Mystery Cleared By Scoop of Post

In the midst of Wan's second trial The Post got a scoop—one that cleared up a mystery. There had been considerable speculation over who was behind the fight to save Wan. Was it a powerful Chinese tong? Some thought so. Whoever it was, or whatever it was, had lined up such famous attorneys as John W. Davis, Wilton Lambert, Rudolph Yeatman and former Senator A. Owsley Stanley, of Kentucky. None of them was getting a fee.

A Post reporter, his curiosity aroused by the daily presence in the courtroom of a kindly, white-haired Catholic priest, solved the puzzle. The priest—Father Peter J. O'Callaghan—was Wan's savior. He revealed to The Post that, having become interested in the case and having satisfied himself that the Chinese was innocent, he organized the fight to keep him from the gallows. Wan, incidentally, was an Episcopalian. He returned to China late in 1926.

The brief regime of President Warren G. Harding was marked by three notable events—four, if the state funeral of Harding himself be included.

On November 9, 1921, the Unknown Soldier—a warrior representing all of America's war dead and "known but to God"—was brought to Washington by the Olympia, which once had served as Dewey's flagship. The following day 100,000 persons filed through the rotunda of the Capitol, where the body lay in state, some praying audibly or singing hymns.

Here Lies a Soldier "Known But to God."

The next day—Armistice Day—the nameless doughboy was given a funeral such as no American ever got, or is ever likely to get. A President and two former Presidents followed the body to Arlington. Harding and Taft walked behind the caisson. Wilson rode in an old victoria; he had to. The sight of the War President, broken and gaunt, shadowed by death, but determined to add his homage, had a profound effect on the Avenue throngs. They applauded him—strange conduct at a funeral, but easy to condone. They couldn't restrain the impulse. Pershing was in the cortege, too, and Foch, the Allies generalissimo.

Harding, robust though he looked that day, was to precede Wilson to the grave. He died August 2, 1923, in San Francisco, and his body was brought across the continent, over an "avenue of sorrow," for a funeral of state. Six months later the minute guns of Fort Myer were booming a requiem for Wilson.

The day after the funeral of the Unknown Soldier, in an atmosphere of deep solemnity and high hopes, President Harding opened the Arms Limitation Conference.

Theater Roof Collapses; 100 Killed; 102 Hurt.

While Hughes, Balfour, Briand and the other great statesmen of the day were in the midst of their labors, Washington was visited by its most terrible disaster—the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater on the night of January 28, 1922, with an ultimate toll of 100 lives. 102 were hurt A blizzard, piling snow on the roof, was responsible—that and faulty construction.

Horrified, The Post joined in the ensuing campaign to tighten the District's building laws.

The administration of Calvin Coolidge was marked by many controversies. Notwithstanding the emphasis on economy, it was in his regime that the great $200,000,000 Federal building plan was charted. Coolidge it was, too, who signed the Welch act raising the pay of Government workers and helping them to meet the increased cost of living.

The part played by The Post in the Welch bill campaign brought widespread praise from the army of Government workers here and in the field. What The Post did, however, was simply to back up the two persons who really lobbied the bill through—Luther Steward and Gertrude McNally, president and secretary, respectively, of the National Federation of Federal Employes. The Post later took a leading part in the fight for a better retirement law, the Saturday half-holiday law, and other personnel legislation.

The Coolidge administration saw building activity in Washington soar to an all-time peak. Ever since the World War the city had been making up for the acute housing shortage, and in 1925 permits were issued for the construction of 10,808 structures valued at $65,490,104. That remains the record.

In 1927 the number of Government workers, after undergoing a gradual whittling from the 1918 high of 117,760, descended to a post-war low of 59,800. The next year the number started up again. How it skyrocketed with the advent of the New Deal will be chronicled in due time.

Vermont Senator Is Bootlegger's Victim.

Washington had been legally dry since the World War. In the interlude between the war and the Volstead act to enforce the eighteenth amendment, Washingtonians would go over to wet Baltimore, load a suitcase with liquor, and smuggle it home. When Nation-wide prohibition came, the city set out to make the best of it. Many men, erstwhile drinkers, thought it would be a good thing. Then came the era of bootlegging. This began with the peddling of real liquor, some of it selling for as high as $18 a quart. However, Washington did not really resume its drinking on a large scale until moonshine, or corn whisky, began flowing into the city, followed by synthetic gin.

On the night of February 18, 1924, United States Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, while passing an alley on lower Pennsylvania avenue, was shot in the head and seriously wounded by a stray bullet. It had been fired by a prohibition agent in pursuit of a bootlegger.

The incident, a foretaste of the bloody prohibition war that was to follow, shocked the Nation.

Undoubtedly Washington was one of the wettest cities in the country. Bootleggers stood openly on th southwest corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue and solicited trade. One of them showed a Post reporter how he cached his surplus gin in the White House hedge, and the story that was printed as a result went all over the country. Killings, crowded jails and graft were the fruit of prohibition in Washington.

The Post reporter who, back in 1918, had said there never would be another outburst of enthusiasm such as marked that first Armistice Day must have indulged himself a second thought on June 11, 1927.

Jazz-Weary People Lifted from Cynicism.

That was the day that Lindbergh came back, came back to lift a jazz-weary people out of their cynicism on the night, three weeks before, when the 25-year-old New York to Paris flier landed at Le Bourget. The Post tossed everything else off its first page and gave him all eight columns.

War in Air Prophesied In The Post in 1894

Nine years before man had learned to fly, Henry Mann struck a prophetic note in discussing the "next great war" in an article in The Post.

Writing in Sunday's Post for April 8, 1894, he said: "As there is evidently to be no human limit to methods of destruction in the next great war, it would not be wonderful should airships be used to rain down destruction from the skies upon an enemy."

Washington, along with the rest of the country, was thrilled to its marrow over the feat. Thereafter The Post begged and demanded that this city be his landing place when he came home, and so it was. Two days before his arrival, on the Cruiser Memphis. The Post sent two reporters—the writer and Carlisle Bargeron—to meet him off the Virginia Capes, one traveling on a destroyer and the other on a seaplane. They carried with them a batch of copies of The Post, so that Lindbergh and other aboard might know how his flight had been received.

As Lindbergh traveled up historic Pennsylvania avenue the next day, his blond curls shining in the sun, vast throngs hailed him, pouring out their admiration and love. Yes, love. You could hear it in their cries of "Lindy! Lindy!" Two hundred thousand persons were gathered on the Washington Monument grounds, when President Coolidge awarded him the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Put Curb on Publicity.

The Post couldn't give Lindbergh too much publicity in those days. However, the time was to come nine years later when The Post, mindful of the tragedy of his first son, the fears for his second and his exile to Wales, would announce that, henceforth, it would make no mention of his purely personal affairs or family movements.

Lindbergh's flight aroused new interest in the fight for a local municipal airport, and The Post, a pioneer in that fight, intensified its efforts.

Early in the Administration of President Herbert Hoover, the paper sent a reporter on a tour of the country to see what other cities were doing about aircraft terminals. He traveled with Maj. D. A. Davison, then Assistant Engineer Commissioner, and Robert J. Cottrell, executive secretary of the Washington Board of Trade, who were gathering material to present to a joint Senate-House committee. The party inspected airports at Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo, and what they saw made them ashamed for laggard Washington.

Sponsored Airport Pleas.

Following the tour, The Post, in conjunction with the National Broadcasting Co., sponsored a series of airport pleas over WRC. The speakers included John Hays Hammond, noted mining engineer; William P. MacCracken, then Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut; W. W. Everett, president of the Board of Trade; Gen. Anton Stephan, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Walter Hinton, famous Navy transatlantic flier, and George Rothwell Brown, who, as a young Post reporter, had covered the early flying experiments of Prof. Samuel P. Langley.

President Hoover was deeply interested in an airport for Washington, and undoubtedly would have pressed for definite action had not the world-wide depression intervened.

The murder of Mary Baker, a Navy Department clerk, whose body was found outside of Arlington Cemetery, caused a sensation early in April, 1930, and for months had the city guessing over her fate. The mystery never was solved.

In the following year, Daniel Maher, a Post reporter, who had worked on the Baker case, uncovered evidence of brutal, third-degree methods in the police department and the result was a grand jury investigation.

The "Hunger Marchers."

As the depression deepened, the "marches" on Washington started. First came the "hunger marchers" and later the "bonus marchers," whose seige of the city was to end in tragedy and the calling out of troops.

The advent of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal on March 4, 1933, filled the city with apprehension. He had promised in his campaign to reduce Government expenses by 25 per cent, and the workers here thought the ax might fall on them. Their alarms were baseless. Actually they were to have many new co-workers.

Here, in Civil Service Commission figures, is the personnel story of the New Deal in Washington:

1933	65,437
1934	89,132
1935	103,453
1936	117,103
1937	115,409

Thus, by 1936 the number of Government workers in Washington was within 657 of the all-time peak of 117,760 on Armistice Day, 1918.

End of Prohibition.

With Roosevelt came the end of prohibtion. Beer came back first, and great was the excitement on the night of April 5, 1933, when the first truck rumbled from the Abner Drury plant to deliver a case at the White House.

The twenty-first, or repeal amendment, was ratified December 5, 1933, but Washington had to wait a while for its hard liquor. Attorney General Homer Cummings ruled that the Volstead act would remain in force here until Congress, the Capital's city council, repealed it.

On the stroke of midnight, March 1, 1934, John Barleycorn officially returned to the District. Police cars, with sirens screaming, delivered the permits, and in their wake rolled the liquor trucks. The first legal drink was downed by a parched veteran in the National Press Club, which got Permit No. 1.

Mellon's Art Gift Valued at $50,000,000

Washington's growth as a center of culture took a mighty bound in February, 1935, when it became known that Andrew Mellon would give his $50,000,000 art collection to the city.

The Post rushed a reporter to Pittsburgh to interview the 80-year-old Croesus, and consequently readers of the paper got the first comprehensive account of the princely gift—the story of how Mellon, as a young man, acquired a taste for old masters during a tour of Europe; of the growth of his collection; of his decision while Secretary of the Treasury to establish a great national gallery here, and of his purchase in Russia of the rich Hermitage collection, including masterpieces by Raphael, Titian, Van Eyck, Botticelli and Perugino.

These now are locked up in the Corcoran Art Gallery, awaiting the day when Mellon's $10,000,000 gallery near the point of the Federal triangle shall be completed.

A series of Post articles by Felix Bruner, describing incredible conditions in Washington's alleys, did much to arouse enthusiasm for the work of the Alley Dwelling Authority which was to follow—a work that has had the personal interest of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The pioneer crusader for abolition of these slum areas was the late Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Washington's "Lady Bountiful."

War Opened on Crime By New Justice Group

Disturbed by the high crime rate in Washington, The Post encouraged the formation of the Washington Criminal Justice Association, which now is making a study of crime conditions and seeking to determine the cause and find a cure. Eugene Meyer, publisher of The Post, was elected president of the group. James M. Hepbron, Baltimore crime authority, was the first director. He since has been succeeded by Dr. James Allen Nolan.

Early in 1936 The Post launched a campaign against traffic evils which attracted national attention. Reporter Howard F. Wentworth wrote two series of articles, one headed "The Reason Why" and the other "You Can't Arrest Me." On one occasion, Wentworth rode down Connecticut avenue with Representative Marion Zioncheck, the madcap statesman, at 70 miles an hour in his famous "black roadster." The series brought a speech from Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, a Congressional investigation, and a $500 prize to Wentworth from the C. I. T. Safety Foundation "for the year's best traffic reporting and series of stories."

In the same year, The Post opened fire on the Capital's shameful tuberculosis, infant mortality and high diphtheria rate. Gerald G. Gross, the same reporter who wrote these articles, later wrote a series that took gonorrhea and syphilis out of the "hush, hush" field, and showed the need of combating them here. Surgeon General Thomas Parran and other leaders in the fight warmly commended the campaign.

Last spring Reporter Gross wrote a series of articles showing what the proposed Jefferson Memorial would do to the Japanese cherry trees at the Tidal Basin. These were backed up by a number of slashing editorials, and the result was a reconsideration of the project.

Roosevelt Homecoming An Uproarious Event

On November 4, 1936, the day after President Franklin D. Roosevelt's smashing reelection, and two days before the President was to come here from Hyde Park, a stranger called up The Post and said:

"Hello, my name is Alexander and I have sort of an idea I'd like to pass along to The Post. I was just wondering if Washington is going to have any kind of welcome for President Roosevelt when he comes home on Friday. Not that you know of? Well, don't you think it might be a good idea?"

The Post did. The next morning it published a front-page announcement headed, "Let's Give the President a Real Welcome!" That was Thursday morning, and the President was due at Union Station at 8 o'clock the next morning. The Post's suggestion for an old-fashioned home-coming celebration brought astonishing results. Other newspapers fell in with the idea. Commissioner George E. Allen took charge of the welcome. Magically, flags and bunting appeared on the Avenue. Broadcasting companies set up their microphones. Bands got ready to serenade the President.

And so it was that Washingtonians, notoriously blase where Presidents and other celebrities are concerned, turned out the next morning, 200,000 strong, to give Roosevelt the noisiest and most enthusiastic welcome any Chief Executive ever got in this National Capital.

Three months later, The Post was blasting away at Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme Court. But that fire was directed at Roosevelt, the political leader; the homecoming was for Roosevelt the neighbor, the occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania avenue.

Sousa Wrote His Famous 'Post March' to Cap Paper's Essay Contest

Children Heard Composition For First Time

Tune Played as Surprise June 15, 1889, on Smithsonian Grounds.

When The Washington Post was a stripling publication with but 12 years of history behind it, young John Philip Sousa, director of the United States Marine Band, gave it what was probably the best advertisement a newspaper ever had.

At a suggestion from The Post's owners—Gen. Frank Hatton and Beriah Wilkins—the future march king dashed off a "special piece" to be played on the Smithsonian grounds to school children who had participated in an essay contest sponsored by the paper's Amateur Authors Association.

The date was Saturday afternoon, June 15, 1889, and "The Washington Post March" was the musical surprise.

The essay contest passed from memory, but Sousa's contribution to its success doubtless will be played as long as there are bands and parades.

Around the world and back again many times its rhythmic beat has carried the name of the paper for which it was written and dedicated. In symphony halls and on battle campgrounds its strains have "caught up the heart."

Most Popular Piece In World in 1900's.

At one time—in the early 1900's—it was admittedly the most popular piece of music in the world. As long as he lived, the bandmaster continued to "smile incredulously" at the acclaim accorded it. He often called it "the far-flung Washington Post" and told numerous stories concerning it.

Best of all, perhaps, he enjoyed its connection with the two-step. America's dancing masters seized upon the tune as a means of repopularizing the languishing two-step and it became indissolubly associated with the fancy new ballroom dance—so much so that in Europe the two-step was not a two-step at all, but "The Washington Post."

When European composers wrote two-step music, Sousa records in "Marching Along," they called their numbers "Washington Posts," just as one might speak of waltzes and polkas.

"For instance," he wrote in the autobiographical volume, "Herr Diffendorfer wrote such a composition and gave to it the title 'Vorwaerts—A Washington Post.'"

Often Played March Six Times in a Concert.

When Sousa toured Germany in 1900, he often played the march as many as six times during one concert. His program would be swinging along nicely when someone would call out: "Der Vashington Pust! Der Washington Pust!" This would be followed by a unanimous "Ja Ja!" and deafening applause—and the intended plan of procedure was interrupted until the favorite had been repeated.

"No concert I gave in Europe was complete without a performance of that march," the composer declared.

"I have smiled incredulously many times at its popularity," he said a quarter of a century later. "It seems there is no getting away from it—even in the fastnesses of a Borneo jungle!

For the famous tune he received the magnificent sum of $35, which was the average price he was gettin- for his compositions in 1889. It was published by Harry Coleman, of Philadelphia, and "heaven alone knows how many million copies were sold."

Tune Once Termed Light and Melodious.

In The Post's account of the first playing of the march at the Smithsonian grounds, it was stated that "generous applause was accorded" and the tune was called light and melodious. Everything the Marine Band played under Sousa's leadership was generously applauded and apparently no one at the grounds that afternoon appeared to know that musical history had been made.

Henry Litchfield West, a member of the paper's staff and a personal friend of the composer, went to the Sousa home to hear the new tune played on the piano before its public presentation. He declared last week that he "recognized nothing catchy in it at all."

Few native sons of Washington have been so popular in the Nation's Capital as John Philip Sousa, who was born November 6, 1854, at 636 G street southeast. His father, Antonio Sousa, was long a member of the U. S. Marine Band, to which John Philip was apprenticed at an early age. In 1880, the son became the band leader—a post he filled with brilliance until he resigned in 1892 to direct the famous band which bore his name.

The personal popularity of the musician is still great in the city, as evidenced by the city-wide movement now under way to have the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge across the Anacostia River named the John Philip Sousa Bridge. As citizens' associations adopt resolutions indorsing the movement they recall him as a friend and personality, as well as recognize him as the world's foremost master of marching music.

Post March Followed Contest for Children.

The march king's own version of "The Washington Post March" follows, as it was written by him for the fiftieth anniversary edition of the paper in 1927:

"One morning in 1889 I met Gen. Frank Hatton, one of the proprietors of The Washington Post, on the street, and he told me that a contest they were having for the best essays among the public school children had assumed such great proportions that they had requested the Government to give them Smithsonian grounds as the place to confer prizes on the successful ones, and he said, of course, it would be a great thing if The Post could have the Marine Band.

"I suggested that he request the Secretary of the Navy to order the band to appear and give a concert during the ceremonies, and we received an order from the Secretary to that effect. A few days later I met Gen. Hatton and Beriah Wilkins, another owner of The Post, and they confirmed the order of the Secretary that I would appear, and one of them said it would be a great thing if I would write a special march for that occasion, to which I immediately agreed, and the first performance of 'The Washington Post March' was at this event at Smithsonian grounds.

"The cover of the first edition of the march showed a facsimile of the front page of The Post containing an account of the ceremonies and a pleasant little paragraph about the 'march being good.' A little while after it appeared it was taken by the dancing masters as the most appropriate music for the two-step, and its popularity increased by bounds until it was so strongly identified with the two-step that when I went to Germany touring with my band in 1900 I found that they called the two-step not a two-step, but 'The Washington Post,' using the name just as they would waltz, polka, etc. Perhaps it is as well known as any piece of music in the world.

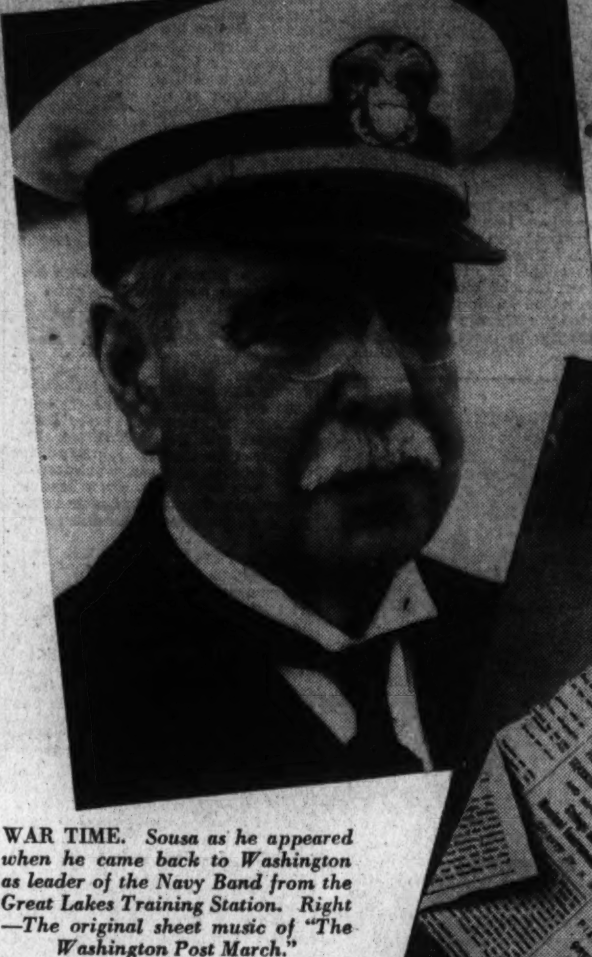
"A soldier of the late war told me when they were going through a French village they stopped at a little house to get a drink of water and an old peasant came to the door, who invited them in, and when he realized they were American soldiers, he called to his little girl of 13 or 14 years and told her to play some American music for the Americans. She sat at her little piano and played 'The Washington Post.' I was told that at the dedication of the monument to Richard Wagner, the German band played as a typical American piece 'The Washington Post.'

Tune Even Played In Borneo Jungles.

"Maj. Coffin, of the Army, told me that one day walking through a forest in Borneo, he heard a familiar sound on a violin and, walking up, saw a little Filipino boy with a sheet of music pinned against a tree working away on 'The Washington Post.'

"It still retains its popularity and I have every reason to believe it will continue to do so. Heaven alone knows how many million copies were sold, because I was so indifferent in monetary matters in my younger days that I virtually gave it to a publisher for the magnificent sum of $35, but as it has given much joy to many, I feel that is some pay for my efforts."

Francesco Fanciulli, another leader of the Marine Band, also wrote a march dedicated to The Washington Post. It was published under the name of "The Daily Post March." It was played for the first time and with much effect at the White House concert on August 24, 1895.



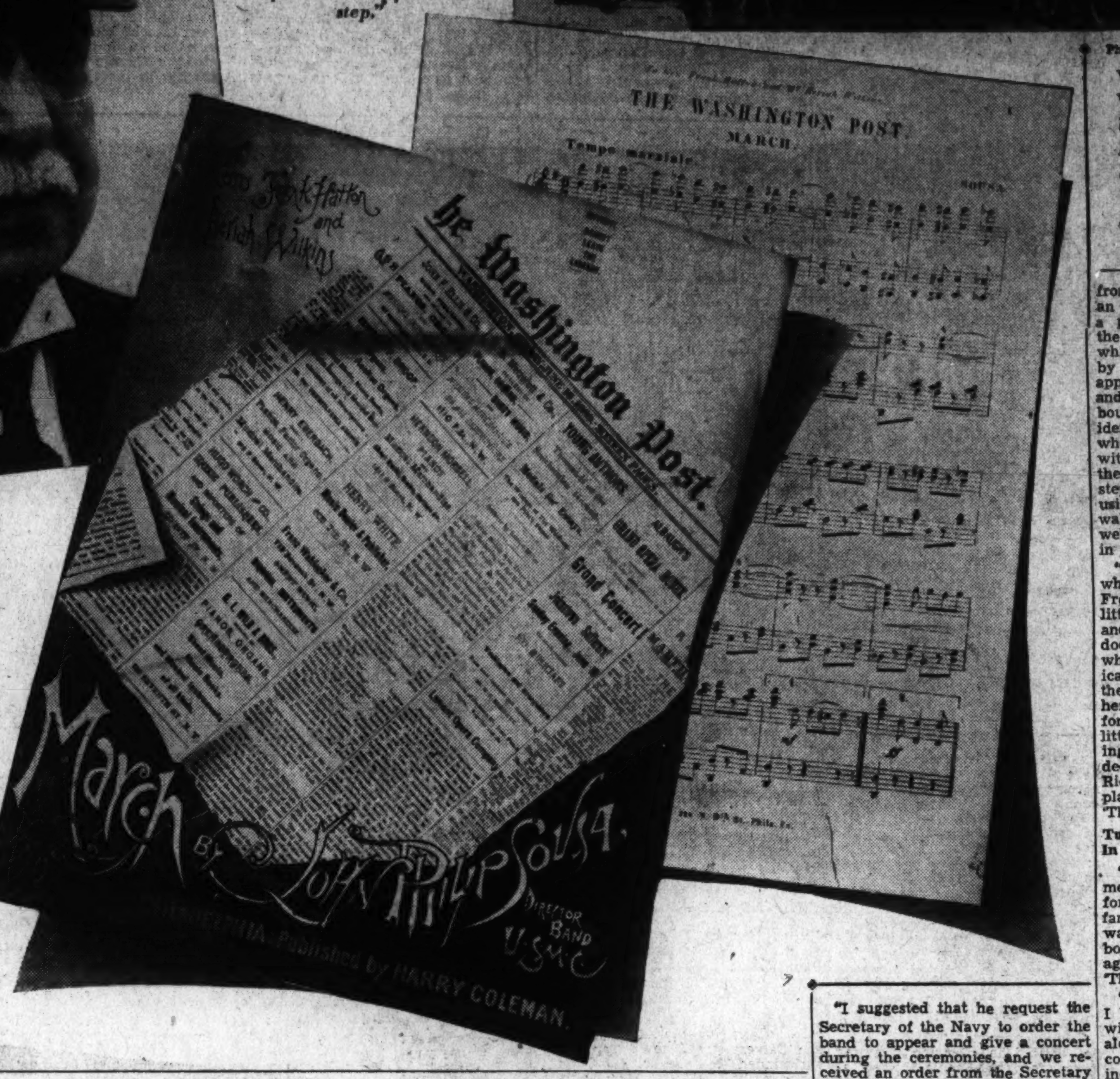
WAR TIME. *Sousa as he appeared when he came back to Washington as leader of the Navy Band from the Great Lakes Training Station. Right—The original sheet music of "The Washington Post March."*

MARCH KING

WHEN JOHN PHILIP SOUSA *wrote "The Washington Post himself on the road to fame and March" in 1889, he launched spread the name of The Post to the corners of the earth. Millions have marched to it, in peace and war. In 1900 it was the most popular piece of music in the world, and was responsible for a revival of the "Two-step."*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

WHEN BEARDS WENT WITH BATONS. *The United States Marine Band in 1882, seven years before the birth of "The Washington Post March." Sousa, the leader, is seated in the center.*



Typewriters Put in After Race in Office

Publisher Pushed Pencil While Editor Used New Fangled Device.

When his reporters got ready to turn their copy in, Frank Hatton did not want any typewriters holding them back.

Mr. Hatton, who became part owner of The Post in 1889, was liberal enough in the use of his money—according to all reports—but he had very definite ideas about journalistic standards.

The newfangled typewriter, "a machine to supersede the pen," was not one of them.

It took a contest to convince him that the contraption was more than a passing evil of the machine age.

"If you can outwrite me on one of those contraptions, why then I will get them for the reporters," he finally told Henry Litchfield West, his political writer.

The machine was trundled into The Post office by nervous Remington representatives eager to prove their contention that "no pen writing can compete with typewriting either in speed, legibility or price."

Hatton had a full supply of well-trimmed pencils handy. The office force clustered around, and away the two went.

"Although I was thoroughly inexperienced in the hunt and peck system, I won. Mr. Hatton agreed it was a fair race, and after that all the reporters who desired were enabled to use the typewriter. I don't remember the exact date of the contest, but it was almost 50 years ago," West declared last week.

The Post employes, of course, were lucky to have a contestant of West's speed to work in their behalf. One of the old Remington booklets has a testimonial from a Boston editor who was pleased considerably when ten days of practice enabled him to write two-thirds as fast on the typewriter as he had been able to write with a pen.

"And though I am a rapid writer," the editor continued, "I confidently expect to be able to put more words on paper, before many weeks, with this machine than I ever could with a pen in the same time."

Hit-Run Pedestrian Is Latest Problem For Traffic Police

Police reversed routine procedure last night to look for a hit-and-run victim.

David C. Lee, 29, of 412 Sixth street southwest, told the police he was driving his truck in the 1800 block of North Capitol street when a man darted in front of the vehicle and was knocked down. Lee and H. C. Kitchen, 1106 Florida avenue northeast, placed him in Kitchen's cab and Kitchen started for Sibley Hospital.

A block from the hospital, Kitchen said, the man snatched the emergency brake, stopped the cab, leaped out and disappeared in the darkness.

Events of Recent Years Pass Rapidly Across Shifting National Political Stage

Continued from Page 7.

The Post as saying. "They can't cheat me out of the nomination."

Disintegration Near.

The headline over this story correctly interpreted the Roosevelt statement as meaning "Split In Republicans Now Complete." The disintegration of the party was near. The next day Roosevelt announced withdrawal of his name as a candidate. Taft was nominated by Warren G. Harding, of Ohio. Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, on behalf of the Roosevelt supporters, read a valedictory to the departed "T. R.," creating pandemonium and fist fights on the convention floor.

When Taft was nominated by 561 votes on the first ballot, with Roosevelt polling 107 and with 344 more of his supporters not voting, the Roosevelt delegates marched out of the convention in a body and hurried to a hall a mile distant from the Coliseum and there, in a rump convention, nominated Roosevelt for the Presidency as the candidate of the "Progressive Party."

Senator William E. Borah, although a Roosevelt supporter, refused to participate in this movement. Subsequently a Progressive National Convention was called, Roosevelt's nomination ratified, Hiram Johnson, of California, selected as the running mate for "T. R.," and the head of a bull moose adopted as an emblem of the new party.

Democrats in Struggle.

Meanwhile the Democrats were engaged in one of the sharpest struggles of that party's recent history. The shadow of Bryan still rested over the party and it was he who caused the trouble. He dominated the 1912 convention at Baltimore as much as he did the conventions of 1896, 1900 and 1908.

Were it not for Bryan, Champ Clark, of Missouri, who had become Speaker of the House a year previously when the Democrats assumed control of it, undoubtedly would have been nominated, and the course of history might have been different. Yet the bulk of the leaders and delegates at the convention were hostile to Bryan—but they were afraid of him; afraid of that booming voice with its eruption of withering invective for those he did not like. It was Bryan, The Post's stories on the convention make clear, who brought about Wilson's nomination, defeated Clark and wrote the party platform.

The four major aspirants for the Democratic nomination were Woodrow Wilson, who in the Democratic resurgence of 1910 had been elected Governor of New Jersey; Champ Clark, Oscar W. Underwood and Judson Harmon, of Ohio. Bryan openly opposed both Underwood and Harmon as reactionaries before the convention. He remained on friendly terms with Wilson and Clark, maintaining neutrality in Nebraska, which selected a Clark-instructed delegation of which Bryan was a member.

Bryan Entered Affray.

Bryan jumped into the fight, however, when the committee on organization of the convention selected Alton B. Parker, the party standard-bearer in 1904, to be the temporary chairman. He carried the fight against Parker to the floor, projecting himself as a candidate for temporary chairman against Parker, whose selection he denounced as a move to deliver the party into reactionary hands. The convention, by a vote of 579 to 508, ratified the Parker selection, the Clark, Underwood and Harmon delegates voting for Parker and many of the Wilson delegates for Bryan.

That was the beginning of Bryan's gravitation toward Wilson. Meanwhile the "Great Commoner" undertook to have read out of the convention Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, there as New York delegates. He flayed them to their faces as representatives of "predatory wealth and self-seeking interests." The Post reported that his move came like a bomb-shell and infuriated the convention, which forced him to modify his resolution so that it only condemned predatory wealth without mentioning names.

On the first ballot Clark received 440 votes, Wilson 324, Harmon 148 and Underwood 117. Clark was within four votes of a majority, but 726 votes or two-thirds was necessary to nominate. Clark went over a majority on the next ballot. His nomination seemed certain, especially since Martin Van Buren, until that year, was the only candidate for the Presidential nomination receiving a majority who was not subsequently nominated. On the twelfth ballot Clark's strength went up to 549 when Tammany Hall delivered New York's 90 votes to him.

Spelled Clark's Finish.

That finished Clark, because immediately Bryan announced he would not support any man backed by the New York delegation. After that, Clark lost and Wilson's strength grew until, after two days of balloting, with 46 roll calls, The Post announced:

"Woodrow Wilson Nominated For President By Democrats."

"I lost solely through the vile and malicious slanders of Col. William Jennings Bryan," Clark said in a signed statement to The Post.

The campaign was a hard-fought battle but the outcome was inevitable from the beginning. The Republicans were hopelessly split and Wilson's victory was certain. Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, his running mate, carried 40 States with 435 electoral votes; Roosevelt six States with 88 electoral votes and Taft two States (Utah and Vermont) with eight. Only Alf Landon last year has equaled Taft's low mark among major party Presidential candidates.

Needed Reforms Effected.

Wilson launched his "new freedom" with vigor and soon brought about a sharp downward revision of the tariff, passage of the Federal reserve act, an income tax, the Federal Trade Commission, a revised antitrust law and a number of other promised and needed reforms. But the outbreak of the World War interfered with his program.

So ominous had grown the war clouds over America that the slogan in 1916 for Wilson's re-election was "He Kept Us Out of War," while comparatively little attention was paid to his splendid domestic policies. The Democratic convention of 1916 was a colorless affair, quickly ratifying the platform Wilson had prepared for it and renominating him and Marshall by acclamation.

Nor was the Republican convention—or rather conventions—very exciting. The Republicans held two conventions, the party regulars meeting at the Chicago Coliseum and the Progressives at the same time in a nearby hall. For several months before the conventions Justice Charles Evans Hughes had been projected by his friends as the logical candidate to heal the party's wounds.

Hughes Sentiment Grew.

In 1910 he had been named to the Supreme Court by Taft, and thus cloistered had had no part in the battle of 1912. He had a reputation as a progressive and was acceptable to many of the party stalwarts. Sentiment for Hughes grew as the convention approached. The day before it met, Louis D. Brandeis, nominated by Wilson and confirmed after a sharp and lengthy struggle in the Senate, took his seat on the Supreme Court. He remains there today, sitting next to Chief Justice Hughes.

On the first ballot at the regular Republican convention Hughes received 253 votes and Roosevelt 65. The rest were scattered among favorite sons. On the second ballot Hughes had 328. Finally, on the third ballot, a stampede was started for Hughes and he was named by 949 votes. At almost the same time the progressive convention nominated "T. R." by acclamation.

The next morning The Post carried in a two-line eight column streamer one of the most fulsome headlines ever to appear in the paper. It read:

"Hughes Named, Accepts, Resigns From Bench; Fairbanks For Vice President; Roosevelt Nominated by Moose, But Withholds Acceptance For Present."

Race Was a Close One.

The November election more than made up in excitement what the conventions lacked. The race was a very close one. Hughes carried most of the East, including New York. For that reason it generally was believed he was elected. But the key to the situation was in California, where it was reported Hughes had snubbed Johnson, the Republican idol of the State.

The Post did not go off the deep end by declaring Hughes' election, as did many other Eastern newspapers. Early in the night it had prepared to make the flat announcement that Hughes had been elected, and a photograph of the Republican candidate's family on an inside page was captioned: "President-elect Hughes and His Family." But in its 5 a. m. edition the morning after the election, The Post drew back and its headline announced:

"Presidential Vote Very Close; Both Parties Claiming Victory."

The story asserted that the returns indicated Hughes' victory but that until further returns from California were received none could be sure. That was a much better record than most Eastern newspapers had. The Democratic New York World early in the night had conceded Hughes' election. That paper drew back and with the New York Tribune later in the night, named Wilson as the winner. The New York Times said it looked like Wilson; the New York Herald was in doubt but favored Hughes; the New York Sun and Brooklyn Eagle proclaimed Hughes' election.

Hughes Confident.

Hughes went to bed feeling he had been elected President. The Post reported that at 9 p. m. on election night Mrs. Hughes told her husband: "You're elected." A head on another Post story read: "'Bully' Says T. R. of Hughes Victory."

The outcome still was in doubt on the Thursday morning after election with eight States held doubtful. On Friday, November 10, 1916, The Post announced: "Wilson Is Reelected; Democrats Seem to Control Both Houses." On Sunday, November 12, the leading story in The Post had this head: "Waiting On California, Mr. Hughes Withholds Concession to Wilson."

More Recent Events.

Just as a man ripe in years does not refer on his birthday to recent events in his life but talks of things more distant and remote, so The Post on its sixtieth birthday feels that its readers now the details of national political developments since the World War sufficiently well without need of further recitation here. Readers of The Post know that within a month after Wilson's second inauguration the country was in the World War; that the Democrats lost control of the House in the 1918 election; that the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles in a historic battle, thus breaking Wilson's heart and leaving him a man physically wrecked; that the 1920 Democratic Presidential candidate was James M. Cox and the Vice Presidential candidate was former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that a country wearied by war and nervous exhaustion elected the Republican candidate Warren G. Harding in a desire for "normalcy."

Readers of The Post likewise know that the Harding Administration was seared with scandals, including that regarding the naval oil reserves at Teapot Dome in which the then publisher of The Post, Edward B. McLean, was conspiciously involved when Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall said McLean had given him $100,000 which it was subsequently developed in a sensational Senate investigation came from Edward Doheny, the oil magnate.

Victory of Coolidge.

Well known to readers of The Post also is the sudden death of Harding and the succession of Vice President Calvin Coolidge to the White House; the rise of the Ku Klux Klan; the terrific battle in the weeks-long Democratic convention in 1924 as a result of that issue; the nomination of John W. Davis finally by the Democrats and the victory of President Coolidge.

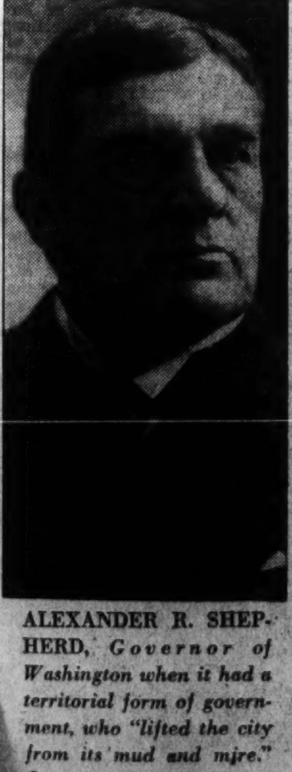
All who have read The Post in recent years know that Coolidge did "not choose to run" in 1928; that his Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover was nominated and elected to the Presidency after a bitter struggle with Al Smith, in which the religious and prohibition issues dominated; that the "new economic era" of booming prosperity collapsed in October, 1929; that Hoover was submerged by worldwide as well as domestic difficulties; that the Democrats captured control of the House in 1930 and that Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency over Hoover in 1932.

The Roosevelt Restoration.

And, they know also that Roosevelt brought "the New Deal" to Washington with him in 1933, heroically restored the confidence of a frightened nation after a bank panic; that he sponsored the N. R. A. with its Blue Eagle; the A. A. A. with its crop control; that he spent billions of dollars for relief and in pump-priming efforts; that several of his major measures were invalidated by the Supreme Court; that he was overwhelmingly reelected in 1936 over Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas; that most of Washington, at the suggestion of The Post, gave him an unprecedented "welcome home" after his reelection; that he undertook to reorganize the Supreme Court, precipitated a bitter Senate debate and was thwarted in his desire.

Such is the history of 60 years of American politics as seen by as able a group of journalists as any country has known and recorded, day by day, week by week and year by year in The Washington Post.

BOSS

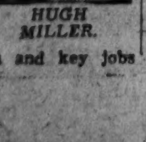


ALEXANDER R. SHEPHERD, *Governor of Washington when it had a territorial form of government, who "lifted the city from its mud and mire." Once jeered, he later was lionized.*

Miller, Post Picture Editor, Is Expert in New Journalism

Speed Photographer Has Done Outstanding Work and Set New Style in Rotogravure Sections for This Part of Country.

Since pictures have become increasingly important in the newspaper world, no man has been more closely identified with the growth of The Washington Post than Hugh Miller, the present picture editor.



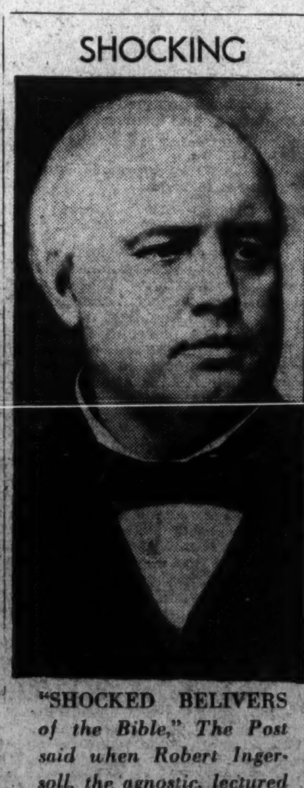
HUGH MILLER.

In addition to making some of the outstanding pictures of the present generation, Miller has trained newspaper photographers who now hold important positions in pictorial journalism and key jobs in picture bureaus and wire photo stations.

Miller came to The Post in 1920 and worked until 1930, when—because of his excellent photography of events calling for the utmost in speed, such as horse racing—he became the head photographer of the New York Morning Telegraph. In this position he went from race track to race track. His knowledge of Washington society and names in the news made him in demand not only on the race track but also at society hunts, steeplechases and the leading horse shows of the Nation.

He returned to the paper in 1934 and has been in charge of news photographs and the picture pages, and has set a new style in rotogravure sections for this part of the world.

SHOCKING



"SHOCKED BELIVERS *of the Bible," The Post said when Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, lectured here in 1877.*

How 'Sports' Crept To Illegal Fight In '89's Is Recalled

Despite the illegality of prize fighting and the vigilant efforts of the police to curb the sport, Washington had a heavyweight champion in 1889. He was, according to The Post, James Childs.

As The Post described the championship battle of February 11, 1889, it was between George Northbridge and Childs, "who is well known in Southeast Washington and, as a fighter, is a terror to the toughs and Negroes about the brickyards."

To escape the prying eyes of the law, the two fighters and their backers, who posted a purse of $250 for the winner, trekked up Good Hope Hill road, across the District Line and through a thicket that faced a clearing. Here a ring was pitched. The fight began at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Said The Post: "A more dreary day for a fight could not be imagined. When the sports in early morning began to creep from the confines of all-night houses, poker-rooms and other equally reputable resorts where they had spent the night in anticipation of the event, the snow was falling heavily."

Childs won in the twenty-second round, when he was awarded the fight on a foul by Referee McMillan, "who, it was said, had bet money on Childs."

Progress in Social Welfare and Child Guidance Called Encouraging

Health Board Meetings Were 'Short, Sweet'

Ladies Asked for Aid in Investigating Worthy Charity Cases.

By Agnes E. Meyer.

In the sharp contrasts which distinguish our era from the year 1877 in which The Washington Post was first founded, nothing is more encouraging than the progress which has been made in social welfare work and particularly in the care of dependant children. Today no a single edition of The Post appears without columns of news and frequent editorial comment on questions of public health, hospitalization, relief, educational problems, child guidance of one sort or another; and a primary function of The Post lies in the many campaigns which it has waged to clarify and promote these various programs.

What do we find if we study the brittle sheets of The Post's first editions? The only mention of social measures is briefly indicated under "District of Columbia Notes;" but news stories are extremely rare and serious discussion does not appear at all. The very first item of this sort, however, will sound strangely familiar. In connection with the passage of a deficiency bill in December, 1877, assigning $2,500 to the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and $6,000 for the relief of colored women and children The Post states that "the District comes in for a share of this money but not half the sum to which the Nation's Capital is entitled at the hands of Congress."

During the same week at the regular meeting of the Board of Health which is described as "short and sweet," the casual attitude toward the "deserving poor" is clearly implied in a communication from Mrs. Annie E. Rice, of the Women's Sewing Society of the Congregational Church, asking the board "to assist the ladies in investigating cases deserving of charity in the District." At this time it must be recalled Washington already had a population of 140,000.

Such ardor for social reform as existed must have gone into temperance, judging by the columns of The Post, for scarcely an edition lacks notices of such meetings unless we except Gov. A. R. Shepherd's plan to "reform the District government." Unfortunately he was obliged to leave the task to future generations because he failed of reappointment.

The social temper of the United States during this period and of England, as well, can best be gleaned from a news story in The Post on January 5, 1878, which tells of the efforts of a Lutheran clergyman, Dr. Muller, to instill in people's minds the need for more orphanages. According to this good man, the only requisite for such an undertaking was faith in God. While living in Bristol, England, he had noticed so many neglected children running about the streets that he had then and there prayed for a house in which to shelter some of these vagrants. Although penniless, his prayers were so efficacious that within a year, he found himself with three houses, each containing 30 orphans. "Often we began the day without food," The Post quotes him. "But calling my assistants around me, we engaged in prayer and the desired answer would come. Sometimes we had to have three prayer meetings, one before each meal. Now we have 2,226 orphans every year and send out 250 per year." Doubtless, Dr. Muller's graduates fared as well if not better than most of the unfortunate children who in that comparatively recent era had to battle their way through life without parental protection.

Capital Felt Depression After the Civil War.

Those were the post-Civil War days and the United States was just emerging from a depression which in parts of the country had created hardships and direst poverty even more acute than those which we have experienced in the present crisis. Washington had its special problems due to the many destitute Negroes who crowded into the Capital because that seemed the obvious place to seek refuge when freedom deprived them of their former protection without offering anything to take its place. The Freedmen's Hospital which is now the subject of controversy, is a remnant of the emergency efforts to care for these helpless people, but the whole development of welfare work in Washington has been greatly complicated by the neglect in those post-war years of questions such as housing, hygiene and other preventive measures which are now taken as a matter of course.

The great social revolution which has taken place since those days is not only to be found in the actual progress which has been made, but in the great changes which have taken place in the public attitude toward welfare work and in the public acceptance of responsibility for social conditions. So critical, indeed, have we become of ourselves as citizens, and so high are the social standards at which we now aim that nobody stops to take satisfaction in the magnificent accomplishments of the past 60 years on which The Washington Post looks back on this December 6. Though much remains to be done and injustice still cries aloud from our city streets, surely on a special occasion such as this, we have the right to rejoice that conditions in Washington on December 6, 1937, are more hopeful than they were on the same date in 1877 when the Rev. Dr. Muller gathered orphans from the street with no assets but his religious faith to support them.

1903 Was a Landmark In Child Welfare Work.

Without going into the endless ramifications of private charities, religious and non-sectarian, the year 1903 stands out in The Post records as a landmark in the growth of public control in child welfare work.

In that year Congress asked the Commissioners, at their suggestion, to make a comprehensive report upon the care of dependent and delinquent children in the District of Columbia. In response to that resolution the Commissioners transmitted a report to Congress recommending that the dependency and delinquency of every child to be made a public charge, be determined by a juvenile court, which should commit to the Board of Children's Guardians those children not of the reform school class. It recommended also a probation system for child offenders, under probation officers to be appointed by the juvenile court.

This recommendation was adopted by Congress, and the system, including the Juvenile Court and its probation work, was put in operation with excellent results.

The Board of Children's Guardians, which was then the public foster father of dependent children, successfully followed the policy of placing them in private families, mostly without expense to the public. The load was still a light one, for in the beginning of 1909, we find figures in The Post indicating that this board had 1,577 wards at that time, of whom 1,284 were in families and 293 in institutions, mostly for temporary care or because they were defectives.

In this same year, 1909, social work first hit the front page of The Post with an epoch-marking story. For it was in January of this year that President Roosevelt called together at Washington the first national conference of social workers which placed the whole field of endeavor upon a scientific basis by establishing the principles of social work and standards of practice in child-welfare work. This conference was momentous in its influence on the personnel in the social-work field and in making the nation conscious that here was a technical profession which only the properly qualified should undertake.

Line of Least Resistance Was Too Often Followed.

"Heretofore, in caring for children," said one of the speakers at this conference, "the line of least resistance was followed. Institutions were built and equipped to which dependent children were sent, without thought of or inquiry into the possibility of another and better way. In morals the line of least resistance is never the first, but always the last that ought to be chosen. Childhood is too sacred a possession and too mighty a potentiality to be handled on the ready-made plan. The best of institutions cannot take account of personality. They deal with inmates. Discipline of military rigor is absolutely indispensable."

The resolution of this conference which has had the most momentous effect upon the future was reported in The Post as follows: "That the individuality and integrity of home life should in nearly all cases be preserved at any cost, and that in cases where half orphans had to be separated from the surviving parent for a period of time the consensus was that as soon as possible they should be restored to the home."

Another equally important principle—that all child-caring agencies should co-operate for the betterment of social conditions and thus remove causes of orphanage, was also adopted.

As a result of this conference the requirements for the training of social workers were raised and new schools sprang up in connection with universities and colleges. The New York School for Social Service had been founded as far back as 1888 as a department of Columbia University, but in 1918 it became an independent institution, requiring a college degree as a prerequisite for entrance. Today there are 33 such professional schools throughout the country.

Trend Is Away From Institutional Training.

Since 1909 the whole trend for the care of dependent children has been away from institutional upbringing with more and more emphasis upon normal surroundings furnished either by the child's parents, relatives or, if necessary, by foster homes. For it is now generally recognized that delinquent children, as a rule, are those whose early, instinctive needs have remained unsatisfied.

In 1919, the same conference of social workers again met in Washington and, as a result of the war, it became an international assemblage. More important for the United States was the last conference called by President Hoover in 1929, when the Children's Charter was drawn up, which sought to bring out the total needs of the child as an individual, including the educational, psychological and recreational aspects. The findings of this conference were published at great length and form a sort of Magna Charta of child life.

As all of these discussions took place within our own city, Washington derived the chief benefit from them, and in many respects it is fair to say that in the District of Columbia can now be found one of the greatest developments for the public care of children that exists anywhere in the United States.

When the Board of Public Welfare was organized in 1926 to replace the old Board of Charities, the Board of Children's Guardians, founded in 1892, was absorbed as the Department of Child Welfare. In addition, the Board of Public Welfare has under its supervision the Receiving Home for Children, the Workhouse and Reformatory at Occoquan and Lorton, the National Training School for Girls, the District Training School for the Feeble-Minded at Laurel, Md.; the Industrial Home Schools for white and for colored children, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the Jail, the Municipal Lodging House, and the Public Assistance Department, which handles mainly relief, old-age assistance and aid for dependent children. Six of these departments are wholly or in part devoted to children. The magnitude of the present program can be gauged from the fact that for the care of some 25,000 dependent children outside of their own homes the Department of Child Welfare this year is expending $275,000 and for aid to about 42,000 dependent children of motherless families within the home the Public Assistance Division is paying $539,256, not counting the sums now beginning to be furnished by the Federal Government under the Social Security Act, which would bring the total just over a million dollars. This represents money actually expended upon the children and does not include any administrative costs. Nor does it take into account the additional sums which the District spends on problem children or physical and mental defectives.

Social Worker's Wisdom Must Be Chief Factor.

Although the care of the dependent child has now become systematized, the final results of these provisions still rest upon the wisdom of the social worker. In the case of the loss of both parents, the proper type of foster home must be found. When the father dies, the mother must be helped to keep the home for her children. When children are temporarily removed from the home, institutional care is often unavoidable. The problem of the unmarried mother is perhaps the most delicate of all, because of its intricate psychological factors.

The searchlight thrown upon the whole social situation by relief has also revealed new factors which increase the responsibility of the local public officials. The children of ineffectual parents who squander relief money instead of using it to improve the family condition, are now turned over to the Welfare Department in great numbers.

One unfortunate aspect of this and the general situation is the legal provision that money for social service in the Child Welfare Division shall be used only for the care and supervision of children committed to guardianship by the court. This process of commitment is often deeply disturbing to the child. If services could be rendered to all children in acute cases without resort to drastic action such as court commitment, it would often be possible to keep the families together and prevent the increase of foster-care children.

Largely because the relief situation has rapidly increased the number of dependent children, the Department of Child Welfare is now dangerously understaffed. The usual case load per worker is from 60 to 65 children, but in Washington each of the 25 assistants has to take care of a minimum of 106. The task of placing each child is efficiently done, but under such circumstances the necessary follow-up care and services to problem children cannot be undertaken. Children in the care of the department are not getting the attention necessary for their preparation for self-dependence or for early return to rehabiliated homes and the department sorely needs six additional social workers for this purpose as well as a psychiatrist to assist in getting accurate case records.

The work done by the Department of Child Welfare is recognized as being highly efficient, but that these improvements which its chief executive requests, should be granted.

Recognizing that their work must complement the efforts of the public officials at so crucial a period, the private agencies have recently requested the Child Welfare League of America to make a survey of their activities with a view to the improvement of their methods. Private family foster care, both for religious denominations and non-sectarian children is very slight in amount in the District. This study points to the fact that private institutional care is much larger than it should be in proportion to foster family care. This is an additional reason why the Department of Child Welfare is overloaded and is unable to undertake any of its more complicated problems.

The only real blot on the social welfare picture in Washington is the antiquated Receiving Home for Children, but so far Congress has refused the valid request of the Department of Public Welfare for a new structure. The Industrial Home School for white children is also struggling with unsuitable buildings in a location at Wisconsin avenue and Calvert street, now completely surrounded by the city. Overcrowding in the similar home for colored children hampers its overworked staff, but both these schools manage to attain results which would have seemed exemplary in any previous era.

As the best example of highly efficient welfare work done under the most difficult circumstances, mention should also be made of the District Training School for the Feeble-minded at Laurel. Anyone motoring out to this institution must first pass the Laurel race track where each horse has its own commodious box-stall with four or five attendants. It comes, therefore, as something of a shock to see immediately thereafter some 80 to 100 women and children crowded into a dormitory intended at most to hold 72 beds. It may be possible that a high-grade race horse is worth more to society than a low-grade moron but it is at any rate obvious which of these two establishments is dependent upon grants from Congressional committees.

Many Feeble-minded Children Uncared For.

With maximum capacity of 500 inmates, the training school manages to care for 545, but there are registered in the District 250 feeble-minded children who cannot be admitted, and it is known that there are at least as many more in the city who have not been identified. Only the most urgent cases have been accepted, those who need great care and those who are a menace to society. The other 500, most of whom are improperly housed, are left out, and yet these children are apt to become delinquents and cost the community much more in the long run.

An inadequate staff, by working faithfully 12 hours and even more per day, carries on a successful program of education and physical supervision, but so crowded are the buildings that 200 inmates have but one unsuitable room for recreation, and the schoolrooms are placed in various basements that were never intended for such use. Segregation is possible only on sex lines, with the result that young and old are placed in the same quarters, which in itself would be less harmful if it were possible to separate the low-grade, abusive type of inmate from those who have more promise of development. And yet the request for a school house, which would relieve congestion in the other buildings and make the educational program more effective and less costly, has been refused by Congress for three successive years.

PLAYGROUNDS OR PRISONS

WASHINGTON ATTACKS THE SOURCE. *In the 60-year history of The Post, ideas and methods concerning crime have been revolutionized. Long convinced that early environment was the answer to the crime problem, The Post was a pioneer advocate of playgrounds for the Capital City.*

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

CONVICTS. *A scene at Lorton Reformatory, the District's main penal institution. Would these men, serving anywhere from a year to life, be at Lorton had their early environment been different?*

BATTER UP!—*Washington youngsters playing ball in the shadow of the Nation's executive office. The Post campaigned for years to establish playgrounds and celebrated the redemption of the Potomac flats in the Taft Administration with a memorable festival.*

No history of Washington's efforts on behalf of child welfare would be complete without mention of its excellent recreational facilities. Playgrounds were first established in July, 1902, through private effort, and in 1905 The Washington Post records a Congressional grant of $2,000. In 1911 the municipal Department of Playgrounds was created, and 11 municipal playgrounds were operated, as well as several more on school property. The National Capital Park and Planning Commission, founded in 1926, hopes eventually to bring playgrounds within easy reach of every small child. Larger recreation centers are to be distributed at intervals so that older groups may have adequate playing fields, tennis courts and swimming pools. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1938 is $209,580 to operate 39 all-year-round recreation centers, with 10 additional ones for the months of July and August.

In the early days the recreation program confined itself almost exclusively to outdoor physical activities, but interest has steadily grown in leisure time activities. Today the program has great variety, and includes handcraft, industrial work, music, folk dancing, social events, Nature study—in short, almost any interest which the adults or children may care to pursue. Only last week Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, stated that the way in which children spend their play time is more important as a character building influence than any other factor. The whole trend of welfare work is now toward prevention, and in its excellent recreational facilities Washington possesses the best safeguard against delinquency.

The Welfare program for children in the District is well organized, efficiently administered and despite financial handicaps, very effective. Why then do we have to give lunches to large groups of school children who are suffering from malnutrition? Why is the tuberculosis death-rate going up? Why have we some 20,000 people in Washington who have neither work, nor the hope of work?

The answer to these questions is simple enough. It is because the great city of Washington, the capital of the Nation, is Federal territory and its government is one of the most complicated as it is one of the most absurd to be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Does the average citizen realize, for example, what happens to these welfare budgets after they have been made out by the various department heads? First they must go to the Commissioners, then to the Federal Budget Committee, to the President of the United States, to the sub-committee of the House District Committee, to the full District Committee of the House, to the Senate, to the joint committee of both Senate and House for conference, and finally to both chambers of the Congress for final passage. And among these people, any of whom may change the budget as fancy dictates, hardly a person knows in detail the problems of the various welfare departments. And yet on these figures hang the fate of Washington's dependent citizens. Whether they eat, whether they get relief, whether they have work, depends upon what those remote Senators and Representatives do to those budgets.

This obsolete method of running a big city by remote control was bound to result in tragedy sooner or later. Now that time has actually come, for when Congress last year reduced Washington's request for relief moneys by a million dollars, it meant tragedy of the direst sort to every family whose breadwinner, is an employable person unable to get a job.

One Washington Post Christmas Fund.

At the present moment 26,000 persons are registered at the United States Bureau in the District. The WPA has taken over 10,000 of these, of whom 6,000 are actually at work. That leaves 20,000, some of whom may have found work, if only on a part-time basis. But the great majority of them tramp from agency to agency in blank despair. The private charitable organizations are doing their best to meet the situation but the load is much too heavy for their resources. To take care of these people, or to send them home, would take half of the whole community chest fund.

So what? Well, many of them are slowly starving, housing conditions are disgraceful, and tuberculosis is increasing beyond any possibility of control by the Health Department. Some of the older children are being handed luncheons at school. What about the babies, the younger brothers and sisters of these school children who get no free meal when noon time comes? What is Washington, what is Congress going to do about them? Winter is coming. These families have no fuel, the children are inadequately clothed.

The parents of these children are helpless because the Department of Public Welfare has ruled that such relief money as it has, must go to the unemployables on the theory that these are the most desperate cases. That is true enough and even for the unemployables there is scarcely enough. But such a ruling, necessary as it may have been, means that the better type of unemployed, the men who can work and want to work, are bound to sink together with their families, to a lower level of efficiency and health.

The city has a right to be proud of its welfare system in spite of certain lapses that time will improve, but the story of Washington's children is not complete unless this outline of magnificent progress tells the truth about the thousands of youngsters who at this very moment are suffering from slow starvation in our very midst.

The Washington Post by making some of these children and their families the beneficiaries of its Christmas fund is not only trying to help the neediest of the "unemployed employables." It is also attempting to call the attention of Congress and the whole community to the fact that here is a desperate situation of great magnitude which must be faced realistically.

IMPORTANT DATES

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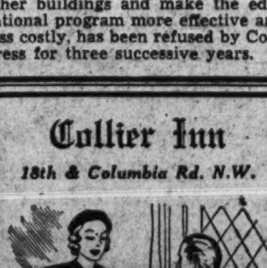

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Scandal Involving Peggy O'Neill Changed Political Course of Nation

Innkeeper's Daughter Had Unhappy Life

But She Found Champion Against Gossip In Andrew Jackson.

Maybe you saw "Peggy O'Neill on the screen here last August, Peggy O'Neill, "the Gorgeous Hussy," the girl who moved like a scarlet thread through the weavings of Washington's yesterday society. There was a real Peggy O'Neill, and The Washington Post in one of its earliest exclusive stories broke the news wide open about her; told the story in 1878 that all the world wanted to hear.

The story was Peggy O'Neill's accounting for the scandal that saddened her life (but didnt efface its glow) and "changed the course of political events in the Nation." She had to be a girl to do this, and "Peggy" O'Neill was a charmer, the bubbles on the cup of her day.

Consider the elements; you will have to, to understand "Peggy" O'Neill:

She was born in 1796, a daughter of William O'Neill, Washington tavernkeeper. But don't mistake your taverns—O'Neill conducted an establishment which was frequented by worthies, including Gen. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

From infancy, Margaret ONeill (they called her Peggy) was the pet of the tavern. She was pampered and undoubtedly spoiled. And she had all manner of attentions, which finally settled in Purser Timberlake, a good-looking Navy man, who, incidentally had an annual income of $20,000.

The marriage occurred in her fifteenth year, and the tavern, in wedding mood, sparkled like a rare old wine. More than half century later, Peggy O'Neill remembered it; her recollection was profiled in the dream clothes, the "dress of white satin with an overdress of rich Brussels lace, seamless and made to order and measure."

Purser Timberlake ended his life, while on duty in the Mediterranean, leaving his wife with two children. Then came talk, associating her with Senator Eaton, of Tennessee, a long-time boarder at the tavern. The rumors fitted the town and finally came to the ear of Eaton, whom the biographer at the writer's hand calls "a man of honorable character." He took the problem to Gen. Jackson.

Jackson Himself Advised Eaton to Wed "Peggy."

He proposed that Eaton marry the girl as a means of showing his own good faith and restoring the girl's good name. The ceremony was performed in January, 1829. Then, upon Jackson's election to the Presidency, he made Eaton Secretary of War and all the ladies at court began sniffing.

Mrs. Eaton had ascended, through marriage, to a rank of top social station. But the ladies of immediate station declined to recognize her, to call upon her, to forget, even, the stories they once had heard. The President's attention was first called by a letter from a prominent Baltimore clergyman, who requested Jackson to refuse Mrs. Eaton any social attention. From this point on, the President rallied to Margaret O'Neill Eaton's side. He argued with her traducers, even discussed the matter at Cabinet meetings and personally interviewed known purveyors of the scandal.

But he couldn't become very impressive when his own niece, the mistress of the White House, failed to accord any recognition to Mrs. Eaton. But Martin Van Buren shared her cause. He was Secretary of State, then. He called often on the daughter of the old tavern keeper and tried to persuade others to share his sympathy. But these attentions were unavailing; Washington's official feminine family would not yield.

Van Buren's political star rose out of his behavior in this matter. He was appointed Minister to England and later Jackson "secured him to the Presidency," the entire outgrowth of the Eaton case. Also, Jackson dissolved his Cabinet and "thrust Mr. Calhoun into nullification." Soon, Secretary Eaton died. His wife was bereaved, but affluent, She remained here, content with children and grandchildren, "until, unfortunately, she married a young Italian dancing master, who spent her fortune."

* * * *

As Yesterday.

She lived a long time after. And her lips were very tight on the secret of it all. She had, in her day, stirred official Washington as no woman had before; had dissolved a Cabinet, had made a President. And everyone wondered what such a woman thought of it all.

On the morning of February 4, 1878, The Post carried a front page headline that said: "A Woman of History . . . Who Broke Up Jackson's Cabinet and Made a President . . . An Interview with Mrs. Gen. John H. Eaton . . . Her recollections of "Old Hickory," Calhoun and the Men of Their Times . . . Her Domestic Life and Vicissitudes . . . Remembrances of Happy Days."

Under that headline, which wasn't screaming at all, Mrs. Eaton had at last told all, as they'd call it these days. Tight-lipped for more years than most people live, she had at last unburdened.

The first part of the interview relates the difficulties The Post reporter underwent in piercing the aging woman's reticence. And finally it developed, the long-held story, in an "old Pennsylvania avenue residence, near the Capitol."

Let's pick up a part of the dialogue between the reporter and the woman:

"Then Mr. Timberlake and Gen. Eaton were friends, were they not?"

"Warm friends. The general brought me the intelligence of his death."

"How long after the death of Purser Timberlake did you become the wife of Gen. Eaton?"

"About 18 months. The General was a nobleman and the kindest of husbands, and a father to my children. The morning after our marriage he sent to my room an immense basket filled with magnificent dishes of various kinds—of solid gold and silver. Ah, I was fortunate. I had all that heart could wish. We [illegible] the large house on the corner, which I built after I was Widow Timberlake."

"Were President Jackson and Gen. Eaton old friends at the time of the election of the former to the Presidency?"

Jackson, Eaton Were All Peggy's 'Friends.'

"We were all old friends." She told of the old tavern days, brought up a lot of names that are American history. And then, in what appears on the yellowing page as a wistful aside, came what the world had wanted to hear from her; her own explanation of the slanders:

"It was the knowledge of the close and warm friendship existing mutually among us, which, after the appointment of Gen. Eaton to the Cabinet as Secretary of War, began to militate against our peace on account of Gen. Eaton's well-kown and firm opposition to Calhoun's nullification theories.

"Mr. Calhoun knew that Gen. Eaton had great influence with Jackson and that action would be exerted to oppose his plan and political schemes, therefore he became, as was proven afterward, with his adherence in the Cabinet the unscrupulous foe of Gen. Eaton and myself, and there is no room for doubt that this political intrigue was the cause of one of the most cruel and unfounded cases of slander and persecution on record."

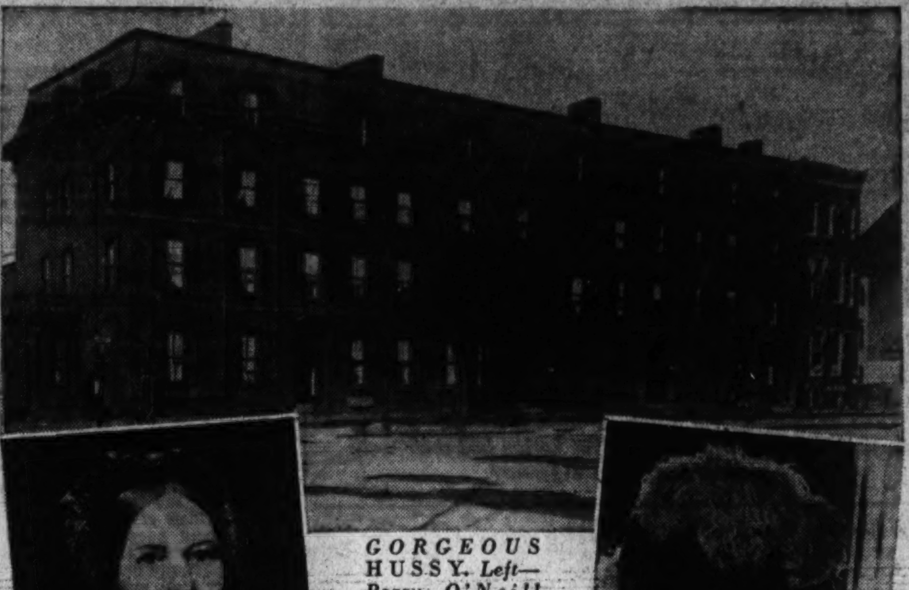
Here is how The Post reporter reacted to the words:

"To see Mrs. Eaton's eyes dart unfaded fires, and hear her strong speech when describing her course of tracing out and defying these slanders and their originators, with her vivacious narration of detail, was to be convinced of the entire truth of her statement. Time and justice have long since exonerated her and brought retribution to her enemies. Jackson was, in the depth of his stern soul, her friend, and he accepted the resignation of his Cabinet with one of his memorable speeches."

"The President," Mrs. Eaton said, "had felt the poison of the slander in his own home and believed his wife 's life shortened by its effects; hence, his determination to follow to the end the evil traducers of my good repute."

And then she told of her travels, and you judge from the talk that she had felt life very sharply, but, after all, it was a good life, she seemed to think. Her death occurred on November 8, 1879, in Washington.

The Post and Peggy O'Neill



GORGEOUS HUSSY. Left—Peggy O'Neill Eaton, who shattered Jackson's cabinet and who was interviewed by The Post a year before she died. Right Joan Crawford as Hollywood's version of Peggy. Above—The 2000 block of I street, where Peggy's father maintained a tavern.

Hayes' Parties First to Make Post Columns

Continued from Page 9.

day conferences for women only, did away with the New Year's reception, left off her long white gloves at State receptions, juggled White House dinners and receptions, let it be known—and no apologies—that beer and wine would be served in the White House; accepted an invitation to be honor guest at the annual stunt part of the Women's National Press Club, and capped the climax by putting on and establishing another stunt party at the White House—this one for Gridiron "widows" and newspaper women.

Both friends and enemies will agree—but possibly with different inflections—that Mrs. Roosevelt's frank interest in goings-on outside her own family circle have revolutionized the White House social program. But judged by any standards, partying in the Executive Mansion, has taken on new life and color since she has been its chatelaine; and her social as well as other activity has given Post reporters plenty to write about for the past five years.

This resume of Capital society as it has revolved around the White House the past 60 years is but a fleeting glimpse of Washington's social scene. The pageant, foreign and domestic, changing and unchanging, has taken on added verve in recent years when diplomats have become a more important part of the picture.

Behind the shifting scene, however, the "cave dwellers" of northwest Washington—"the army of unalterable law"—have lived and moved and "brought out" their daughters in circles that symbolize society as a thing apart from politics.

In this realm there have been many whose social activities can be followed in files of The Post. Among these are the Patten sisters, the Woodbury Blairs, the Montgomery Blairs, the Truxton Beales, the Fahnestocks—to mention but a few.

The Post's Second City Editor Tells of Old-Time Reporting

Henry West, Twice District Commissioner, Recalls Washington Days When 'Leg' Men Really Deserved the Title.

Henry Litchfield West, second city editor of The Post and for many years its leading political reporter, admits that his long journalistic career contains "one regret bigger than all the others." It is the fact that he never kept a scrapbook nor wrote a line in a diary.

"For one thing," he declared last week at his offices in the old House Office Building—where he is in charge of public relations for the U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission—"I never had any idea I was going to live so long."

West, a native of Staten Island, came to Washington as a child when his father accepted an editorial position on Forney's Daily Chronicle. He has spent nearly all of his life in newspaper work, succeeding Col. Frederick A. Aiken as Post City editor in 1878.

Theodore Roosevelt appointed him Commissioner of the District, to which position he was reappointed by President Taft. Another of his excursions away from journalism occurred when he went to New York as executive secretary of the National Security League, where he served for seven years.

Founder of Columbia And National Press Clubs.

First president of the Columbia Country Club, he was one of the founders of the present National Press Club, and is a ranking member and past president of the Gridiron Club.

For 16 years he has been president of the American Colonization Society. He is also president of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Liberia, which he has twice visited.

His name has frequently appeared as a contributor to well-known magazines, and he is the author of "Federal Power: Its Growth and Necessity."

By Henry Litchfield West.

It is possible, although it is extremely doubtful, that charter members of The Washington Post staff are alive today. Although my first acquaintance with the paper was more than half a century ago, I was not one of the original reporters. In fact, when I became connected with it, The Post had been established some time, with Stilson Hutchins as editor and publisher, and had swallowed up The National Union, upon which paper I had been employed as Georgetown reporter. In fact, I used to do Georgetown news for the Evening Star in the days when its office, as I remember, was at the southwest corner of either Eleventh or Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. I had graduated into daily newspaper work from the Georgetown Courier, a weekly newspaper edited and published by John D. McGill, a red-headed Irishman, who took infinite pains to edit my boyish contributions of local news and gave me really effective instruction.

When The National Union ceased publication, I applied to Mr. Hutchins for a job, proposing to continue for The Post the same kind of work which I had been doing for the other paper. In those days, Georgetown—not then known as West Washington—had an importance which has long since departed. It was the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which brought from Cumberland practically all the coal used in this section, and its wharves were lined with vessels bringing and carrying cargoes. In fact, a large steamship ran regular trips between Georgetown and New York.

In those days, a little money seemed much more than three times the same amount today. My initial salary was $6 a week, which was raised to $7 when I brought in an exclusive piece of news. For this munificent compensation, I started about 2 o'clock every day to make a round of the down town departments, gathering Government news not covered by the Associated Press. Having turned in my afternoon copy, I took a long trip back to Georgetown in a horse car, with straw on the floor in cold weather, and after dinner returned to Washington to take as a night assignment one or more meetings.

On the nights when I served as late police reporter, I walked all the way from the old Globe Building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four and a Half streets, to my home in Georgetown and when the sky was cloudy and the moon did not shine, Pennsylvania avenue was as black as your hat.

Speaking of police reporting, murders were not the commonplace events they are today, for there was a real story in every murder, and the narrative would run for several days if there was the slightest degree of mystery attached to its details.

Calls Modern Reporting 'A Perfect Cinch.'

Reporting now-a-days is a perfect cinch compared with the experiences which a reproter encountered in those early days. We had no radio, no telephone, no typewriter, no linotype. Copy, which needed to be duplicated, was written with an agate-pointed pencil, called a "stylus," on thin yellow tissue paper known as "flimsy." There was no telegraph instrument in the office and copy was brought from the Associated Press located half a mile away, by a messenger, Louis Seibold, who afterward became a noted staff correspondent. The copy was written in longhand and the reporter whose chirography was clear and distinct and who at the same time was a rapid worker, was an asset to the paper. He needed to work fast because frequently it would take him an hour to reach the office after leaving his night assignment. Nowadays, through the telephone, a story can be sent in from a distant point even though the paper is about to go to press.

Having held practically every possible position on The Washington Post—cub reporter, city editor, managing editor, music and dramatic critic and finally staff correspondent, with special reference to political and international affairs—I could write a page of experiences, beginning with the first notable person I ever interviewed, Sir Archibald Forbes, the noted war correspondent. I remember that he told me that upon his arrival in New York he walked into a barroom to ask some information concerning the person he was to meet. The bartender not only got down a directory and found the address, but wrote down elaborate directions as to how Sir Archibald was to reach his destination, and then invited the stranger to have a drink. "That man," said Forbes, "was a Christian."

Speaking of interviews, another early experience was with Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Hutchins had written an editorial in which he confidently predicted that the Republican Party had passed into oblivion, and then sent me to get Mr. Ingersoll's view on the editorial. The great agnostic lived in a house which, as near as I can remember, was located where the Belasco Theater now stands. He was quite willing to be interviewed, but first he asked me if I wrote shorthand. When I replied in the affirmative, he said that he wanted The Post to print what he said, and not what I thought he said. He dictated the interview with questions and answers in the prevailing style, and later sent me a letter written on light blue paper in his bold and flowing handwriting, complimenting me on the accuracy of my work. This is only one of the scores of other letters with equally famous autographs which I have stored away.

Believed First to Hear "Washington Post" March.

Another vivid recollection of those days is in connection with "The Washington Post March," probably one of the most famous marches ever composed. The Post had sponsored a school essay contest and the prizes were to be awarded at an open air meeting on the Smithsonian grounds. Beriah Wilkins, who with Frank Hatton jointly owned The Post, thought that music by the Marine Band would add to the gaiety of the occasion. The request was conveyed to John Philip Sousa, then the leader of the Marine Band. Sousa asked me to come to his home in Southeast Washington for dinner on Sunday afternoon. After dinner—where the piece de resistance was a dish of spaghetti delightfully cooked by Mrs. Sousa—we adjourned to the piano where Sousa played for me "The Washington Post March," stating that he proposed to orchestrate it and have the band play it on the afternoon of The Post Contest Festival. I think I was the first person who ever heard "The Washington Post March" presented in musical form, but I confess that either I was very dumb or very unappreciative, because I do not remember expressing any great amount of enthusiasm when the march was played. I recognized its melody and its rhythm, but I could not then have predicted that considerably more than 1,000,000 copies of this march would be published. Unfortunately Sousa never profited by this tremendous sale, for he sold the march outright for $35. But unquestionably, the enormous success which greeted the composition encouraged Sousa to begin a series of marches which will always remain at the height of popularity.

The Washington Post in its early days did not spread through its advertising columns, as newspapers do today, the names of great and famous contributors. The paper was written by a run-of-the-mine staff, though there never was a finer editorial writer than Richard Weightman, nor a more brilliant paragraphist than Harry Merrick. The work of these two men gave to The Post a standing which added immensely to its prestige throughout the country. I do remember, however, that one time when Walter Hutchins, the son of Stilson Hutchins, was managing editor and the paper was issued from the building which is still standing at Tenth and D streets northwest. We had a visitor in the person of Eugene Field, whom I regarded with a sensation somewhat akin to awe. I remember distinctly his presence one day in our workroom, because he wrote a column story of the birth of George Washington. Of course, it was all imagination, but it contained so much apparently truthful detail that one could almost imagine that Field was present when the Father of His Country first saw the light.

Wrote Post's "Scoop" On McKinley Candidacy.

The Washington Post was the first paper to print an accurate, detailed announcement of the fact that William McKinley was a candidate for President. McKinley had spent some time at Thomasville, Ga., as a guest of Mark Hanna, who had summoned from various Southern cities the Republican politicians who controlled those localities and had secured pledges of delegates for McKinley from practically every State. When McKinley and Hanna left Thomasville to return to Washington, I wired Mr. McKinley to know if I could meet him and return to Washington with him. I still have the telegram—if I have not lost it—in which he suggested that I board Hanna's private car at Charlotte, N. C. I met the train in the early evening and from then until nearly midnight, McKinley and Hanna outlined to me their program by which they expected to secure McKinley's nomination and emphasized the arguments which in their judgment would make McKinley's candidacy a victory for the Republican Party. Upon getting off the train the next morning, I went immediately to the office, sat down at the typewriter and wrote a four-column story, which The Post printed the next morning with headings worthy of a political scoop.

My hearty congratulations to The Washington Post upon reaching its sixtieth anniversary. It has always been a great paper, and is now greater than ever. It covers the domestic field with judgment and thoroughness and it appreciates the cosmopolitan character of the Washington population when it devotes adequate space to foreign affairs. It is one of the established papers of the country and has earned this proud position because it has always been a thorough newspaper.

Today with all the facilities which are afforded by modern inventions, it is holding its own with new vigor and unquestionably it is on the way to a prosperity which will extend through many years to come.

FORMER EDITOR

Harris & Ewing.

Henry Litchfield West.

Baseball 'Scoop' Of Post Involving Grove Is Recalled

First to inform the baseball world that Robert Moses (Lefty) Grove, star of the Philadelphia Athletics' pitching staff; Max Bishop and Rube Walberg had been sold to the Boston Red Sox in 1933 was The Washington Post.

Prominently displayed on the front page of The Post of October 27, 1933, was the exclusive account of the trio's purchase by the Boston Club. Afternoon papers throughout the Nation reprinted the story, quoting The Post. Three weeks later, owners of both the Philadelphia and Boston clubs confirmed The Post's "scoop."

Post Subscriber In '27 Complained Of Bureaucracy

Federal intervention to control Government enterprise has apparently always been viewed with distrust.

Ten years ago, at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of The Post, a letter from L. S. Willoughby drew attention to the perils of business at that time.

Under a headline, "Bureaucracy Run Mad," the following letter appeared in the Post on December 6, 1927.

"The Editor of the Post:

"Sir: Senator Watson is to be commended for his severe arraignment of those people who continuously come before Congress asking the establishment of new bureaus to take control or oversight of industries which belong rightfully to individual effort. There has been too much of this paternalistic Government during the last 25 years. Business has been hampered so much that we are 50 years behind where we ought to be and where we would have been if individual enterprise and initiatve had been left free."

LUTZ & Co.
1325 G Street N.W.

This occasion of the 60th anniversary of The Washington Post dramatizes our own history.

Established one hundred and thirty-three years ago this firm has maintained its position as one of Washington's leading Leather Goods Stores.

Our copy of the first edition of The Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1877, is on display in our window.

40 YEARS

Since 1897 Edmonds, Optician, has been a recognized Washington Institution. Owned and operated by the Edmonds family from the day of its founding, Edmonds continues as maker of finest spectacles and eyeglasses.

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Anniversaries
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May We Suggest
"Kentucky's Finest"
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Straight Rye or Bourbon
Distilled and Bottled in Kentucky
MILSTONE'S
ACME LIQUOR STORE
827 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Open Till 9 P. M.

REMEMBER?

Few of you will remember the advertisement Magruder's inserted in the very first issue of The Washington Post, but then, as now—sixty years later—we still proclaim that whatever you buy here is the finest that money can obtain. Such a standard of quality never changes. If anything, it increases. Shop at Magruder's today, just as your Mother, and her Mother before has done, and be sure of quality foods, courteous treatment, immediate service, and moderate prices.

MAGRUDER INC.
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SPECIAL PURCHASE and SALE
32,000
ILLUSTRATED
"BIG" LITTLE BOOKS
for Children

Just in time for Christmas giving . . . a sensational sale of widely-read books in condensed editions. Included are such popular titles as The Count of Monte Cristo, The Hoosier Schoolmaster, The Little Minister and Westward Ho! Printed in large, readable type . . . and profusely illustrated. Such a lot of good reading for such little books . . . give the children a whole set.

4¢ each
TODAY and TUESDAY ONLY
PEOPLES DRUG STORES

Washington Christened New Ball Park by Trouncing Orioles, 5 to 2

Reorganization In '05 Put Hayes In as President

Griffith's Success Season of 1912 Was Hailed as Sensational.

Continued from Page 12.

sort in which they are for the time being most vitally interested.

"For years past it has been a well known fact that beaux were invited by the hotel proprietors for several weeks at a time, entirely free of expense to themselves. Since dancing and a few suits of good clothes were about the most important requirements of the paid beaux it can readily be seen that the greatest amount of brain required was generally accorded as reposing in the heels of the good dancers."

Washington lost identity as a major league baseball city in 1900. The National League, which had determined to reduce from a 12-club to an 8-club circuit, dropped Washington, Louisville, Baltimore and Cleveland. For Washington, the hand-writing had been on the wall. The Senators were a perennial push-over for other clubs, finishing last in '93, eleventh in '94, '98 and "99, tenth in '92 and '95 and ninth in '96. Their best showing was in 1897 when they finished sixth.

But, just when the city had despaired of ever returning to a major league, deliverance came. The American League was organized in the fall of 1900 by Ban Johnson, Charles Comiskey and Clark C. Griffith, who were at odds with the National League. Washington was invited to join.

Fred Postal was president of the new Washington team of the American League and arranged for James H. Manning to bring to the Capital the entire Kansas City squad of players. Manning was installed as manager and on April 26, 1901, Washington played its first American League game.

New Ball Park Opened.

A new baseball park was opened at Fourteenth street and Florida avenue northeast and Washington beat the Orioles, 5 to 2.

Washington finished sixth in the league in 1901 and '02 and the following season was a dismal eighth. Their poor showing threatened the maintenance of the Washington franchise, but President Ban B. Johnson, of the league, offered aid in 1904 and the team was reorganized with Thomas J. Loftus as president. That year the club moved back to the old Seventh Street and Florida Avenue Park, never to move away again. But again, Washington finished last.

A new reorganization in 1905 found Frank Noyes the president of the team and he held the post for seven years, but managerial changes were made thick and fast. In 1904, Bill Donovan was the manager and in 1905, Jake Stahl took the reins. Joe Cantillon succeeded Stahl in 1907, which was notable also because of the debut of a young Kansas farm lad named Walter Perry Johnson.

But it was not until 1912 that Washington finished better than seventh in the American League. Jimmy McAleer's teams had finished seventh in 1910 and 1911 and in 1912 the new-born Federal League attempted to place a team in the Capital. They attracted Walter Johnson with a bonus of $15,000 and Johnson accepted, only to change his mind under the persuasive influence of Clark Griffith, newly appointed manager.

Griffith Success as Manager.

The late Ben Minor succeeded Noyes as president in 1912 and brought Griffith from the Highlanders to manage. Griffith's success that season was sensational. With such as Johnson, Bob Groom and Tom Hughes turning in victory after victory, Washington set a record of 17 straight wins on a road trip and finished the season in second place, beaten only by the Boston Red Sox.

Again in 1913 the Senators finished second, the A's winning the pennant, but not until 11 years later did the Washington club reach that second-place level again. Meanwhile, with Johnson still the pitching mainstay, Washington produced a batch of star individual players despite the club's low estate.

The battery of Johnson and Street still is recognized as the most famous pitcher-catcher combination in all baseball history.

With William V. Richardson, a Philadelphia financier, Griffith bought a controlling interest in the club in the fall of 1919, and in 1920 retired as manager to become its president. His choice as manager was his star shortstop, George McBride. McBride's team finished fourth in 1921, sixth in 1922, and in 1923 Griffith promoted the veteran third baseman recently obtained from Detroit, Donie Bush, to manage the team.

Bush piloted the Senators into fourth place and then was deposed as manager. To the amazement of the baseball world Griffith, in the winter of 1924, installed as his new manager the young second baseman, Stanley Raymond Harris, who had broken into the league five years before. The 27-year-old Harris was baseball's youngest manager in history, and baseball critics called the Washington president's move "Griffith's folly."

Harris Wins First Pennant.

But Harris quickly demonstrated the wisdom of Griffith's choice by winning the first pennant in Washington's history and then outsmarting the late John McGraw to win the world series in seven games. world series with Pittsburgh.

But the Nats' success and Harris' popularity waned and in 1928 Griffith willingly permitted Harris to go to Detroit as manager. To the great satisfaction of the city's fans, he appointed Walter Johnson as manager. For four years Johnson directed the team, finishing second once, third twice, and in the winter of 1932 Griffith made another change.

His new choice as manager was Joe Cronin, the senational young shortstop. Cronin was but 26, and again there were echoes of "Griffith's Folly." But Cronin immediately justified his choice, leading the Nats to a pennant in 1933.

But the world series of that season saw the Nats stopped brusquely by the pitching of Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher and the Giants won in six games.

Beset by numerous injuries in 1934, the Nats finished a poor sixth and then came the startling deal that sent Cronin to Boston as manager in exchange for a $250,000 bundle of cash, paid Griffith by rich Tom Yawkey, and Shortstop Lyn Lary.

Harris Again Manager.

Back to Washington as manager for 1935 came Bucky Harris, whom Cronin had replaced in Boston.

Baseball had forged to the forefront as the sport of the man on the streets and the city last summer was chosen as the site for the annual major league All-Star game in which the American Leaguers defeated the National League's Dean and Carl Hubbell. President Roosevelt and 31,000 fans saw the game.

Not until Washington had won three baseball pennants did a new sport crash the local picture. Amateur and professional boxing, long sought by local interests and certain sympathetic Congressmen, finally was legalized by Congress on April 19, 1934, and put to an end "bootleg" bouts that were being conducted at Alexandria and Laurel for Washington fans.

Representatives Mary Norton and Fred Hartley sponsored the bill in the House and in the Senate District Committeeman William H. King aided its progress. The boxing law that Washington received was in many ways the most liberal of all boxing laws, allowing as it did fights to a finish, and in many features it was a model for all other legislatures.

A board of three boxing commissioners—Major Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of Police, Fred Buchholz and the late Major Lucien Van Doren—was appointed to administer the game and immediately licenses were issued to Joe Turner as the District's first promoter with Frankie Mann as his matchmaker. A few months later, Goldie Ahearn received a license to promote bouts at the now razed Riding and Hunt Club at Twenty-second and P streets northwest and Fred Livingston was given a license to operate at a lot near Camp Meigs.

But the District's appetite for boxing had been overestimated. The operation of three clubs was overdoing it. Livingston quit after a few unprofitable shows and Ahearn was willing to quit his own enterprise to succeed Mann as Turner's matchmaker.

Turner Monopolizes Boxing.

Turner, who had the exclusive right to boxing shows at Griffith Stadium, erected an indoor arena at Fourteenth and W streets and with Ahearn as his matchmaker began to enjoy a monopoly in District boxing.

Petey Sarron, the Syrian featherweight, who had given District fans superb entertainment at Portner's Arena in the pre-legal days, finally was matched with Freddie Miller at Griffith Stadium and the first world's championship fight in Washington's history was staged in June, 1936.

Sarron defeated Miller on points in a ten round match and won the title. The bout has been the most notable of a series of successful matches staged in Washington since legalization, notably the Marty Gallagher-Tony Galento affair, the Phil Furr-Barney Ross fight, which The Washington Post promoted, the Freddie Steele-Hobo Williams match, which The Post helped to promote and the Lou Gevinson-Joe Archibald bout of last September, which Archibald won with an eighth-round knockout of the local featherweight.

The intervening years between 1893 and 1937 have seen 21 golf clubs sprout in the District of Columbia and vicinity. No less than seven are municipal or semi-public courses with the Capital also boasting in the Congressional Club, Chevy Chase Club, Columbia Country Club, Indian Spring Club, Burning Tree Club and the Washington Golf and Country Club, some of the finest links in the Eastern section of the country.

Notable have been the golfers and the golf events in the Capital's history. The Chevy Chase Club in 1908 was the scene of the National Women's tournament and in 1921, the Columbia Country Club was the site of the famed National Open, won by Jim Barnes, with Freddie McLeod finishing second. The Curtis Cup matches between the star teams of U. S. and British women golfers was staged at Chevy Chase in 1934 with the Americans winning 6½ to 2½ and the following year Congressional Club was the scene of the National Open.

Freddie McLeod, who won the National Open while representing a St. Louis club in 1902, came to the Columbia Club as the golf professional four years later and this year celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary at the post.

Since their inception, Washington teams have been a powerful factor in the National Public Links tournaments, and in 1924 the left-handed Earl McAleer was medalist in the tournament at the Community Country Club in Dayton, Ohio. Washington won the cup that year, with George Voigt and Al Houghton turning in sensational scores.

Voigt was honored with a place on the United States Walker Cup golf teams for the matches against the British in 1930 and 1932, but another graduate of Washington links, Roland Mackenzie, bettered that record. Mackenzie, a youthful sensation at Columbia Club, was the runner-up in the national intercollegiates while attending Brown University and came back to Washington to increase his fame.

Mackenzie Invincible Abroad.

Mackenzie's high place in nationally important events earned him membership on the American Walker Cup teams of 1926, 1928, and 1930, and in six matches during those three years he was beaten only once, proving a powerful figure in America's triumphs.

Washington surged back into the public links spotlight last year after a long lapse when Claude Rippey, slender Southerner who adopted Washington as his home, reached the finals of the national tournament at Farmingdale, N. Y., before losing to Patrick Abbott, of California, 4 up and 3.

Collegiate golf, which has come to be recognized as the provider of one of the country's major tournaments, found a Georgetown University student, Maurice McCarthy, reflecting added glory on Washington in 1928. At the Apawamis Club, stocky young McCarthy, son of a New Jersey professional, won the national intercollegiate tournament.

Washington has been the scene also of two of the most sensational scoring feats in all golf. Roger Peacock, husky young star of the Indian Spring Club who later was to dominate the amateur field here, achieved a score of 62 for 18 holes in 1934 over his home course to break all existing records. In 1935, Al Houghton, then the Kenwood Club professional, scored an even more phenomenal 61 over the regulation 18 holes at the Washington Golf and Country Club.

Current rulers of Washington golf are Billy Shea, 19-year-old Georgetown student who, as a Congressional Club member, won the District amateur title; Helen Dettweiler, also of Congressional, who holds the District women's championship and ranks as one of the two best women golfers the Capital has produced, and Wilfred ("Wiffy") Cox, nationally known pro now at Kenwood, holder of the District open crown.

Tennis Soon Popular Here.

Tennis—the sport of society—soon caught on with the masses in Washington, with the organization of various leagues. The Suburban League, the Country Club League and the Departmental League dominated the picture for many years and yearly the champions of each league met to decide the city title.

In 1912, tennis competition moved to Twenty-eighth street and Cathedral avenue, the new site of the Bachelor Club. For many seasons the District championships were held on that site and there it was that the famed Louis I. Doyle won his first title in 1909.

The Dumbarton Club, at Wisconsin avenue and R streets northwest, which later was to become Washington's last stronghold of club tennis, housed the District championship in 1911 and in later years, the Chevy Chase Club was the scene of the title play.

Besides Doyle, other outstanding players of the city were Allen Howard, Spencer Gordon, Clarence Charest and Lawrence Baker. Among the women players, Marie E. Weimer, who achieved Eastern fame, Eva Baker and Ida M. Doyle were the most capable of those times.

Tom Mangan, A. O. White, the late Capt. Al Gore and Dooley Mitchell reigned for many seasons among the District's best netmen and Mitchell last season was runner-up to Barney Welsh for the District title. Both Mitchell and Welsh won titles in the national public parks tournaments. Current champion of the District's women players is the comely Edith Clarke.

College sports in Washington were dominated by Georgetown from the 90's until the late 1920's when George Washington University and Maryland came into the picture.

The feats of the Hilltop athletes provide a striking chapter in any review of sports here.

College football in the early days of the new century was featured by the annual clashes between Georgetown and the University of Virginia until the death of a Virginia player in a game at the Hilltop in 1912 resulted in the abandonment of the game. For a time, football was seriously threatened by that tragedy and there was a movement to abolish the game, but it never really took root.

Costello First Grid Star.

Harry Costello, a slightly built, curly haired youth from Meriden, Conn., was the hero of Georgetown in the 1910-11-12-13 era. The team's chief punter and drop kicker, despite his mere 136 pounds, Costello regularly lifted Georgetown to victory with his kicking toe.

Georgetown football zoomed in 1924 when Lou Little took over the coaching post which he held for seven years.

Maryland University elevens by 1920 were a power in the Southern Conference under the coaching of Curly Byrd and a few years later Johnny Grove kicked a field goal that gained a notable 3-0 victory over the University of Pennsylvania. But in 1930, George Washington began to engage in football on a big-time scale and quickly earned the support of Washington fans.

Bergman Booms C. U. Football.

Football at Catholic University began to boom seven years ago with the coming of Coach Dutch Bergman who installed the Notre Dame system and gained excellent results.

In the 40-odd year period of college football in Washington, only one local player ever achieved that ultra-distinction of the gridiron—an all-American berth. That player was Georgetown's ponderous guard, 265-pound Harry Connaughton, who in 1926 was selected on the all-American team of the Associated Press.

Sandlot sports increased apace with golf, tennis and the college sports. In the encouragement and promotion of basketball, football, swimming, baseball and track for the non-scholastic and non-collegiate athletes, The Washington Post throughout the years has played a vigorous part.

Every winner of a first place in the municipal playground track and field meets, which drew 5,000 youthful entries, for ten years received gold, silver and bronze medals presented by The Post in token of their triumphs.

The first District basketball championship was a Post-sponsored affair under regulation A. A. U. rules, and this winter, for the eleventh consecutive year, The Post will conduct the District championship in all age and weight classes. Members of the championship teams since 1926 wear Washington Post miniature gold basket balls and boast Washington Post loving cups in their clubrooms.

Proud is the Washington Post of its organization of sandlot baseball players in Washington and vicinity.

Quick to recognize the possibilities of football in the Capital was The Post. Post sports writers, thoroughly aware of the detached attitude of thousands of new Washington residents toward the local college teams, openly invited George P. Marshall to transfer the franchise of the Redskins from Boston to Washington when the former city failed to support the pros.

Thus, even as The Post lent its influence to Washington's efforts to gain entrance to the major leagues in baseball, it aided in putting the city in the big league of professional football. And pro football's attractiveness to Washington fans was not underestimated by The Post. Pro football in six home games this season drew more than 100,000 fans here. Eight days ago the Redskin-Green Bay game produced the greatest football crowd in Washington history—30,000 fans who saw the Redskins triumph.

With the Redskins came to Washington the football greats who had been near-legendary figures to Capital fans. Never before were Washington audiences privileged to see in action the All-American stars who bloomed on more fertile football fields. In one stroke Washington was presented with such as Sammy Baugh, Cliff Battles, Riley Smith, Wayne Millner, Charlie Malone, Ernie Pinckert and Turk Edwards as its very own.

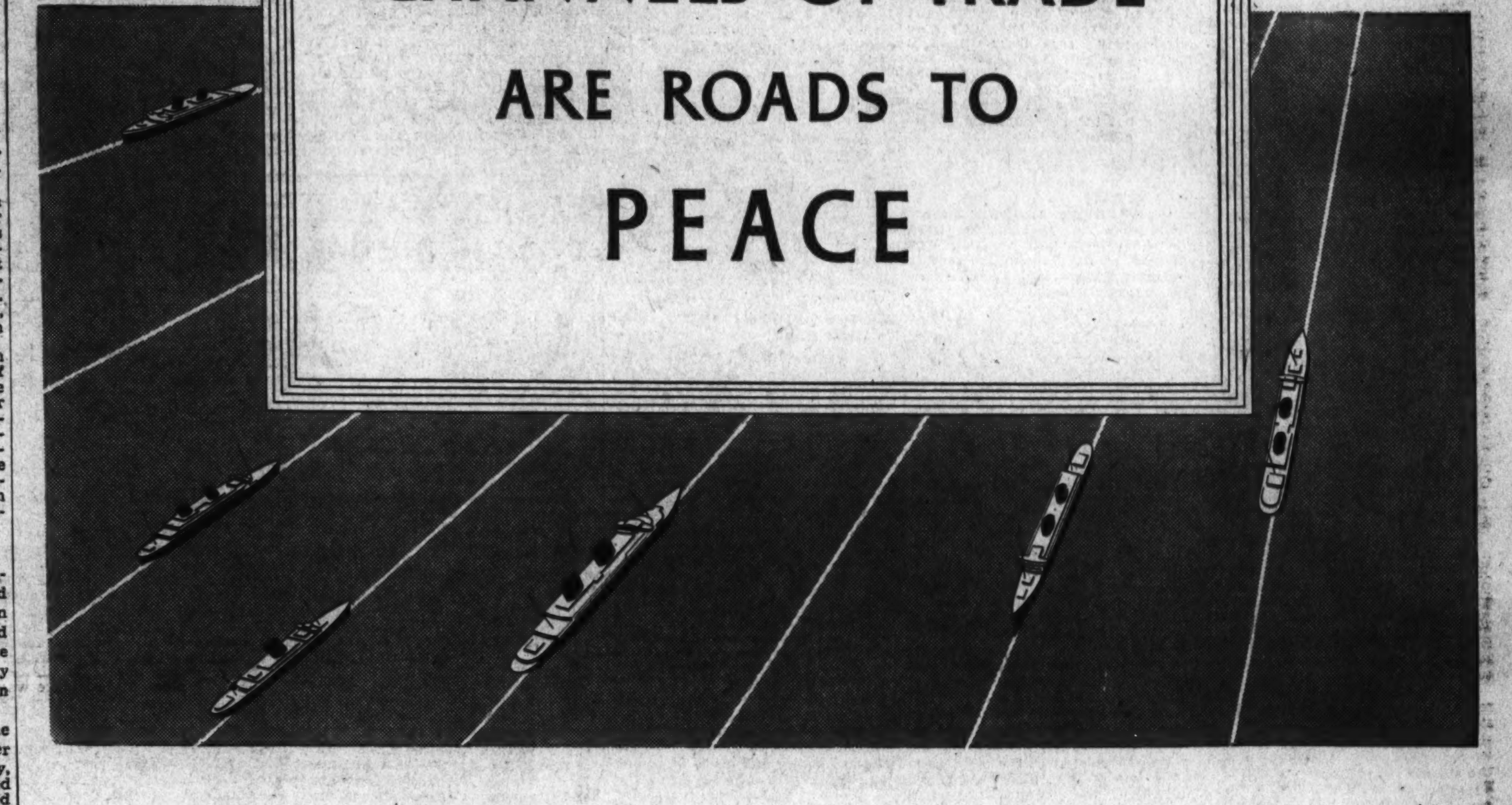
Fifteen hundred fans at Washington's first important football game, in 1899; 30,000 fans at Washington's latest football game. Four inches of sports news in that issue of December 7, 1877; 1,600 inches each Sunday during the past football season. What a whale of a difference 60 years makes.

Verily, The Post can, with some pride, paraphrase Pope in the summation of its relationship to sports: "Grows with its growth, strengthens with its strength."

NEWS ROOM VETERANS

LONGEST IN SERVICE—*of the news gathering forces of The Post are; Mrs. Dolly Peyton Shepperson, who has been the Alexandria social reporter for 32 years, starting as Miss Dolly Peyton on November first, 1905. Charles M. Shepperson, Alexandria representative since August first, 1921, succeeding the late James F. Peyton, his brother-in-law, who had served the paper for a quarter century.*

CHANNELS OF TRADE ARE ROADS TO PEACE



NOTHING contributes more to the cause of world peace than a satisfactory flow of trade among nations. The ties of common interest created by foreign trade pave the way for mutual understanding.

Hence our growing volume of business with other countries is encouraging. True, our foreign trade still falls far short of what obtained a decade ago. But, exports of merchandise during October amounted to 333 million dollars, the largest for any October since 1929, and a gain of almost 26 per cent over the comparable month of last year. Imports of 224 million dollars for the month represented a 5 per cent increase and were the largest for any October since 1930.

While the major function of the Chase National Bank is to finance the processing and distribution of American goods in our domestic markets, it has maintained, over a long period of years, world-wide facilities that provide equally effective service to American business in the foreign markets.

The Foreign Department of the bank is the focal point for these activities. Its transactions in foreign exchange daily run into many millions of dollars—purchases for the importer, who has to pay the foreign seller in his own currency; sales for the exporter, who wants dollars for payment offered him by the foreigner. For such purposes, cable lines are kept busy transferring funds to and from distant places across two oceans.

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'New Woman's' Political Expansion Kept Pace With Growth of the Post

Valiant Group Of Suffragists Active in 1848

Paper Treated Them More Respectfully Than Many Others.

By Malvina Lindsay.

Every now and then in the news of this year 1937 there bobs up a headline in which someone predicts a woman President of the United States. These news stories are usually treated lightly, read lightly. A woman President! And yet——

In the musty pages of the early files of The Washington Post there appear at long intervals in discreet type such announcements as: "Female Suffragists Hold Convention," "The Sweet Sixteenthers Set Back," "'Bound to Come,' Says Miss Anthony." These stories bear a definite air of having been treated lightly. Certainly they were read lightly—even with guffaws and derision.

Who could have foreseen then that 60 years later the headlines of the same Washington Post would be flaunting what Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was doing about the steel strike, what Representative Mary T. Norton was saying about the wages and hours bill, how Senator Dixie Graves had joined the filibustering on the antilynching bill. Who could have foreseen that by the time The Post celebrated its sixtieth anniversary a woman would be filling the post of minister to a foreign country, that five women would be serving in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate, that two women would have been Governors of States, that one would be sitting as judge of the United States District Court of Appeals, another would be Director of the Mint, another a Civil Service Commissioner, hundreds of others in important executive positions of the Government, and a total of 159,500 employed in Federal civil service?

The Post Indorsed "New Woman" in '70s.

Yet the "New Woman" was abroad in the late '70s, even as now. Here she is as The Post in an editorial in one of its early editions pictured and indorsed "The Girl of Our Period:"

"She is not frivolous as of the last decade. She studies and reads, and writes for magazines, and with it all she is stylish . . . She dazzles by her erudition . . . The girl of today knows everything . . . The girl of today does everything."

The Post, then a baby in swaddling clothes, was to grow up with this "New Woman's" political expansion. Founded in 1877, it started its lusty career just as the woman suffrage movement was settling down into what Susan B. Anthony called "the long pull." Both the paper and the woman's movement were feeling the new surge of industrial life that followed the end of the reconstruction.

Already there were many women employed as clerks by the Government in Washington. Just when they first entered Government employ is in dispute, but their number had been rapidly growing since 1862 when Gen. Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, first employed them to cut Treasury notes because he had found that "a woman can use shears better than a man and she will do it cheaper."

Article Described Feminine Lobbyists.

Women left in want by the Civil War had flocked to Washington for clerkships in the Government. They were grateful for them but dared not aspire beyond such blessings. Certainly they gave little thought to the vote.

Not so, however, the valiant little group of women suffragists who had launched their movement at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. Since 1869 they had been descending annually on Congress to plead for a constitutional amendment giving them the ballot. By the late '70s their demands were becoming firmer and louder. The Post treated their activities more respectfully than did many other newspapers of the period, yet news writers could seldom restrain the facetious touch. Here is a sidelight on feminine lobbying in 1878 as reported in The Post of January 8 of that year:

"Mrs. Sara J. Spencer, of Washington, admonished the delegates to see their Congressmen and urge them to deal with the question. She advised them to follow their Senators to their boarding houses—anywhere, and lay the question before them; not to be backward through any feeling of delicacy, because it is not indelicate for ladies to call upon Senators. It is done every day by women begging positions, paupers asking favors and surely women who are only demanding a God-given right may exercise the same privilege."

California Introduced "Sweet Sixteenth."

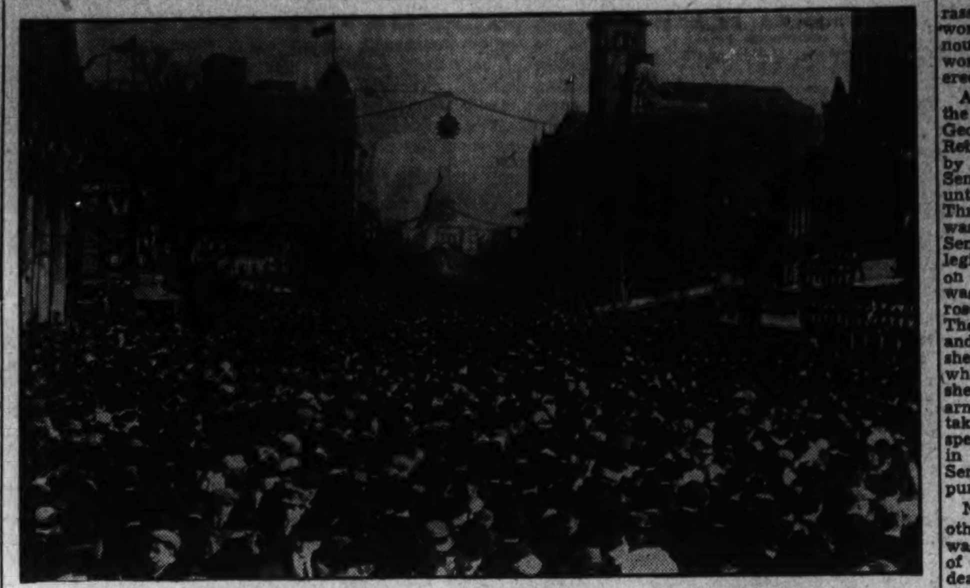
That year marked a milestone in the progress of women toward the vote. Senator Aaron Augustus Sargent, of California, braved masculine ridicule to introduce into Congress a woman suffrage amendment. It was known as the Sixteenth and the suffragists became to the press the "Sweet Sixteenthers."

Not until 1886 was a vote ever taken on this amendment. That was a memorable event for the suffragists. Miss Anthony, in her red silk shawl, sat with 50 other women in the Senate galleries listening to the debates. Later she expressed gratification that at least no mention was made of Adam's rib. But the vote in the Senate stood 34 to 16 against the amendment.

But women in that year, at least, were holding their own in Government clerkship. Their numbers there apparently had increased greatly for a news story in The Post relates how one Charlotte Smith, representing the National Woman's Industrial League, appeared before a Senate committee to charge that 600 women of "improper reputation" were working in Government departments. She also charged that many women of "dubious character" were obtaining Government positions through political influence.

Susan Anthony "Benevolently Severe."

A Post of that same date also gave a one-column news story to the "Female Suffragists'" convention. Miss Anthony is reported as wearing black silk and expressing "benevolent severity." A Mrs. Sarah M. Perkins, of Ohio, is described as "a lady of stern and uncompromising demeanor," and one Helen M. Gougar as "a plump blonde."



INAUGURAL PRELUDE.—*On March 3, 1913, the day before Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office, a huge suffragette parade mov ed up Pennsylvania avenue. Four hundred thousand persons looked on, some cheering, others sneering. Ultimately the crowds broke through the lines, swarmed over the Avenue and disrupted the parade.*

The mauve decade saw not only the rise of the Gibson Girl but of another edition of the "New Woman" of the '70's. It saw more women leaving the home for office and factory; it saw women expressing all sorts of unorthodox ideas and doing all sorts of daring things, and it saw them reaching out much more aggressively for their political rights.

The news columns of The Post reflected this new feminine self-expression. Interest centered for days about the 115 women appointed to the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago—a board created by Congress through a movement started by Miss Anthony. Women doctors at the Pan-American Medical Congress which met in Washington were given a one-column write-up. A woman had the temerity to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to have her say on tariff legislation. The W. C. T. U. convention declared war on "drink and roues" and its speakers were reported as saying that women could espouse suffrage without loss of womanly charm. And a telegraph story of August 1, 1893, headed "Equal Suffrage Demanded by the Females of Kansas," reported that the returns of the school elections in which women voted proved conclusively that women really wanted the franchise.

150 "Swooped Down" On Congress, 1906.

Into the twentieth century the suffrage movement swept, yearly gaining momentum. The press gave more space to it, yet still took it lightly. Here is how a Post news writer saw it on February 16, 1906:

"One hundred and fifty advocates of woman suffrage swooped down on the Capitol yesterday morning and flooded the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Marble Room of the Senate with all sorts of feminine oratory on the subject.

"With 50 women to the right and to the left of him, Judge Jenkins, chairman of the committee, meekly listened to the argument presented by Mrs. Stewart, of Illinois, that God did not intend she should be subservient to man and that she and her sisters should be given justice through the ballot."

That same February Susan B. Anthony's birthday was celebrated in Washington. It was the occasion of her last public speech. The Post, in a full account of the event, tells of the reading of letters of congratulation from President Roosevelt and other prominent men, including members of Congress. In reply, Miss Anthony made her famous utterance: "I wish the men would do something besides extend congratulation."

That same year Miss Anthony died—the last of the four "giants" of the suffrage movement, who besides herself included Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone Blackwell. Her torch, picked up by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was carried valiantly toward the goal that was to be realized 13 years later.

Concentrated Move Began in 1913.

In 1913 more drama was injected into the suffrage movement when a group of the younger and militant suffragists, led by Alice Paul, started a movement that was to result later in the National Woman's Party. The aim of this movement was direct action on Congress, rather than a spreading of ammunition through the States. The responsibility for giving women the ballot was to be imposed directly on the party in power.

One thing this movement succeeded in doing immediately. That was to put suffrage into bigger headlines. Never to be forgotten among Washington events is the suffrage parade held March 3, 1913, the day before the inauguration of President Wilson. Reporting it, The Post made complete surrender to "woman interest." The front page was equally divided between the parade and the arrival of President Wilson from Princeton. Depicting the great pageant which had been staged under the leadership of Alice Paul, the news story related how "5,000 women fought their way up Pennsylvania avenue and completed march only with the aid of a regiment from Fort Myer."

The parade was a triumph of pageantry and was made doubly spectacular through the rowdyism of jibing spectators who had filled Washington for the inauguration. The Post story reported that the procession "took more than an hour to march one block and many of the women were in tears over the jibes of the crowds that lined the route." Inez Milholland, herald of the parade, dressed in purple velvet and riding a white horse, was reported as "aiding in riding down a crowd that blocked the way and threatened to disrupt the parade." The climax was an indignation meeting held in Constitution Hall at which Helen Keller, one of the marchers, found herself too exhausted to speak.

One aftermath of the parade was a Congressional investigation. In the House, Representative Richard Hobson bitterly rebuked the chief of police for giving the women protection. Minority Leader Mann retorted tartly, "They ought to have been at home."

The following year the suffrage amendment was voted upon in the Senate, the first time since 1866. Only 35 votes were cast for it.

Suffrage was still five years off, yet when Congress met in 1917, three years later, there sat in it for first time in the history of the United States—a woman! She was Jeannette Rankin, a militant suffrage leader of Montana, who had been elected by her suffrage State as one of its Representatives.

On the morning following Miss Rankin's election on November 7, 1916, The Post carried a photograph of her in a high pompadour and an embroidered shirtwaist. The following Sunday the follow-up feature story about the new legislator bore the headline, "Is Able and Womanly." Another feature story discussed the possibility of a "Madame Speaker," while some of the "old-timers" in Congress were rumored as questioning the constitutionality of seating a woman in the House.

Women Sent Pickets To White House.

The suffrage drama took on added excitement when on January 10, 1917, the first pickets were sent to the White House by the National Woman's Party. From that day on for months the pickets were on duty. On Inauguration Day they marched in a blinding rain, though mobs tore their banners and mauled them. On June 22, arrests of the pickets began. Then came a series of events that produced press copy that could not be sidetracked even for World War headlines.

The pickets refused to pay their fines and led by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns went to jail to do menial labor and mingle with "vermin and rats." At Occoquan workhouse they went on a hunger strike because they were not being treated as political prisoners. They were forcibly fed and subjected to severe prison discipline. On December 3 they were released, welcomed at a rally of the National Woman's Party at the Belasco Theater and given 81 prison pins, tiny replicas in silver of the cell doors at Occoquan. Such pins are today the proudest possession of Washington women who number themselves among the veterans of Occoquan.

President Wilson, who had been continuously bombarded by the suffragists since his inauguration in 1913, came out publicly January 8, 1918, for a suffrage amendment as "an act of justice." The following day the amendment was passed in the House by one vote. The Post reported that Representative Rankin made a speech in behalf of the amendment and that Speaker Clark "chuckled over the victory." Dr. Anna Howard Shaw likened Wilson to Lincoln and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, thanked the men of the House who "stood against the policy of surrender to suffrage threats."

Presidential Pressure Prevailed on Senate.

But the suffragists could not long enjoy their victory. The measure was defeated in the Senate and the fight had to be started all over again. This time it was centered on the Senate—and also on the President to bring influence upon the Senate.

The suffrage pickets got into action again and supplied more headlines. The Senate was picketed as well as the White House. Alice Paul started a watch fire in an urn in front of the White House which was not to be extinguished until the suffrage amendment was passed.

Eventually President Wilson got into action and called the obstructionist Senators for conferences. Finally, on June 4, 1919, the amendment passed by a vote of 56 to 25, following a two-day debate. In this debate Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, denounced the amendment as "an outrage on our form of government," assailed the suffrage pickets, who went to jail, and then, turning to the galleries, declared, "I believe 999 out of every 1,000 women do respect the law and the Constitution, but most of them are at home—a mighty good place for women to be."

The suffragists spent little time celebrating their victory. Their leaders immediately set out by train for the West to start the fight for the ratification of the amendment by the necessary three-fourths of the States. They had a new goal now—a vote in the Presidential elections of 1920.

Ratification Fight Lasted 14 Months.

The fight for ratification lasted 14 months, with Tennessee coming in on August 18, 1920, following a bitter and spectacular legislative struggle. Women of the Nation went to the polls the following November and the event caused little stir in the press. The Post the day following election quoted Mrs. Virginia White Speel, chairman of the women's division of the District of Columbia Republican Committee, as commending women for the poise they had shown in their first voting.

The suffrage fight over, the National Suffrage Association took new form as the National League of Women Voters, its goal being the education of women as citizens. The National Woman's Party turned to a new objective—the equal rights amendment designed to "attain perfect equality between the sexes, both in law and custom." But the great mass of enfranchised women turned toward the political parties. The era of women in politics had begun.

The 1920 elections had failed to return Jeannette Rankin to the House. She had, it was generally maintained, committetd political suicide when, on April 7, 1917, in the House of Representatives, she sobbingly refused to vote for war with Germany. But in Oklahoma Miss Alice Robertson, a former anti-suffragist, also a former postmistress of Muskogee, had decided that since women had the vote, she might as well take a hand in the game of politics.

She ran for a seat in the House, was elected and was quoted in an interview published in The Post as saying she would "feel no embarrassment" because she was the only woman in that body. She also announced she would not have a woman for secretary as she considered it a "man's job."

As yet no woman had broken into the Senate. But on October 3, 1922, Georgia's "grand old lady," Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton, was appointed by the Governor, on the death of Senator Thomas E. Watson, to serve until the November elections. Through a special arrangement she was permitted to sit one day in the Senate. When the 87-year-old legislator appeared in Washington on November 21 to take office she was photographed, feted and given roses and ovations. Described in The Post as "a breath of lavender and old lace from the old South," she was the sensation of the Senate when, "lifting her skirt daintily," she walked onto the rostrum on the arm of Senator Harris of Georgia to take her oath. In a clear, ringing speech, she predicted that women in the future would "bring to the Senate ability, integrity and exalted purpose."

Not until nine years later did another woman enter the Senate. That was when Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas, was appointed on the death of her husband to fill his unexpired term. She was subsequently re-elected in November, 1932, for the term ending in 1939.

Another widow, Mrs. Rose Long, of Louisiana, was appointed to the Senate in February, 1936, to fill the term of her husband, Huey Long. She did not run for re-election. But another woman Senator now sits with Mrs. Caraway, Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves, appointed August 19 by her husband, the Alabama Governor, to fill the seat vacated by Justice Hugo L. Black.

The widow movement in public life shows a steady growth in the pages of The Post from 1923 on. In that year Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, of California, was elected to the House to fill the unexpired term of her husband. Since then six other widows have served in the House to succeed husbands, among them being two of the ablest feminine legislators Congress has known, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, of California, who was defeated at the last election after having served 14 years, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of the present Congress. Of the 23 women who have served in both House and Senate since 1917, ten have been widows who succeeded their husbands. And in 1922 a political daughter, Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, of Illinois, was sent to the House to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father. Also among the women Representatives have been two doughters of famous political fathers, Mrs. Albert Simms (formerly Ruth Hanna McCormick), daughter of Mark Hanna, and Mrs. Boerge Rohde (formerly Ruth Bryan Owen), daughter of William Jennings Bryan.

In The Post pages of the spring of 1912—before women had either the vote or a foothold in Congress—is recorded an important administrative victory for their sex. This was the creation of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the appointment as its chief of Julia Lathrop, a social worker at Hull House. General consternation on Capitol Hill followed the appointment of Miss Lathrop. Such an unset in Government routine was the presence of a woman bureau head that the chief clerk in sending through a requisition for office furniture forgot and included the usual "big brass spittoon." And during the early years of the bureau, Senate demagogues found the bureau a never-failing source for oratory concerning "old maids who tell mothers how to bring up children."

It was not many years before two other women were heading Government bureaus, Mary Anderson, the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and Louise Stanley, the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture. A recently created bureau, that of Public Assistance under the Social Security Board, is headed by Jane M. Hoey.

In 1933 women again broke into the headlines in a big way when Frances Perkins was named Secretary of Labor, the first woman ever to hold a Cabinet post, and Ruth Bryan Owen was named Minister to Denmark. After her marriage to Capt. Rhode, Mrs. Owen resigned her post. Women, however, kept their toehold in foreign service as Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman was appointed Minister to Denmark. Another recent feminine advance was the appointment of Mary W. Dewson, political genius of the women Democrats, as a member of the newly created Social Security Board.

From the Cabinet and the Foreign Service, women sift down through every phase of governmental activity to mayors, city managers and undersheriffs. A recent survey of women in public offices, made by the National League of Women Voters, is an impressive document of 16 pages. But the pages of The Post of recent years record only the high points of this advance. Women in ordinary public office no longer are news. To draw big headlines in the news of tomorrow they must become either Presidents or Boies Penroses. Only those two fields remain untouched.

2 Fights Promoted By Post for Needy

Twice in recent years—each time successfully—The Washington Post has entered the fight promotion field to raise thousands of dollars for funds for underprivileged children of the Capital.

In each instance, The Post brought to Washington a world's champion to do battle with a local fighter. Welterweight Champion Barney Ross appeared at Griffith Stadium under the auspices of The Post to meet Phil Furr, local welterweight, in July, 1936.

Last summer, in co-operation with the Variety Club, The Post brought to Washington Middleweight Champion Freddie Steele, who scored an eighth-round knock-out against Charles (Hobo) Williams in a fight that netted nearly $10,000 for the summer camps.

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RADIO HEADQUARTERS
Washington D. C.

America's Youngest Industry Salutes the "Washington Post" on Its 60th Birthday!

Radio Corporation of America establishes Radio Center...at 14th Street and New York Avenue, N. W. . . . new studios for NBC Stations, WMAL and WRC.

Each year, Washington becomes more and more important as a radio center for the nation. In recognition of this fact, the Radio Corporation of America has centered its Washington activities in the modern building shown above, occupying its entire office space. The upper floor houses the Washington offices and studios of RCA's broadcasting service, the National Broadcasting Company.

Equipped with the newest broadcasting apparatus—with studios patterned after the acoustically perfect ones in Radio City, New York—programs emanating from NBC's two Washington stations, WMAL and WRC, now go on the air with even greater fidelity than in the past.

The Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company extend to you a cordial invitation to visit Washington's new Radio Headquarters.

RCA

Listen to the RCA "Magic Key" program every Sunday, 2 to 3 P. M., E. S. T., on NBC Blue Network

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District's Firefighters Have Made Enviable Record Through the Years

Firefighting Pioneers Faced Many Dangers

Work Hampered by Lack of Adequate Equipment for Work.

Washington's Fire Department, now ranked as one of the country's most efficient and modern, struggled with almost unsurmountable problems during the early days before stream-lined motor apparatus.

Between 1877 and 1901, files of The Washington Post are crammed with stories of fires of varying and disastrous proportions. Handicapped by inadequate transportation facilities, firemen were unable to cope with a large blaze once it gained headway.

It was an inspiring sight to watch the old "steamer" type of fire engine drawn by galloping horses. But without present-day speed and perfected alarm systems, the firefighters could do little more than prevent a blaze from spreading once it got started.

Four Burned to Death.

The first record of a disastrous fire in Washington is March 9, 1878. The four children of Daniel and Stella Martin were burned to death in their home at 61 Beall street, Georgetown. A strong wind prevented rescues as the building was turned into an inferno.

Twice within three years, The Washington Post Building was destroyed by flames. In the spring of 1882, the Chronicle Building, first home of The Post, was wiped out. And again, in 1885, the new Post Building at Tenth and D streets northwest was ruined by fire.

After the tragic Martin blaze, major fires harassed the District department in rapid succession. In May, 1879, the livery stables of Burgdorf & Bro. burned to the ground, and later that same year the main building in what was known as Schuetzen Park, on Brightwood road, was destroyed and famous Stewart Castle, at Dupont Circle, was damaged to the extent of $30,000.

Early in 1881 firemen battled for many hours to control flames which damaged Heurich's Brewery. In 1885, the National Theater burned to the ground, and St. Dominic's Church, Sixth and E streets southwest, suffered heavy damage.

The city's first "$1,000,000" fire occurred September 29, 1897, when the power house of the Capital Traction Co., located on the site of the present District Building, crumbled in ruins.

This conflagration was just a year after four firemen lost their lives battling flames which destroyed 22 buildings in the block bounded by B street (now Constitution avenue), Louisiana avenue, Ninth street and Tenth street.

The year 1894 was one of the worst in the Fire Department's history. On February 25, the Masonic Temple, at Ninth and F streets northwest, suffered damage estimated at $45,000. In June, the Washington Abattoir, in Benning, burned with a loss of $125,000.

The Eckington Hotel was destroyed in June of that year, and in July the George W. Knox warehouse and stables were consumed. Three firemen were killed, five injured and 135 horses burned to death in this blaze.

During the days of horse-drawn apparatus, probably the most famous members of the Fire Department were Barney, Gene and Tom. This "smoke-eating" trio of fire horses virtually could smell a fire before it started. They were the department's pride for many years.

It was June 5, 1925, when they responded to their last alarm. A short time later, they were retired to Blue Plains. Barney and Gene died within three days of each other in March, 1932. Tom was the last to go. He died in May of this year.

During early days of The Post, Washington's Fire Department numbered 64 men. Martin Cronin was chief engineer. Since that time, six men have held the position.

Many relics of by-gone firefighting days are still on exhibit in the old Union Engine House, Nineteenth and H streets northwest, now the home of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants. There may be seen the hand-drawn and pumper type of engines.

From the time of Chief Cronin until the appointment of Charles E. Schrom, present chief engineer, those who headed the Fire Department were Joseph Parris, R. W. Dutton, William T. Belt, F. J. Wagner and George S. Watson.

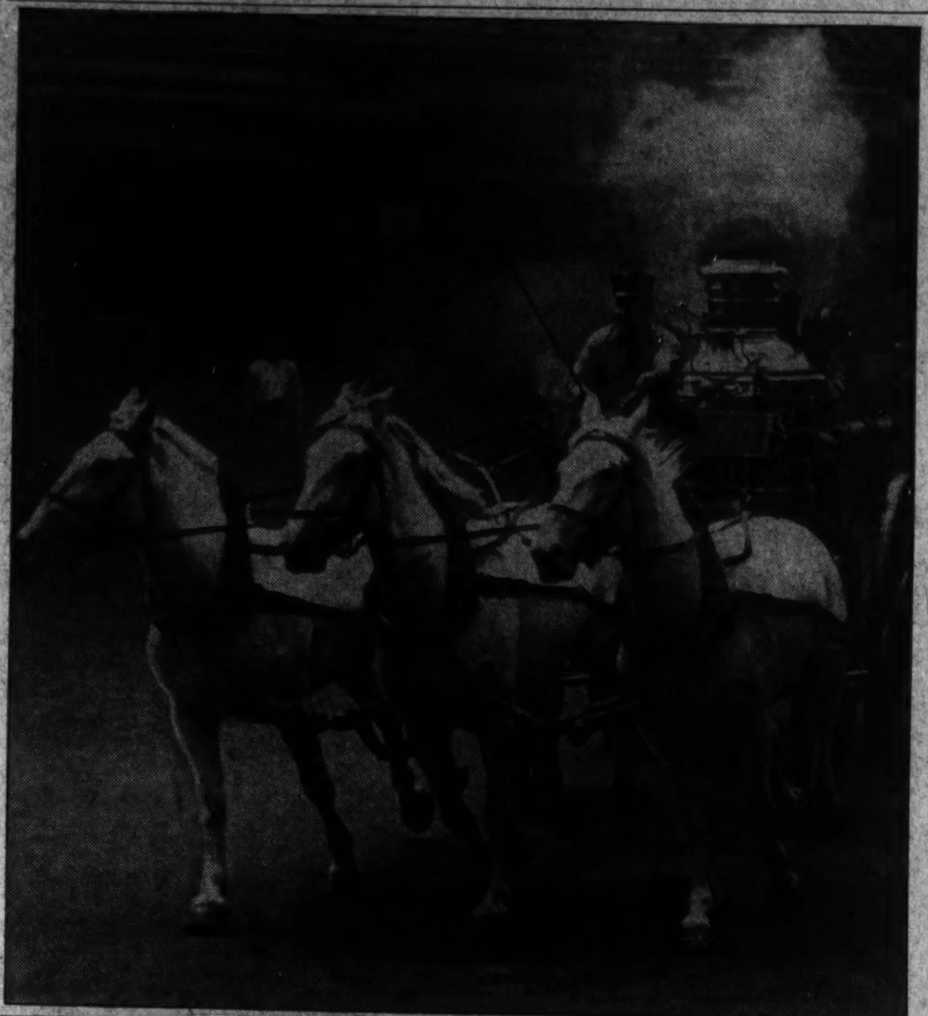
Today, the department numbers 902 men. Motorized equipment was first installed here in November, 1911. The present number of engines, pumpers, hook-and-ladder trucks, etc., totals 131.

It was the tragic Knickerbocker Theater disaster which first focused attention on the necessity for establishment of a trained rescue squad.

Equipped with modern life-saving machinery, the Fire Department's rescue unit is second to none in the country. Present-day firemen, however, do not confine their activities to battling flames. They are called upon to do everything from rescuing cats in trees to freeing children locked in closets.

Recently completed, the department's central station near Thirteenth and K streets northwest is a model of efficiency.

Chief Schrom was appointed to the department in December, 1891. A few years later, he was promoted to assistant foreman, a position equivalent to the modern lieutenant. He rose rapidly through the ranks, and, in 1931 was deputy chief engineer. He succeeded Chief Watson in 1934.



BARNEY, GENE AND TOM.—*These were Washington's last fire horses. A Post photographer was fortunate to catch them as they left on their last alarm. Many a smoke-eater was sad to see them go. Tom, the last to go, died on May 23 of this year at the age of 27. Lower—The latest equipment acquired by the District Fire Department.*

Noted Woman Editor Won Job as Reporter by Getting First Story of Dewey Marriage

Mrs. William B. Meloney First Started Writing Career In Capital.

In the early spring of 1900 a 17-year-old music student tucked up her curls, slipped into a long dress and bustle borrowed secretly from an aunt and walked sedately into The Washington Post offices looking for a job.

The disguise did not fool Managing Editor Scott Bone for a minute. He knew Marie Mattingly and already had bought stories from her. But he believed young girls should go on taking music lessons and not bother busy newspapermen. At least, he was not going to further her writing schemes by offering her a regular job.

It was not long after this, however, that Miss Mattingly had brought home to her the value of knowing people with big names—a lesson she has used to bring to the magazines she edited the biggest bylines in the world.

Envoy Gave Her Boost.

It was easily done. Ambassador Wu Ting Fang, who was a frequent visitor in her mother's home, had just received an important cable from the Orient. Overlooking the fact that his questioner thought all Boxers fought with gloves, he wrote her out an exclusive interview. And then he signed his name to it, so the editor could not doubt its authenticity.

The Post accepted the interview gladly, and paid her double space rates for it, but still refused the job.

On her way to a music lesson a few days later, Miss Mattingly met Perry Heath, who had been commissioned to use the money donated by Americans to purchase a home for Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay. Heath had selected the home, but did not know whether to release the story to the afternoon or morning papers.

"Why, I can settle that. Why don't you just release it to me?" Miss Mattingly queried.

Heath thought that might be a good idea, but he made her promise

Associated Press Photo.

Mrs. William B. Meloney

she would take the story to the New York World correspondent and demand $200 for it. Before she sold the story—to The Post and the World simultaneously—the girl rushed to the Dewey home and "made a camera full of pictures."

She Finally Got Job.

Such ingenuity was too much for Scott Bone. He recapitulated and said Miss Mattingly could work for him at a regular salary of $15 a week. The World offered her $40 a week, but her family said she was too young to leave home—and, anyway, it was The Post that interested her.

It would be nice if we could say now that everything was peaches and cream. But it was not. Almost no time had passed before the managing editor sent his girl reporter

Interview 'Muffed,' Boss Told Her to Go Back To Music Studies.

to interview Senator Depew. To pass the time until the Senator left the Senate, the interviewer stepped over to the Congressional Library and visited the music department.

She became so interested in the music collection that the janitor who was closing up the place had to ask her to leave. Taking a hack, she rushed frantically to the Depew home, to be told that the Senator had left for the theater.

Since there were only three theaters in the city at that time, she started checking them all by buying standing room—which she used long enough to ascertain that the Senator was not among those present.

Dismissed Her on Spot.

Editor Bone felt justified in "dismissing her on the spot."

"If you love music that much, you will never make a good reporter," he told her. "Your heart is not in it. Give it up and stick to your music."

Pleading had no effect on him—for he had been told by the music teacher that "the girl has a fortune in her fingers."

It was Admiral George Dewey who accidentally restored her to favor again. The Rev. James Mackin, in whose choir Miss Mattingly was singing, asked her one morning whether she wanted to be in on an historic event. The Manila hero was being married without making a previous announcement.

After witnessing the ceremony, Miss Mattingly grabbed the wedding certificate and hurried to The Post—demanding her job back before she released the story.

Her Rise Was Rapid.

From then on there was no stopping her. She attended two national political conventions for The Post and became correspondent for The Denver Post. While she was still 18 she was made head of the Washington bureau of the latter paper, with a seat in the Senate press gallery—the first woman ever to hold such a position.

Her meteoric career later carried her to New York—as the first woman on the general staff of the New York Sun. She was reporter and feature writer for that paper and author of an anonymous column of humor called "The Man About Town."

In 1904 she was married to William Brown Meloney, and as Mrs. William Brown Meloney became known as one of the world's foremost woman journalists. For the past several years she has edited "This Week," widely-syndicated Sunday magazine. Dorothy Thompson once described her as "one of the most civilized people in the City of New York."

It has been said that there is no door Mrs. Meloney cannot open. Presidents, premiers, professors, writers, artists and captains of finance have given her interviews and written by-line stories for whichever magazine she happened to be editing.

Interviewed Mussolini.

She has continued to report, along with her editing. She has interviewed Mussolini four times. In an exclusive interview three summers ago she announced his determination to go through with the invasion of Ethiopia, and even supplied her with dates.

She has initiated or taken part in many welfare undertakings of national scope. She organized a committee of women and raised a fund which provided Mme. Curie with a gram of radium and enabled the scientist to devote her full time to research. She originated and organized the Better Homes in America Movement and the first Adult Weight Conference was the result of her efforts. For her work during the World War and since, she has been decorated by the French, Polish and Belgian governments.

In 1930 she organized the Women's Forum on Current Problems, which has grown to national—even international—proportions.

A Native of Kentucky.

Mrs. Meloney was born in Bardstown, Ky. Her father, Dr. Cyprian Peter Mattingly, was a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore, belonging to a colonial family which left Maryland in Revolutionary days to settle in the Ohio Valley. After his death, Mrs. Mattingly moved to Washington with her young daughter—who from her early years has been a behind-the-lines observer of history in the making.

Mrs. Meloney's public life has been described as consisting of two aptitudes: "A sympathetic understanding of the needs and desires of people in every walk of life, and an X-ray ability to see through to the heart of public problems and frequently to predict the outcome or suggest the solution."

Because of her vision on national problems, she has been the confidential adviser of many of the great men of these times. It has been said that if she were ever to "tell all"—which she never will—a good many books would need to be rewritten.

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THE MODERN CHRISTMAS STORE

Salute to a Modern Newspaper from

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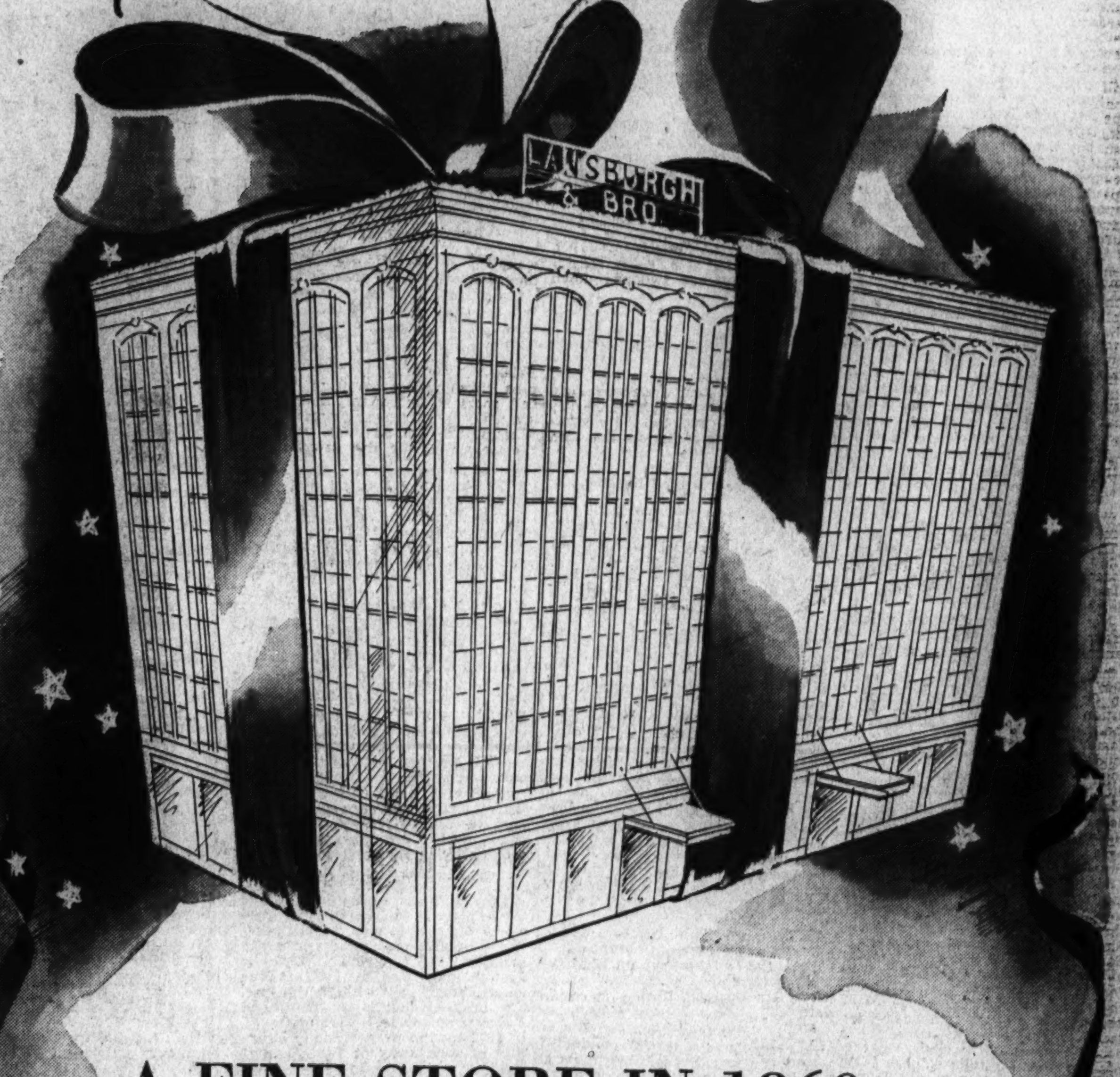

A FINE STORE IN 1860 . . .
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SEVENTEEN YEARS before the first Washington Post went to press Lansburgh & Bros. had opened the doors of a brand new store. Today, The Post and Lansburgh's are as much an integral part of Washington as the Monument is . . . and both have gained their cherished position through long years of serving you to the best of their ability. For a newspaper is, in reality, a public institution dedicated to truthful news . . . and a store is a civic enterprise dedicated to truthful merchandising. Today Lansburgh's and The Post, having weathered the same storms, stand looking into a future of prosperity that promises greater progress than ever before. And we felicitate The Post in its enjoyment of reaching such a successful 60th Birthday . . . remembering our own recent pleasure in celebrating our 77th Anniversary.

Lansburgh's, A Gift Shop Six Stories High Offers You These Special Christmas Services

Gift Wrapping
In three convenient locations—Sixth Floor, Main Floor and Basement—where we will wrap your purchases without charge.

De Luxe Wrapping
Available on the Main Floor. Expert wrappers to decorate your "Special" gifts with attractive papers and ribbon at a moderate charge of 10c to 35c, depending on size.

Gift Shopping
Trained shoppers to accompany you in selection of gifts or to shop for you. Ask any floorman, if you desire this service. There is no charge.

Monogramming
Any merchandise in the store may be monogrammed or initialed at a very small cost. We suggest that such gifts be purchased early.

Post Just an Infant Compared With Age of Some Historic Churches

Old St. Paul's Was Founded 64 Years Before Revolution

St. Patrick's Had Its Inception in 1784 and Trinity Followed in 1791; Capital Houses Several National Congregations.

Washington has some churches so old and historic that alongside their age The Post's mere 60 years is no more than the period of infancy.

Just two weeks ago, in one of its series of stories reviewing our historic churches, The Post recalled the beginnings of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rock Creek, founded in 1712. The United States of America hadn't been dreamt of then, let alone the Capital City of Washington, let alone The Washington Post.

Last month Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in the southeast section, celebrated its 135th anniversary. That sounds impressive until you look into the histories of a Catholic church which apparently got a headstart on religious activity in the city proper. St. Patrick's Church, now nobly housed in a stone structure at Tenth and G streets northwest, is said to be the oldest parish in town—it was organized in 1784 (three years before the United States Constitution was signed) on the site, Tenth and F streets, just a block from the present church. Out in Georgetown Holy Trinity Catholic Church was established in 1791 on the site it has retained ever since, Thirty-sixth and O streets.

Only a Chapter In Record.

There were, to be sure, some 50,000 church people in a few more than 100 religous groups as Post presses started running off the first issues of a morning newspaper in 1877. Several volumes might be written on the story of the churches in Washington up to that date. And yet they would constitute only a chapter in the complete record. The pages of The Post, now yellow and frayed, contain the main body of the history.

Just a few figures at hand will make the point clear. A church membership that was 50.000 60 years ago is in excess of 200,000 today. Church property valued at $4,000,000 in 1877 has been expanded to $25,000,000 worth. Census takers in 1870 counted 112 church buildings in the Capital. Today they'd list nearly 400, and they would note that many of the structure are new, and others made larger.

Material advances are, of course, the easiest kind of progress to trace. Scores of The Post's columns have carried the news of churches built and dedicated, parishes introduced, congregations organized. All-important, they guide the outline of this review of churches since 1877, but we are impelled to carry the story beyond those records. Let us suggest the important developments behind the accounts of cornerstones laid and worship halls dedicated.

Sunday Schools Large.

Sunday schools were given minor consideration half a century ago. Today they are tremendously large and their programs expansive. Their growth ushered in a whole new concept of the function of a church as a parish center; it's no longer merely a place of worship.

If the early Posts didn't carry much news about supplementary activities, except perhaps the doings of the missionary societies, it was because few of them were in existence. Christian Endeavor Societies, for example, which fill so important a place in the church program today, weren't to be born for some 20 years.

The Post, however, showed great interest in the things that were going on in the churches. In the issue of December 11, 1877 (just five days after issue No. 1) the editor devoted more than half a column in his four-page paper to activities of "The Church Singers."

"It has been said of the church soloists and singers of Washington by a prominent musician of New York," wrote the reporter, "that they rank above the same average number in other cities. This, when considered in connection with the fact that nearly all the prominent singers are accidental residents of the city, and but a few of these receive a salary equal to that paid in corresponding positions in other cities, is a flattering comment upon our musicians.

"There are here all varieties ranging from single quartettes to full chorus choirs and congregational singing."

His Comment Recalled.

The writer then considered some of the outstanding music groups to be found in Washington churches. Let us quote some of his comment on "The Quartettes:"

"Of the quartette choirs that of St. Aloysius' Catholic Church takes the lead. The organist and leader, Mr. H. C. Sherman, has a rank among the best directors of church choirs in the city, and is a supreme organist . . ."

Thus The Post pointed out that the use of expert musicians wasn't among the innovations that have come to the churches since.

A significant trend was suggested two years later, however, in the report of the Maryland annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. In the March 15 (1879) issue of The Post the Rev. D. W. Bates was quoted as declaring before the conference:

"I do not think that camp meetings are so obsolete that they may not be held efficiently. I think that the conference could recommend the holding of two, or it may be of more."

Perhaps Mr. Bates saw through the years ahead to a time when camp meetings would, indeed, be a very small part of church routine, when they would be superseded by more effective programs of religious education and cultural enlightenment.

Programs Full Now.

Look into the bulletins announcing parish activities today. Programs are so extensive that members can study not only the catechism and the Old Testament, but can discuss questions of the day in politics and economics; they can participate in recreational activities conducted in modern parish gymnasiums; they can even see educational movies. Programs are so full that members can spend not only their Sabbaths at church but most of their weekday leisure time as well.

Expansion in activity, as well as in membership, naturally has led to a vast expansion in church plants. The movement to build new church buildings gained great momentum in the decade following the World War. Churches built since 1920 make an imposing list in which we find the following: Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South; Hamline M. E. Church, Sixteenth and Allison streets northwest; All Saints' Unitarian, Sixteenth and Harvard streets; National Memorial Baptist, Sixteenth street and Columbia road; Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Chevy Chase Circle; Petworth M. E. at Eighth and Shepherd streets; Petworth Baptist, at Seventh and Randolph streets; United Presbyterian, at New Hampshire avenue and Randolph street; Gunton-Temple Presbyterian, at Sixteenth and Newton streets; Central Presbyterian, Fifteenth and Irving streets, and Columbia Heights Christian Church, 1437 Park road.

Are Well Scattered.

Were these churches charted on a map of Washington the observer would note how well they are scattered through the city. Their locations speak for another trend of the last threescore years: the tendency to locate churches outside the downtown area and in the rapidly growing residential centers.

There was, however, one notable exception. National City Christian Church, designed by John Russell Pope, went up at Thomas Circle in 1930. Funds for its construction came from all sections of the country. National City Church is an imposing structure that cost $1,200,000. It is designed after the classical style, and soaring over it is an imposing tower that can be seen from almost every point in Washington.

Around the church are to be built several units including a parish house for religious education activities, administrative offices, social rooms and a small chapel.

Other National Churches.

There are several other so-called national churches, few of them so centrally located, however. Universalist National Memorial Church, at 1810 Sixteenth street northwest, is dominated by a Tower of Peace, dedicated as a special tribute to Owen D. Young. Immanuel Baptist Church was constructed as a national memorial edifice. Particularly significant in connection with it is the fact that Northern and Southern Baptists united in building it as a "national memorial to religious liberty."

One day in 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt went to Mount St. Alban to lay the cornerstone for one of the most ambitious nationl church projects in America. His address that day marked the official beginnings of Washington Cathedral.

Site for a national cathedral had been selected at Mount St. Alban by the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, first Bishop of Washington, in 1898. First ground was broken in 1908. Since then, $12,000,000 has been spent, and the cathedral is nearly half completed. After Bishop Satterlee's death the construction work was carried forward by Bishop Alfred Harding. His successor—the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, the present bishop—has worked tirelessly on its development for the last 14 years.

May Be Finished by 1950.

Leaders hope to have the Cathedral finished by 1950. But realization of that hope depends on revenue. Confident that the edifice and its work are drawing Nation-wide interest, leaders point to the fact that more than 71,000 persons already have contributed to the project, and thousands of churchmen and others make pilgrimages to the site every month. When it is completed the Cathedral will give the Capital of the United States a structure that will take its place among the ten largest ecclesiastical edifices in the world.

Anyone who sees Washington from the air, however, will note that the Cathedral, rising high in the northwest, is balanced in the northeast by another structure, destined to be its equal in beauty and massiveness.

"Designed to be the greatest church edifice in the Western Hemisphere and one of the most magnificent basilicas in all the world," the Roman Catholic National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception is beginning to take form on the campus of Catholic University.

So far there is little to be seen from the outside, but a crypt is finished, and important services of the Catholic calendar are conducted there. Construction was begun about 15 years ago, and since then about $1,500,000 has been spent on it. The cost of the completed structure is estimated at $50.000,000. Unlike the Washington Cathedral, which is Gothic in design, the Catholic Shrine is built from examples of Romanesque and Byzantine architecture.

Cornerstone Laid In 1920.

When its cornerstone was laid in September, 1920, more than 10,000 persons thronged to the site for one of the most important religious ceremonies here in several years. Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal O'Connell headed a group of distinguished clerics, including 70 bishops and hundreds of priests.

The story of the actual beginning at the Shrine was, of course, covered completely by The Post. Interesting to note, incidentally, is the fact that a Roman Catholic Church in Washington to compare in splendor with the famous cathedrals in Europe was proposed back in 1846, a quarter of a century before The Post was born.

Coincident with The Post's growth has been the development of a strong feeling among Washington's churches for co-operation. This movement led to the formation in 1920 of the Washington Federation of Churches. After several visits to the Capital Dr. Roy B. Guild, of the Federal Council of Churches in New York, succeeded in having a meeting called in Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, South. Present were representatives from 60 congregations belonging to 15 denominations.

The idea of joining forces in a federation was new, and some of the churches, at first interested, did not become members. However, the delegates at the initial conference effected an organization. Dr. Charles Wood was chosen president, and Dr. Earl Wilfley, of Vermont Avenue Christian Church (now National City Christian Church), who was chairman of the conference, was named to one of the vice presidencies. Shortly afterward Dr. Lucius C. Clark, pastor of Hamline M. E. Church, was elected executive secretary to spend full time in the services of the federation.

Became Central Agency.

"The office quickly became a central agency for information regarding religous matters." declares a historical statement from the office of the federation. "Assistance was given in planning for conferences and conventions held in the city which had bearing upon its church life. Surveys were made of local conditions in hospitals and other institutions, as well as of certain areas."

At the end of a year Dr. Wood was re-elected president. Dr. James E. Freeman and James Lloyd were added to the number of vice presidents. When Dr. Clark resigned the secretaryship in 1922 to become chancellor of American University, the federation's executive committee elected as his successor Dr. W. L. Darby, of Evansville, Ind., who has filled the position since.

The Washington Post, interested in the serious effort to bring denominations into closer relationship, followed the course of the newly formed federation closely. It watched the ever-widening activities of the organization and noted its successes in the fields of moral welfare of the community, of social service, of race relations, of good will among all the churches. Today more than 125 of Washington's largest church units are active members of the federation, and rally each year to a campaign to raise the funds making its program possible.

Growth of Catholic Church.

The Post has seen the Catholic Church grow in Washington from a few parishes to a large unit serving thousands of members in every section. St. Patrick's Catholic Church, organized in 1784, is the oldest church in Washington proper. The original church—at Tenth and F streets northwest—was supplanted in 1872 by the present stone structure a block away at Tenth and G streets.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church, at Thirty-sixth and O streets northwest, remains on the site it was established in 1791. St. Matthew's Church, organized in 1838 at Fifteenth and H streets northwest, since has moved to Rhode Island avenue, near Connecticut avenue.

Added to these, and other historic parishes already in existence when The Post came into being three score years ago, are several imposing structures which have appeared on the Washington landscape in the last 20 years. St. Gabriel's Church was built at Grant Circle in the decade between 1917 and 1927. Upper Sixteenth street, which became the home site for so many parishes, furnished a location for the new Shrine of the Sacred Heart, and in Chevy Chase there is a recently built Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Within the past year, St. Francis Xavier's Church built a new edifice in Southeast Washington.

Attended By Lincoln.

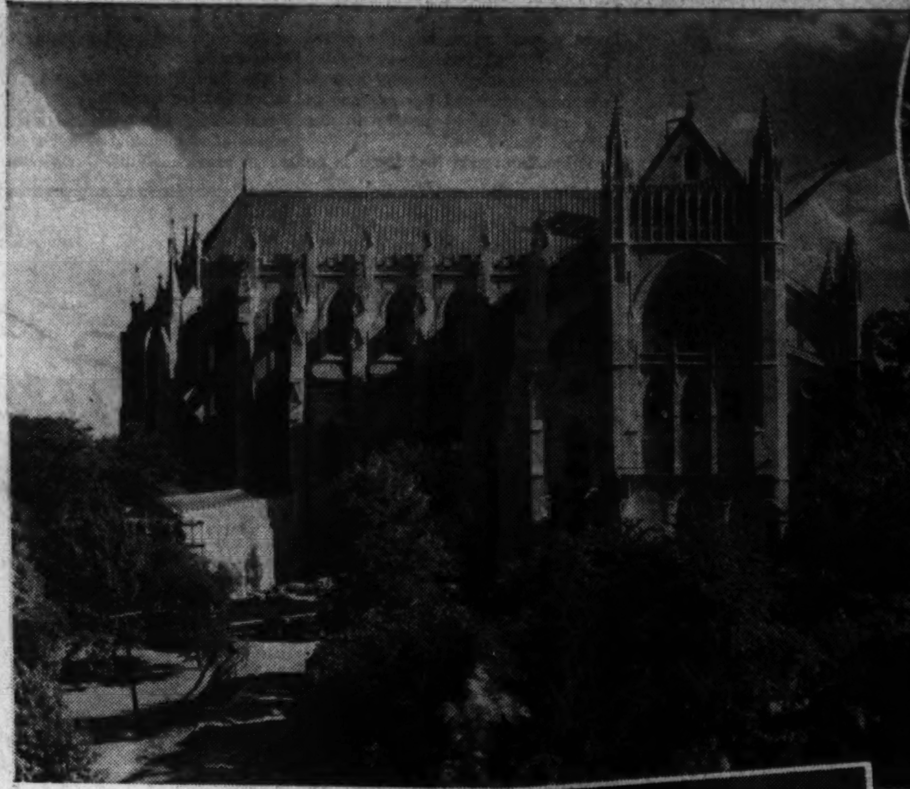
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, organized in 1803, had moved to its present site between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets by the year The Post was born. It already had established itself as one of the most prominent downtown parishes; Abraham Lincoln attended divine worship there, and so did John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren.

Foundry M. E. Church, which witnessed the birth of The Post from its site at Fourteenth and G streets northwest, since has moved to a new building on Sixteenth street.

Jewish synagogues, in the past 60 years have grown from two to a dozen. In 1877 the only Jewish places of worship were at Adas Israel Synagogue, now at Sixth and I streets northwest, and Washington Hebrew Congregation, Eighth and H streets. A city-wide membership, which then stood at 2,000, has grown to 18,000.

CHURCHES OF CITY GROW IN NUMBER EACH YEAR

THE OLD AND THE NEW—*Before this newspaper was born churchmen were worshiping in such now historic churches as those pictured on right. Above, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, established in 1712, and below, the belfried tower of St. Aloysius' Church, still in use. Within the life-time of The Post, on the other hand, religion has made most remarkable advances. Washington Cathedral, on Mount St. Albans, above left, and the Church of the Latter Day Saints, whose striking steeple is pictured below, name only two of the imposing structures built in modern imes.*



11 Printers Set Record of 421 Years on Post

Harry Turner Has Served Half a Century on the Paper.

When it comes to terms of service, 11 printers and four members of the circulation and business office departments of The Post make other employes of the paper look like newcomers.

The 11 printing veterans, for instance, have served the paper a total of 421 years—ranging from the 28 put in by F. M. Reidel to the 48 piled up to the credit of J. Louis Ferber, who is "the composing room dean."

Ferber went on the regular pay roll of The Post May 15, 1890, but for a year before that he had worked in the mailing room and run the elevator. A pushcart was all that was needed to take The Post for out-of-town subscribers to trains in those days. Three bags of papers were pushed to the station for the first train that left town after edition time and six bags were pushed down to catch the second.

"Hack" Carried the Mail.

"When the paper kept growing, we hired a 'night liner,' which was a one-horse hack. We were still in the old building when I went into the composing room and we set the paper by hand. It was not until 1893, when we came into the new building, that we had machines—and then only 10 of them," Ferber recalled last week.

One of the most exciting contests the composing room ever witnessed centered around Ferber's ability as a leader. After the Baltimore fire, in 1904, Baltimore papers were published in Washington for a while and The Post machines were in 24-hour use. The Baltimore force had a printer whom his associates declared could lead type faster than "any man in America."

"We placed a $20 bet and set up three trays of type. Louie had his three leaded before the Baltimore man had finished two," declared David L. Sandoe, who came into The Post composing room in 1894 when there were 10 machines and 14 operators. Today there are 30 machines, which are used for two shifts, and the composing room force numbers more than 100.

Victor M. Hurley, who came to the paper in 1893, recalls the day that the first 24-page Post was printed.

"It was a Sunday edition and we worked on it all week. Mr. Wilkins was so proud of our work that he came in and gave us a personal vote of thanks. During my first days on the paper our daily paper ran around eight pages, and we went up to 16 pages on Sunday," Hurley said.

If Francis Benzler had remained on The Post continuously after he joined the force first on March 4, 1884, he would have held the service record. But he left in 1917 to go to the Government Printing Office and did not return until 1924. Even as it is, he has been with the paper a total of 46 years.

Turner's Record 50 Years.

The other "veteran" printers and their record in years to date are: M. L. Statler, who joined the staff in 1897, but has been away one year on two different occasions since then; John E. Chase, who came to the paper in 1898; Jesse T. Deloe, who was taken on as an apprentice in 1896; Charles S. Bastian, who came in 1904; J. Ralph Belt, 1905; J. D. Shirley, 1908; F. M. Reidel, 1909.

Harry Turner, foreman of the addressograph department of the paper, recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary on the paper. He helped mail the papers when they were addressed by hand and delivered to the suburbs via horsecar and hansom cab.

Turner's assistant, Richard L. Carne, celebrated his twenty-eighth anniversary with the paper on November 1.

In the general files department of the business office is Wilbur Frank, who has been with the paper 46 years. Also in the business department is Miss Nellie Kerr, who completed 28 years in September.

District's Society Can Be Traced in Visits of Dewey

Washington society will not soon forget its Beau Brummel, Admiral George Dewey, who, from 1899 to January, 1917, when he died in his home at 1601 K street northwest, was the prize dinner guest whose presence at any social event insured its success.

Not only was Admiral Dewey America's hero but he had a charming personality, was devoted to his friends and the most enjoyable of dinner partners. He was gallant, too. In the last years of his life he was fond of gathering a few close friends about him, and quiet little dinners at the Dewey menage were both the most exclusive and most attractive affairs of any social season.

The course of Washington society can be traced through the events attended by Admiral Dewey from his marriage to Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen in St. Paul's Rectory on November 9, 1899, to about 1910, when regrets rather than acceptances were sent to the sheaf of invitations showered upon him daily.

The title of Beau Brummel was one that Admiral Dewey won during his years of residence in Washington before and after Manila victory through his meticulous care in dressing.

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Education in Capital Was Youth Full of Promise in December, 1877

Growing Pains Menaced Peace Within Ranks

Entire System Underwent Change as New Ideas Were Substituted.

By Jay Walz.

Education in Washington already was a youth full of promise when the infant Washington Post let out its first lusty yells in December, 1877.

Public schools had been going since that day of another December, 1804, when President Thomas Jefferson and 12 associates took up duties as trustees of the Capital's first school board. And the morning that saw the first of a long line of Posts delivered to its readers also witnessed the sight of 21,000 boys and girls going to classes, which many people were still calling "pauper school" because they were free and attended by poor children.

But, even though, after 60 years, education as a public institution in Washington still is more than twice as old as this newspaper, the histories of the two coincide to a remarkable degree. The fact is, education was just getting organized here as the century swung into its last quarter and many of The Post's columns, during its first year, were devoted to chronicling the progress of the recently unified school system.

Four Separate Systems Prevailed Until 1874.

Until 1874, there had been not one but four separate public school systems in the District. In three years the merger had hardly reached an era of smooth operation. This change, and that, was announced and all made news, because the idea of combining schools of the City of Washington, the City of Georgetown and of surrounding "county" areas—not only schools for white children but for colored as well—still was considered advanced. And the citizens were eager to read how it was working out.

There was plenty of news in the making. In 1877 the first public high school for white children in Washington was announced. Vocational and Americanization schools were something for the future. Some of the 62 school buildings in the system were rented structures; others were barracks. Of one school, however, officials were really proud—they believed the new 16-room Franklin building (long since remodeled to house the offices of school administrators and the Board of Education) to be "unsurpassed in the country." Plans for this structure were included in the exhibit Washington sent to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and there the many-towered building was hailed as a model for the whole country.

With the development of a system from the 62-building stage to one of 175, nearly 30 of which are high schools, junior highs, vocational schools and buildings for several other special kinds of training, came many stories for an enterprising morning newspaper to give its readers. The whole system went through growing pains that threatened harmony within its ranks and divided the allegiance of the citizens who were sending their children to its schools.

Jealousies and rivalries broke out. Administrations came and went. New ideas were substituted for old; gradually the whole character of public education underwent a change—schooling today isn't what it was 60 years ago. And most important, people, far from thinking of the whole business as a project to help the poor man's children, now look to the free schools to "save our society."

Incidents Reported Carefully by The Post.

The Post watched the scene carefully—noted the incidents and reported them. Through the growing years that was an important function. It still is—but today it's not all to be done. The newspaper today is an integral part of the educational set-up.

When that first issue of The Post reached the homes the wintry morning of December 6, 1877, it is very doubtful if the youngsters getting ready for school were much interested. The paper carried many items interesting to father and mother, perhaps—but the children didn't care so much for them. To capture their attention newspapers presented special departments for youngsters—but the general run of news was conceded by all to be no business of minors.

How different it is today! Front page news is read by son as well as father. Current events are now considered part of the history course, and you find newspapers alongside history texts in classes throughout the city. Many teachers, indeed, devote part of each class period to the happenings of the day, which they recognize as history's latest chapter. Modern education has given the newspaper an important place in the curriculum.

The Post from the beginning was well suited for this place. Its founders had effected a marked departure in American journalism when they brought into being a paper whose principal object would be the publishing of news. That purpose wasn't common in 1877. Newspapers up to that time were principally champions of this cause or that. They became partisan, first; disseminators of news, second. Launching out, independent of any restricting ties, The Post held to a pledge to give the public "the story," not a colored story or a biased one, but an accurate account of the event as it happened.

Columns Were Opened To School Promotion.

At the same time the paper opened its editorial columns to the promotion of the public schools. Today that support isn't needed to the extent it was in the early years. In now. In the school year of 1876-77, school authorities spent a total of $369,776. That amount was just $79,776 more than had been set aside for the purpose, so Congress loaned—mark you, loaned—the District $75,000 until the municipality could make up the deficit. (It was in 1878 that Congress made its first outright grant to Washington schools.)

Today, when the District public school administration is given a $12,000,000 appropriation to provide free education, Superintendent Frank W. Ballou and the Board of Education still feel the needs are far beyond the means. They plead and plead for more funds to build new school houses and hire new teachers.

It's interesting to note that this 1937 the public wants schools—more and more of them; in 1877 it wasn't so sure that it wanted them. After all, the idea that the free public school was anything but a "pauper school" was just wearing off. As has been said, the first high school building was erected that year. And while there were 239 pupils of high school age attending the ninth grade in public school, there were more than 1,000 youngsters enrolled in the private secondary schools.

It might be expected that the taxpayer didn't then dream of contributing to the support of these schools to the extent that he does cry is not new. School officials in 1877 implored similarly—they wanted new and better buildings and more teachers, and would have been immensely pleased with only a fraction of the present day appropriation.

Many Buildings Then Weren't Schools at All.

If schools in Washington today appear outmoded, let it be remembered that in 1877 many buildings used for school purposes weren't really schools at all. There had been some progress, to be sure. During the administration of Mayor Richard Wallach (Washington's mayor from 1863 to 1867) some new buildings were constructed. But a decade later many of the 21,000 boys and girls enrolled were attending classes in buildings that were never intended to be schools. Parents complained; for example, one parent was irritated because his child had to go to class in a basement room, whereas his neighbor's child had a new school to be educated in.

(At the time residents still remembered "Jefferson's Stable," where Strong John Thompson, the rigorous Scotch schoolmaster, ruled with rod and iron. The "stable" was at Fourteenth and G streets northwest, and actually had been used by Thomas Jefferson, during his Presidency, to accommodate his horses.)

In 1877 free high schools were established for white students here. There was opened "an Advance Grammar School for Boys," and "an Advanced Grammar School for Girls." These schools were designed to carry on where the elementary schools left off, but their courses embraced only one year—the ninth. The two schools functioned separately for three years; then in 1880 they were merged into the old Central High School, then just completed.

The elementary school in 1877 resembled closely the grade school of today. It had eight grades, the last two of which are considered today a part of junior high. But otherwise the work was comparable.

Training of Teachers Considered Important.

Teachers didn't have the background then that they are required to have now. But it should be remembered that their training was regarded as important. Those who now view with pride our large, well-equipped normal training institutions—Wilson Teachers College and Miner Teachers College—will be interested in the fact that, according to The Post, the District of Columbia in the year 1877 appropriated $2,000 for a school of instruction for teachers. (There existed, at the time, a single public normal school with 3 teachers and 20 pupils.) (The Miner Normal School for the training of colored teachers was established in 1877.)

Of course, no one, certainly not the taxpayer, would have appreciated then our 1937 teaching standards. Wasn't an eighth-grade graduate qualified to teach? Why not—hadn't he covered all the academic ground he'd be required to instruct his pupils in?"

Years afterward, Miss Lucille Smith, who organized the first normal school in 1873, recalled the experience with a smile:

"I was a student with them," she explained. "Much of the work was as new to me as it was to my class, and I had to study all of the time to keep up with it. For practice work we made use of the children in a primary class adjoining our room. For nature study we took long trips along the banks of the Potomac, which at that time abounded in flowers."

Training School Idea Was Novel One Then.

She recalled that when Superintendent J. Ormond Wilson (in whose memory Wilson Teachers' College is named) first proposed establishment of a teachers' training school, the idea was strikingly novel. Only two other cities—Cincinnati and Boston—had made similar "experiments." (Now Wilson Teachers' College is the oldest city teachers' training school in the country; its forerunners in Boston and Cincinnati were abandoned long ago.)

Wilson, incidentally, was head of the Washington schools when the four independent systems were merged in 1874. Before that time there were four superintendents and four school boards. There was a system for the white children of the City of Washington, another system for the white children of the City of Georgetown, another system for the white and colored children outside the city in what were called county schools, and a fourth system for colored children in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The consolidated system was placed under the control of a board of 19 trustees—14 white members and 5 colored; 14 were from the city which included the town proper and five from the county, which consisted of the country part of the District.

Wilson was made superintendent of white schools in the city and all the schools in the county. George F. T. Cook was made superintendent of the colored schools in Washington and Georgetown.

Under Wilson's leadership the local schools became "graded," a normal school was established, a high school organized, manual training and drawing introduced.

Wilson was pioneer in the long fight, that still goes on, for better school facilities and buildings.

There is no better record of the battles Wilson, his colleagues and his successors kept fighting for Washington education than is contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education for 1877. The following paragraph is quoted:

"In the District of Columbia, notwithstanding serious obstacles, there has been a substantial advance. There was an increase of 1,635 in the number of pupils enrolled and of 1,411 in average attendance. There were also 1,483 more seats provided than in the previous year. Some of the buildings occupied by the schools are entirely unfit for school purposes, hindering the success of the teachers and imperiling the health of the children. The good of the schools and the honor of the country imperatively demand at the Capital of the Nation appropriate buildings, sufficient for the education of all the children entitled to attend. The advance in the qualification of teachers is gratifying, and has been especially promoted by the establishment of a normal school for girls. The addition of high schools to the present grades of instruction would greatly increase their efficiency and supply opportunities specially needed by the youth of the District."

The school trustees then, like the board members of today, were worried over the congestion problem. Their other difficulties, too, as reported in the early editions of the paper, suggest a comparison between the old times and the new. Education may be a far different thing, but the problems of running a school system persist.

Post Has Helped Progress of All Education Here.

While these problems, with public school triumphs, have been a concern of The Post's, it has also in its life-time participated in progress over the whole field of education. Increased interest in public schools did not result in a decline for private institutions. Indeed, they have grown. Parochial schools have advanced and flourished. Private schools have catered to the special needs of groups of youngsters. Universities, attracting the attention of a whole nation, have brought to Washington the prestige of the title "Educational Center of the United States."

College students in Washington today number 10,000 or more. The figure represents an increase of 5,000 per cent since the year 1876-77, when the collegiate institutions of the District of Columbia had a combined enrollment of 156 students. Needless to say, this increase is altogether out of proportion to the Capital's growth in population and wealth.

The year in which The Post was born found four institutions of college rank operating in the District. They were Columbian University (now part of George Washington University), with 44 students; Georgetown University, with 67 students; Howard University, with 22, and the Deaf-Mute College, with 23.

These schools were the "institutions of learning" of their day, but the requirements for entry were, at Georgetown, for example, ability to read and write and good moral character. Just try to get into any college today on that basis!

Colleges Have Grown Almost Beyond Belief.

The colleges named have grown almost beyond belief, and in addition there are other schools in their class well established and making rapid advances. The Catholic University of America was established in 1889, Trinity College in 1900, Washington Missionary College in 1904, Catholic Sisters College in 1911, American University in 1914 and National University, which, established in 1870 as a law school, now has a college department.

Nearly all of these schools have large numbers of graduate students, who are in addition to the 10,000 enrolled as regular students. They would swell the actual enrollment in the higher institutions by several thousand. Summer students also enroll here by the hundreds.

With the emphasis on public education, the large number of excellent private schools here in 1877 have not grown to a corresponding degree. Many of them, indeed, no longer exist. Those that have flourished are much larger than they were 50 and 60 years ago. The combined enrollment of the private schools in 1937, however, is probably little higher than that of all the schools in 1877. Statistics for a complete check are unavailable, but the number of private school youngsters in the Capital this year is estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000.

The educational development The Post has chronicled in the Nation's Capital isn't all of the formal kind. In addition to the public and private schools, the colleges and universities, we now have an adult education program that already has gone far and promises much more for the future. Public evening schools, Americanizations classes (the joint concern of the public schools and the WPA) and Community Center activities have grown out of the demand for schooling for men and women beyond school age.

Night Schools Now Open To Adults in All Areas.

Night schools in every section of the city are open to adults who have to hold full-time jobs but want the opportunity for training that will advance them in their vocation. The Americanization School is organized for the foreign-born who need a working knowledge of English, perhaps, or other background information that will make them feel at home in a new country.

The Community Center is an educational-recreational organization through which the facilities of the public schools are made available to the public. Schools in the several sections of the city become actual community centers. Classes and recreational programs are conducted for men, women and children, who find them interesting ways of spending one, two or three nights each week.

The Capital's recreational resources extend far beyond the boundaries of the Community Center, of course. There is a system of city playfields and National Capital parks, all of which are being co-ordinated under a recreational director.

The playground system has had a remarkable growth since it was established in 1902, and The Post has taken a keen interest in the development of a play program that will keep boys and girls constructively occupied during their leisure time and off the dangerous streets.

The playgrounds, whose lots now number more than 70, grew out of a project that rigged up the back yard of Neighborhood House in Southwest Washington back in 1902. It was a crude affair, and little money was spent. Nevertheless, it showed what could be done to improve the leisure time of boys and girls, if the public wanted to do it.

Paper Helped to Arouse Playground Sentiment.

Subsequently, other grounds were acquired for play purposes, arrangements were made to use some school grounds, the public parks furnished other areas. Development of a program was slow at first, because the public didn't see the need. In the early years The Post played a leading part in a publicity campaign to point out the possibilities of a good playground system, and to arouse sentiment for the funds needed for equipment and supervision.

Now playgrounds are accepted, and 30,000 boys and girls who romp over them on almost any fine day just wouldn't know what to do without them.

Washington's educational program is so broad now that it easily affects more than 200,000 children and adults. Almost 50 per cent of the population takes part in some part of the program.

These figures paint a picture far different from the one Thomas Jefferson saw when he contributed $200 toward the endowment of public schools in Washington back in 1804. On the other hand, it would seem to come close to the picture he envisioned. The "Man of the People" would be pleased to know that so much is offered the "poor children," and that when they take advantage of free education in 1937 they have as buddies the youngsters privileged to eat with silver spoons.

EVERYTHING WAS NEW ONCE—*Like the Franklin School, now administration headquarters for the Board of Education. The city fathers were so proud of it in 1876, the year before The Post was born, that they sent a model to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. But architectural ideas have progressed, like The Post. In the picture above is the new Woodrow Wilson High School, latest word in school*

Lovely Capital Goal Of All Presidents

From George Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt, every American President has been eager to make this a beautiful Captial City. Here is what the most taciturn of them all, Calvin Coolidge, had to say about Washington:

"Let it express the soul of America. Whenever an American is at the seat of his Government, however, traveled and cultured he may be, he ought to find a city of stately proportions, symmetrically laid out and adorned with the best there is in architecture, which would arouse his imagination and stir his patriotic pride.

"In the coming years Washington should be not only the art center of our own country, but the art center of the world. Around it should center all that is best in science, learning, letters and art."

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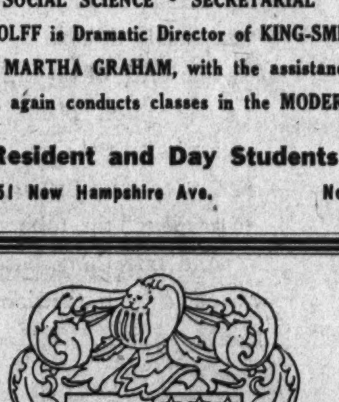

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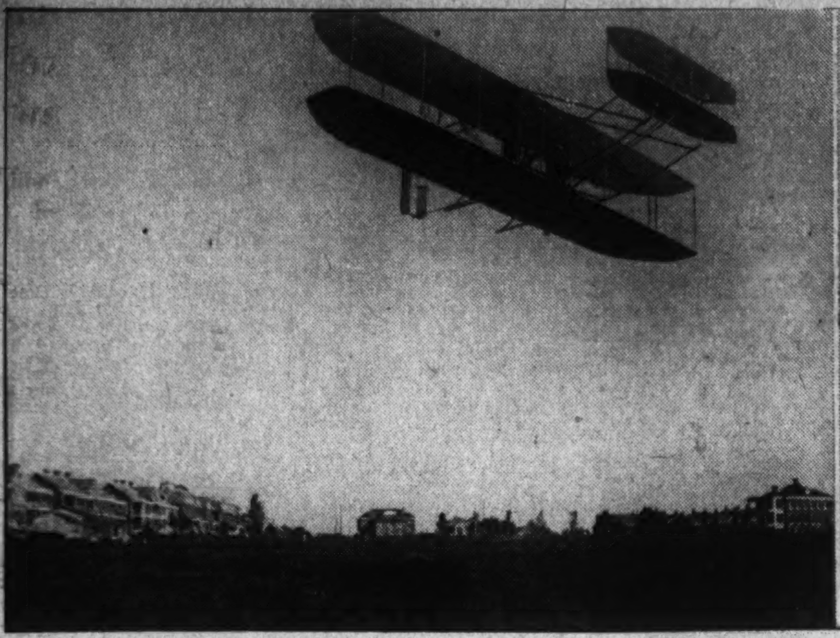
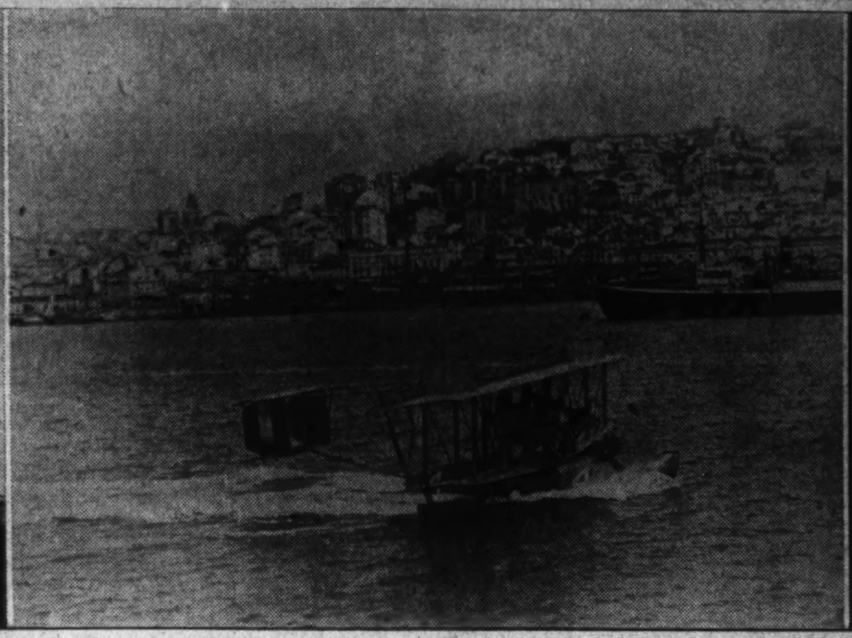
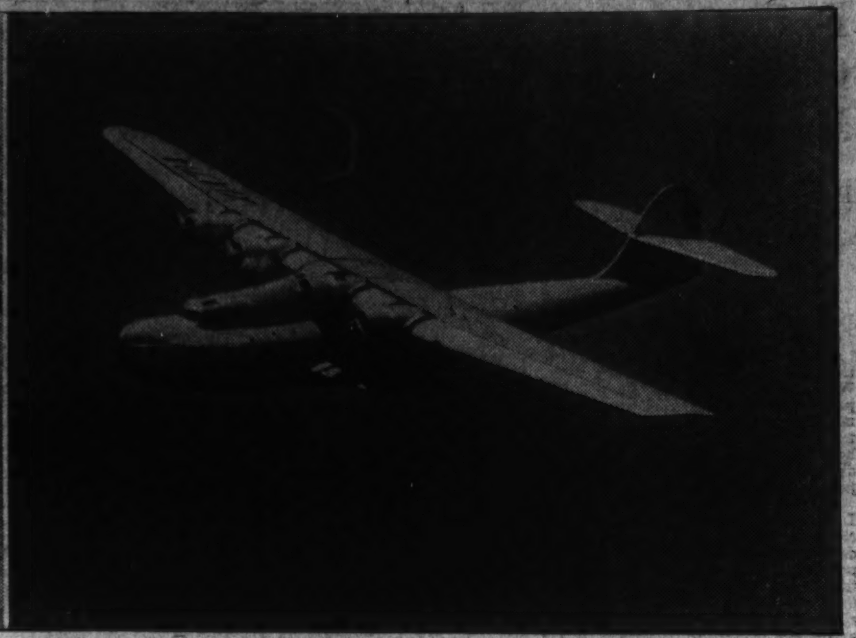
Wright Brothers' Flights Called Impossible by Incredulous Public







Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

1908—1919—1937—MAN'S CONQUEST OF AIR—*Orville Wright flies his airplane over Fort Myer, the first flight in history over a military post. The Post reported details of the week's demonstrations in full. Center, the NC-4 in the harbor at Lisbon, Portugal, after her flight to the Azores. The ship was piloted by Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read and The Post told Washington about the flight in bold headlines. Right, the China Clipper, newest and most luxurious of airliners, cuts her way over the ocean on one of her regular transpacific flights. She is the latest in the line of aircraft whose development has been chronicled in The Post.*

Army Aviator Killed on Flight With Wright at Fort Myer, Va.

Service Best Airman Lost, While Orville Suffered Only Minor Head Injuries; Development of Science Traced.

"Soared Like An Eagle" was the ambiguous headline on one of the most important stories The Post has ever printed.

Half way down the front page of The Post on Saturday, December 19, 1903, Washingtonians read probably the first newspaper story of man's triumph in the air—the Wright brother's historic flights at Kill Devil Hill, Kitty Hawk, N. C.

No newspaper man was present when Orville Wright, then his brother Wilbur, made their brief flights in the frosty air of December 17, 34 years ago, and few newspapers printed the story for months. The public was incredulous, refused to believe what they knew was impossible.

The story of the enterprising city editor who agreed to print the story has never been written. Only yellowed files remain to hint at the arguments in The Post's city room before the six paragraphs were set in type. But the story was printed, though other papers refused to believe what had happened for many months.

"Norfolk, Va., Dec. 18," the dateline read. "It is reported here that a successful trial of a flying machine was made yesterday near Kitty Hawk, N. C., by Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio. It is stated that the machine flew for 3 miles in the face of wind blowing at the registered velocity of 21 miles an hour, and then gracefully descended to earth at the spot selected by the man in the navigator's car as a suitable landing place. The machine has no balloon attachment, but gets its force from propellers worked by a small engine . . ."

Only two months before The Post had reported Prof. Langley's heartbreaking experiments with his own flying machine. A special correspondent and artist were sent to Widewater, Va., and The Post for October 8, 1903, devoted nearly half the first page—in addition to two two-column drawings— to the story.

Prof. Langley himself was not present, but remained in Washington. The Post gave him full details, however, as a special correspondent reported: "The experiment resulted in a total and admitted failure and almost complete destruction of the flying machine."

Two months later a second attempted flight was reported at great length, barely two weeks before the Wright brothers actually succeeded. "Prof. Langley's airship broke in half yesterday afternoon when an attempt was made to launch it off Arsenal Point," the story read, "turned upside down, and Mr. Charles M. Manly, who was in the navigator's car, was hurled into the Potomac, entangled in the wreckage. He escaped through the heroism of Fred Hewitt, a mechanic, who plunged into the icy water and released his chief from the debris."

Post Encouraged Early Fliers.

Once The Post had printed the first story of the first successful flight, however, the paper became a stanch protagonist of the new science, reporting its events faithfully, and encouraging its experiments in editorial columns.

In 1908, in September, Orville Wright visited Fort Myer, and there demonstrated his new machine before Army and Navy experts and purse-controlling politicians from Capitol Hill. Each flight was reported in full. And when a minor accident marred a 1-minute-and-11-seconds flight, Orville Wright was quoted as saying: "Somehow it's pretty hard to keep yourself under perfect control when you're rushing through the air at 40 miles an hour."

Tragedy ended the demonstration. After a week of record-breaking flights, a faulty propeller sent the machine crashing to earth from a height of 75 feet. Orville Wright received only minor injuries but Lieut. Selfridge, the Army's best flier, was killed. The Post devoted nearly half the paper to the story, with a six-column head, and a series of photographs, showing the two fliers, the plane in the air, and a picture of the wrecked machine a minute after it had fallen.

Aviation progressed in the next few years, and The Post followed it closely. Louis Bleriot's flight across the English Channel was described in a front-page story on Sunday, July 26, 1909. In November, two years later, a special correspondent described the end of Calbraith P. Rodgers' transcontinental flight at Pasadena, Calif. He covered the 4,231 miles in 4,924 minutes in his 18-foot "baby" Wright.

The World War temporarily obliterated aviation per se as a source of news. But in May, 1919, the NC-4 landed at the Azores. Bold headlines in The Post told Washinton about the flight, and Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read wrote his personal story of the crossing. The same year Alcock and Brown flew the North Atlantic.

"Everybody soon to fly around the world," was the headline on a Sunday article in 1924, directly after the ZR-3 crossed from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst. A front-page story reported: "The ZR-3 slumbered tonight safely crated in the Lakehust airdrome, after a memorable flight across the ocean." A Sunday feature predicted: "Before long there will be many round-the-world flights. Public imagination stirred, flying is now to be popularized."

Post Hails Lindbergh Triumph.

Other flights, both by airship and airplane, continued to be hailed by The Post. But its enthusiasm burst its bounds on Sunday, May 22, 1827.

"Lindbergh Widely Hailed at Paris for 2,800-Mile Flight in 33½ Hours; Airman Tells Own Story of Trip," the Sunday Post announced. And seven pages of type and illustrations covered the solo-crossing from every angle. The Post also brought to Washington a special interview with the flier, by Correspondent Henry Wales. The Post also led in promoting a gala welcome to the flier.

Two years later The Post for November 20, 1929, told of the gallant flight of Commander Richard E. Byrd across the South Pole, just as it had reported his North Pole flight in May, 1926. Later that year. The Post described the Graf Zeppelin's world-circling trip.

In 1932 and 1933 aviation had trouble keeping off The Post's front page. Amelia Earhart crossed the Atlantic. The DO-X, giant of all heavier-than-air craft, flew from Newfoundland to Horta, the Azores, then on to Europe. Col. Roscoe Turner cut the transcontinental record to 11½ hours. Wiley Post raced Stephen Darius and Stanley Gerenas, Lithuanian fliers, across the Atlantic. The Mollisons added the North Atlantic to their conquests. Codos and Rossi landed in Syria after a 5,650-mile trip. The Italian air armada of 24 planes crossed the Atlantic twice, east and west, with the loss of only one man. Wiley Post landed in New York on his world flight. A year later, another Italian, Lieut. Francesco Agello, "Italy's Crazy Boy," hurtled 440 miles an hour through the air in a seaplane. That same year Jean Picard's stratosphere flights, as reported in The Post, set Washington's imagination wandering toward the aviation of the next decade.

In 1783, when the first human ascent was made, in a hot-air balloon at Paris, The Post was yet unborn. But had it been, a page-one story would have described J. F. P. de Rozier's 20-minute flight. For ever since December 19, 1903—and even before—The Post has related aviation's progress, from the first flying kites to 18-foot "baby" Wrights, to initial flights across the Atlantic and Pacific, down to today's scheduled airline routes from continent to continent.

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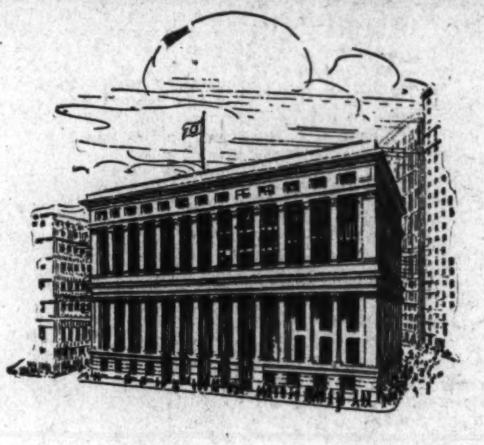

BUSINESS MAKES A DISCOVERY

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The welfare of the farmer raising corn in Nebraska is not distinct from that of the mechanic building cars in Detroit, nor from that of the grocer selling butter in New York. All are inseparably linked.

The price of tin in Malaysia is not of mere academic interest to the cotton planter in Alabama. For America must find countries that are willing and able to buy cotton, wheat, shoes and motor cars. Just as she must find countries that will sell tin, rubber, silk, spices and coffee.

And one thing business has discovered—whether the transaction is ten cents' worth of beans or a million bushels of wheat: the more you have the other man's point of view, and the more you know his mind and his way of doing business, the smoother and easier does business run.

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Capital of 1877 Was Floundering in Its Newly Assumed Role of a City

D. C. Had Just Quit Class of Muddy Village

Phones a Novelty, Gas Still Lighted Streets for 150,000 People.

By James D. Secrest.

Washington was floundering about in its new role of a city when The Washington Post's first edition appeared on its streets. A period of municipal expansion that pulled the National Capital by its own bootstraps from the class of a muddy village to a city of fair size had just ended.

With a population of 150,000, the District of Columbia could lay claim to being a city in a still undeveloped country. It had a fair proportion of small industries, but the Federal Government was even then the main cog in the wheel although it had attained none of the gigantic size or ramifications that it has today.

Compared with its present development, however, Washington of 1877 might easily seem like a backward hamlet rather than a National Capital.

Telephone a Novelty.

Transportation within the District boundaries was by horse cars, hacks or carriages.

The telephone had just made its appearance and was a novelty.

Electric lighting was still in the mind and laboratory of Thomas Edison and the city was lighted by gas or oil lamps.

Only the major thoroughfares were paved and Florida avenue was the northern boundray of the city.

The District government budget—and this is one phase that taxpayers might like to see repeated—was under $3,500,000, of which the Federal Government paid more than half.

Taxes amounted to about $1,500,000 as compared with more than $40,000,000 today.

Throughout the 60-year growth of the city since 1877 The Washington Post has mirrored its progress, spurred its expansion and municipal improvement—and recorded its history.

City Still "Smokeless."

The Post has seen its population rise to 619,000, its residents break the boundaries of the Federal City and expand into nearby Maryland and Virginia, its mass transportation progress from horse cars, to cable cars, to electric trolleys, to buses and its position rise to that of the most important capital in the world.

Much more difficult to trace but just as steady has been the growth of the city's business interests. While still a "smokeless city," the District has grown industrially until its industrial output approximates $100,000,000, its retail trade $400,000,000 and its bank clearings $1,200,000,000 a year.

Growth of the city has been achieved largely by spurts—induced by the two major wars in the country's history, the Civil War and the World War. Washington rose from a sleepy village to a city on the crest of the War Between the States as troops poured in and demanded services and from a small city to a metropolis in the World War as the Federal Government swelled its pay roll.

Wars Gave Impetus.

And the momentum that began in the World War has scarcely slowed since, even in the depression, and city planners are looking forward to a National Capital of 1,000,000 population within a few years.

To gain a bird's-eye impression of the 60 years of municipal and industrial progress, one can do little better than to look at the history of its transportation facilities, its public utilities, its trade activities and its realty expansions.

Horse cars carried the majority of Washingtonians to and from their jobs in 1877. They were small and light, with side seats and oil lamps. They were so light, in fact, that one historian recalls a car ran over the ankles of a pedestrian "without permanently injuring them." And the cars often were picked up and turned around on the tracks in the middle of a block.

Some of the cars were drawn by one horse and some by two. One of the longest lines was the old Belt Line, whose one-horse cars circled the city.

"Luxury" Cars Arrive.

However uncomfortable the cars may have been in the winter, they apparently had their points in the summer. Walt Whitman, the poet, it seems, often rode from the Treasury, where he worked, to the Navy Yard after office hours just for the fun of it.

The Washington Post reported with jubilance on March 24, 1881, the palcing of eight one-horse cars on Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighteenth street and New Jersey avenue southeast, and shortly thereafter the addition of 20 more cars, finished in pale yellow.

Though the fare varied on the several separately owned lines, the charge in some instances was as low as three cents, the fare being paid with a three-cent piece then in circulation. Other lines charged five cents and some fares as high as ten cents.

The first serious competition to the horse cars, so far as mass transportation was concerned, came in 1880 with introduction of large horse-drawn cabs by the Herdic Phaeton Co. Forerunners of the modern bus, these "herdics," as they were called, had long plush seats on the sides. They were lighted by oil lamps, the fare was 5 cents and in winter the floors were strewn with straw to keep the passengers' feet warm.

Hansom Cabs Cut Rates.

Three years later English hansom cabs, predecessors of the taxicab, made their appearance. The fare was 25 cents for the first mile. They proved so popular that hacks were forced to cut their rates from $1.50 to 75 cents an hour.

Even in those days of leisurely movement Washington's citizenry and members of Congress were highly critical of the horse-drawn street car although it is doubtful that they foresaw the electric trolley that replaced them.

On March 16, 1887, The Post reported, a mass meeting of indignant street car patrons was held to protest against the "wretched service of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co." on Fourteenth street.

Congress had adjourned that year without acting on a proposal to substitute cable cars on some of the steeper hills. Henry Hurt, president of the company, thereupon compromised with the citizens by putting two horses instead of one on each car.

Congress "Sounded Off."

The Post in 1888 led the civic fight for citizens of the Northeast against horse cars and the Herdic Co. offered to run a competitive line in that section to improve the service.

Members of Congress, even as today, "sounded off" now and then on the city's street car service.

In 1889, Senator Vest, of Missouri, called it "the worst in the country" about the time the Washington & Georgetown Railroad installed cable cars on Seventh street at a cost of $700,000.

Cable cars were of short duration because electricity soon made them obsolete. The first company to operate street cars mechanically within the District was the Eckington & Soldiers' Home Railway Co. Chartered in 1888 to operate from New York avenue and Seventh street to Brookland, it suffered the fate of most pioneers. Overhead wires were barred from the central part of the city because the public feared them, so storage batteries had to be used on part of the line. When this proved too expensive and cumbersome, the company returned to horses.

First Electric Cars.

The first full-fledged electric street-car line was inaugurated by the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Co. and ran between Georgetown and Tennallytown. That was in 1890.

Two years later the Senate established the policy which has since barred overhead wires from downtown Washington by amending a House resolution authorizing electric cars on F street.

A move toward consolidating the several street-car lines began about this time after the Rock Creek Railroad Co. had been granted a very liberal charter by Congress. The predecessor of the Capital Transit Co., this outfit soon began buying up the minor lines.

The Washington Railway & Electric Co., at the turn of the century, appeared as a syndicate organized by O. T. Crosby, president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., and F. C. Stevens. It, too, bought up several lines and even attempted a consolidation of all local public utilities.

First Merger Blocked.

The first move to merge all street railways was blocked, however, by the Capital Traction Co. in 1900 and, though argued for 30-odd years, it was not effected until 1933.

Street railway service expanded but made only slow progress after introduction of the electric car until buses began to threaten competition. Washington service was particularly retarded in the 'twenties and early 'thirties by negotiations for a merger of the Capital Traction Co. and the Washington Railway Co.

The Post took a leading part in the civic move for a merger act that would protect public interest while satisfying the railways.

Today the Capital Transit Co. operates 672 street cars and 546 buses and has property within a minimum value of "not less than $21,000,000," according to the Public Utilities Commission.

Cab System A Plague.

Taxicabs offered no serious threat to mass transportation until the depression drove the old-fashioned meter cabs, with their high fares, out of business as unemployed men joined auto-selling organizations and began operating cabs for a meager living on a commission basis.

Thus was the flat-rate zone cab system born, and it has plagued the street railway company ever since. Today there are more than 4,000 licensed cabs, and their presence plagues District officials as well, chiefly because of the traffic difficulties.

The Post for several years has advocated stricter regulation of these cabs by the Public Utilities Commission and compulsory liability insurance for protection of the public.

Although Washington was chosen by its founders largely because of its possibilities as a river port and consequently a commercial center, the railroads had already started to steal away this trade when The Post was born.

The Pennsylvania Railway ran the first railway out of Washington to Baltimore in 1872 and by 1878 there were six railroads running into the Capital.

Teeming Rail Terminus.

Today the Capital is a teeming railway terminus with a Union Station, completed in 1907, that is reported to have cost $21,000,000 to build and equip.

The history of the introduction of electric lighting to Washington is intertwined with that of The Washington Post, largely because of the interest of Stilson Hutchins, founder of The Post, in the new invention, commercially as well as otherwise.

Following invention of the first electric lamp by Edison in 1879, The Post in its editorial resume for the year wrote:

"It is not improbable that the future chronicler of the events of our day will state that the greatest event of 1879 was the invention and completion of the Edison electric lamp."

Hutchins enthusiastically interviewed Edison and wrote a description of the invention for The Post. He subsequently became a director of the United States Electric Lighting Co., which maintained headquarters in The Post Building along with a 100-horsepower dynamo.

Post Building Burned.

The Post replaced its gas lamps with electric lights in July, 1883, and hung an uncovered lamp on the outstretched arm of a figure of Mercury in a niche in The Post Building. Merchants thereafter, a historian recorded, began buying electric lamps for their shops.

The promotion was not without its drawbacks, however, for in July, 1885, The Post Building was destroyed by fire said to have originated in the electric plant.

A Post reporter in April, 1879, wrote at length about the marvel of an electrically lighter circus tent that visited Washington and generated its own power.

The first electric street lamps appeared on Pennsylvania avenue at Fifteenth street on October 15, 1881. Thousands gaped, The Post reported, as the current was turned on but the ceremony petered out as the power was grounded.

Pepco Swamped Rival

The Potomac Electric Power Company, which now does an annual business of more than $14,000,000, began as a Virginia corporation. It came into the District in 1896 and after a court fight obtained the street lighting contract from the city and soon crowded out its rival, the United States Electric Lighting Company.

The Washington Post and the telephone appeared in the District the same year. Because Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, was identified with Washington most of his life, the telephone attracted more than passing interest in the Capital.

Private lines were installed for the first time in the fall of 1887, but the first switchboard did not arrive until the following year. And the first female operator was not hired until 1881.

By February 8, 1881, the National Telephone Company of Washington had 700 subscribers, an annual revenue of $24,500 and 40 employes.

Phone Got a Break

The first long distance line out of Washington was opened with a natural news break that would have delighted the most modern press agent. Strung to Baltimore on July 24, 1883, the line was opened with the usual exchanges of ceremonial words. A few hours later an excursion boat sank in the Baltimore harbor and 67 persons were drowned. The Post, by using the long distance line, was able to publish an account of the tragedy the following morning—an achievement in the conveyance of news those days.

The system of using numbers instead of names in making calls was inaugurated May 1, 1884.

Today Washington has more telephones in proportion to population than any city in the world. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company operates 224,000 phones in Washington proper and handles 25,000,000 calls a month. Its gross annual revenue last year was $10,600,000.

The Washington Gas Light Company was the first public utility to operate in the District, starting in 1848, and supplied the better lighting when the Post came on the scene. While electricity a few years later made gas lighting obsolete, the gas company expanded its services so that today it still ranks as one of the profitable public utilities, its gross return last year being $7,100,000.

Many Children Worked.

Washington had almost twice as many so-called manufacturing establishments in 1880 as it has today, but included in the former were Government industries, such as the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and what are now termed service industries, such as barber shops.

The 971 manufacturing establishments in the District in 1880, however, produced products valued at $11,882,316, according to United States census figures, whereas the close to 500 establishments today do a business of between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000, not counting the Government operations and service industries, the latter of which do close to $20,000,000 worth of business.

These early industries employed 5,496 males and 1,389 females over 16 years of age, and 261 children, paying them $3,924,612 in yearly wages. Today local manufacturers employ 9,396 employes and pay them $13,770,941.

Blacksmiths Flourished.

Blacksmiths constituted the largest number of establishments in this class. Seventy-seven of them employed 114 persons and did a business valued at $146,219.

Sixty-three bakeries had 181 employes and did a trade of $606,[illegible]. Today local bakeries sell $7,696,[illegible] worth of products annually.

The manufacture of artificial limbs, of which Washington today is the greatest producer, had started in 1880 with one establishment doing a business of $1,725.

There were ? awning and tent makers in the city at that time, 4 bookbinders, 73 shoe repairers and manufacturers, 25 carriage and wagon makers, 10 malt liquor establishments, 28 printing and publishing houses, 26 harness makers, 43 cigar and cigaret plants and 35 men's clothing manufacturers.

There were seven chartered banks in Washington in 1877 and six of them are still in existence. Four

Continued on next page.

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

ALL ABOARD! *An early omnibus, operated by the Washington Chariot Co., which plied Pennsylvania avenue before the advent of the horse cars drawn on rails. Right—An early electrically-operated car and trailer. The development of this type of transportation had a tremendous influence on Washington's growth.*

Building Boom Came in Wake As City Grew

Department Stores Soon Answered Big Demand Of Buying Public

THE
PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MAIN OFFICE 76 WILLIAM STREET

ESTABLISHED 1908

CONDENSED STATEMENT
of Condition at the close of Business, September 30th, 1937

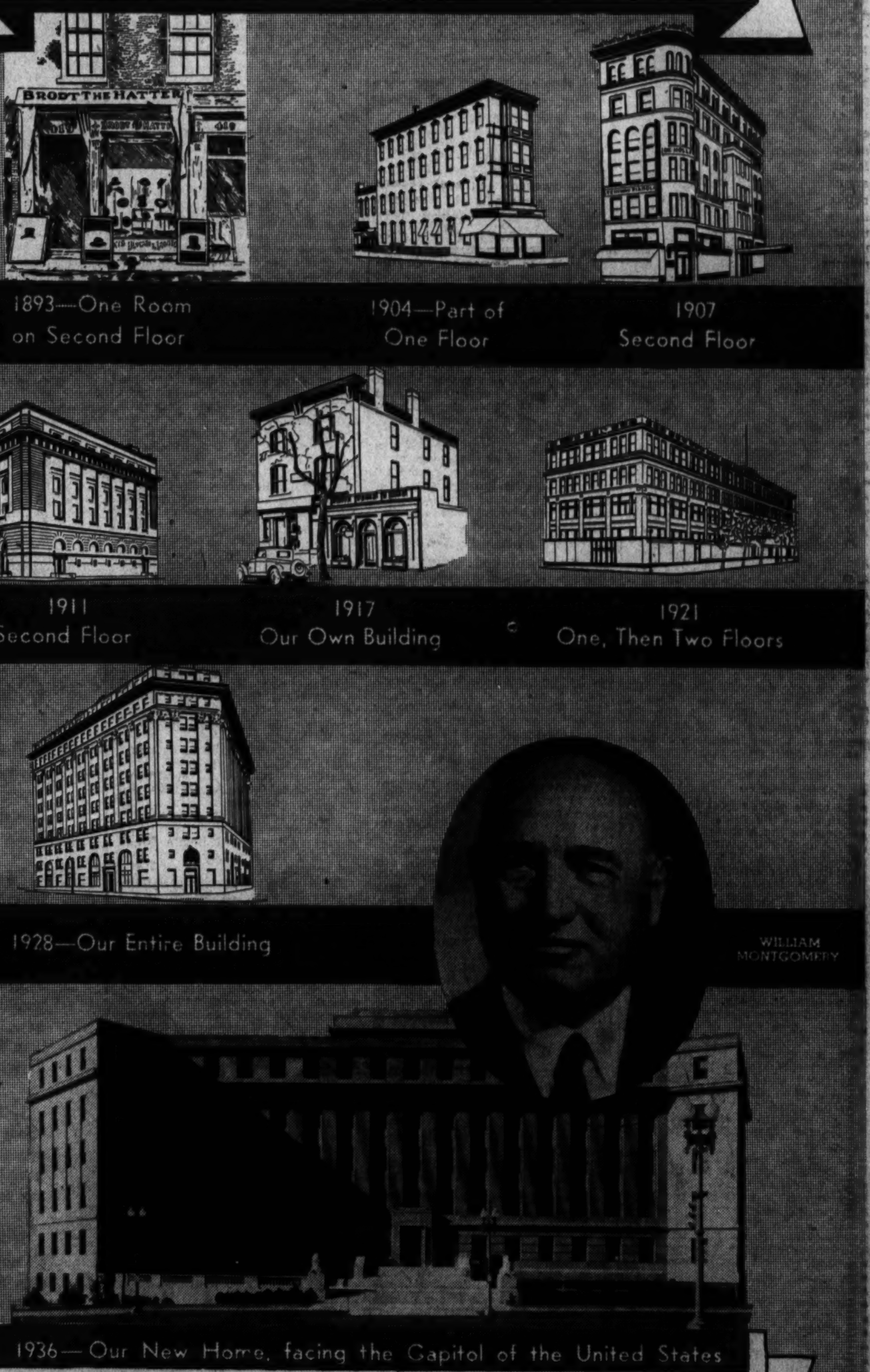
RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Cash and due from Banks	$44,740,157.10	Capital	$7,000,000.00	
U. S. Government Obligations	17,971,262.68	Surplus	7,000,000.00	
State, Municipal and Corporate Bonds	24,748,181.63		$14,000,000.00	
Loans and Discounts	80,362,191.34	Undivided Profits	1,665,861.11	
Customers' Liability under Acceptances	1,730,200.02			$15,665,861.11
Banking Houses	1,676,868.82	Dividend Payable: Oct. 1,	$150,000.00	
Other Real Estate Owned	231,694.86	Jan. 3,	150,000.00	300,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	420,000.00	Unearned Discount		302,369.26
Accrued Interest Receivable	491,761.65	Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Contingencies		1,688,923.12
Other Assets	229,011.54	Acceptances Outstanding	$2,296,417.23	
		Less: Own In Portfolio	375,049.31	1,921,367.92
		Other Liabilities		238,100.66
		Deposits		152,484,707.57
TOTAL	$172,601,329.64	TOTAL		$172,601,329.64

MEMBER: NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

32 OFFICES LOCATED THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

ACACIA-THE INSTITUTION OF SERVICE

Forty-Five Years under one Management
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY APPOINTED SECRETARY DECEMBER 26, 1893
PRESIDENT OF ACACIA SINCE FEBRUARY 26, 1919.
Acacia Was Chartered by the Congress of the United States, March 3, 1869



ASSETS
1893: $11,000
1937: More than $72,000,000

INSURANCE IN FORCE
1893: $500,000
1937: More than $380,000,000

ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A Great LOCAL Institution
A Great NATIONAL Institution With Branches in 60 Principal Cities

51 Louisiana Avenue Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant T. E. Selfridge First Fatality in Man's Fight to Conquer Air

Aviator Killed On Flight With Orville Wright

Latter Sustained Only Minor Head Injuries in Ft. Myer Crash.

Tragedy and progress have both marked aviation's history. Progress began on December 17, 1903, when the Wright brothers' first airplane left the earth. And tragedy began a short five years later.

Friday morning's Post, for September 18, 1908, told the story in its six-column headlines: "Airship Falls—Lieut. Selfridge Killed, Wright Hurt." And a picture of the crashed ship showed newspaper men and mechanics trying to drag the wreckage from Fort Myer's flying field.

A faulty propeller gave way when Orville Wright and passenger Thomas E. Selfridge, the Army's leading flier were 75 feet in the air. A crowd of 2,500 watched the machine drop suddenly. And from a small boy, standing on a stone fence, The Post's reporter got his first eye-witness account.

Crash Soon Explained, Wright Study Helps.

The two men landed on their feet. Then the momentum of the fall pitched them upward again, and they fell a second time, on their heads. Lieut. Selfridge died in a few hours, in the Fort Myer Hospital. Wright, with only a minor head injury, recovered in a few days.

The Roma tragedy, at Hampton Roads, Va., on February 21, 1922, was the lead story in the Washington Birthday edition of The Post 15 years ago. Thirty-four were killed when "the giant Army airship Roma, with her crew and civilians, totaling 45 in all aboard, plunged from 1,000 feet or more in the air to the ground . . . The accident probably was caused by a broken rudder, and as the huge dirigible plunged to earth it capsized across a high-tension electric line, bursting into a roaring furnace of blazing hydrogen gas."

Flames Make Rescue Efforts Futile.

"Long after dark tonight (Feb. 21), many hours after her fall, the ship was still a mass of flames from end to end of her 410-foot mass. The fire fed on the 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas which has distended the great bag for the flight and made all attempts at rescue work futile."

Four days later The Post's Sunday Rotogravure had a half-page picture of the smoking ruins, still with tongues of flames. A second, smaller picture, showed a wrecked Liberty motor in the foreground, one of the six that were to be tested in the fatal flight.

One year later another airship disaster claimed 50 lives. In late December, 1933, the French ship Dixmude disappeared over the Mediterranean. No trace of the ship, nor the 50 passengers, was reported.

Two years later a third airship tragedy took American lives. There were 16 Americans among the 43 killed when the ZR-2, a blazing wreck, fell into the River Humber in England. Three of the dead were Washington officers. Escaping hydrogen, ignited by exhaust from one of the six motors, was blamed for the crash. And The Post also carried an exclusive story stating that experts considered the wreck an accident, but inevitable, due to the airship's faulty construction.

The following year another tragedy, the Shenandoah disaster, was splashed across The Post's front page. But the same issue lent encouragement to the badly shaken science: "The science of aeronautics will wrest good from this evil fortune," an editorial proclaimed, "by searching out structural weaknesses and finding means of overcoming them . . . Instead of being daunted. American genius and daring will combine to conquer the air with this type of vessel."

It was five years later before a fifth tragedy set back the airship's future. Eleven passengers, one of them Lord Thompson, British air minister, perished in the explosion of the R-101 near Beauvais, France. Forty-six lives were lost.

Post Expert Flew To Akron Disaster.

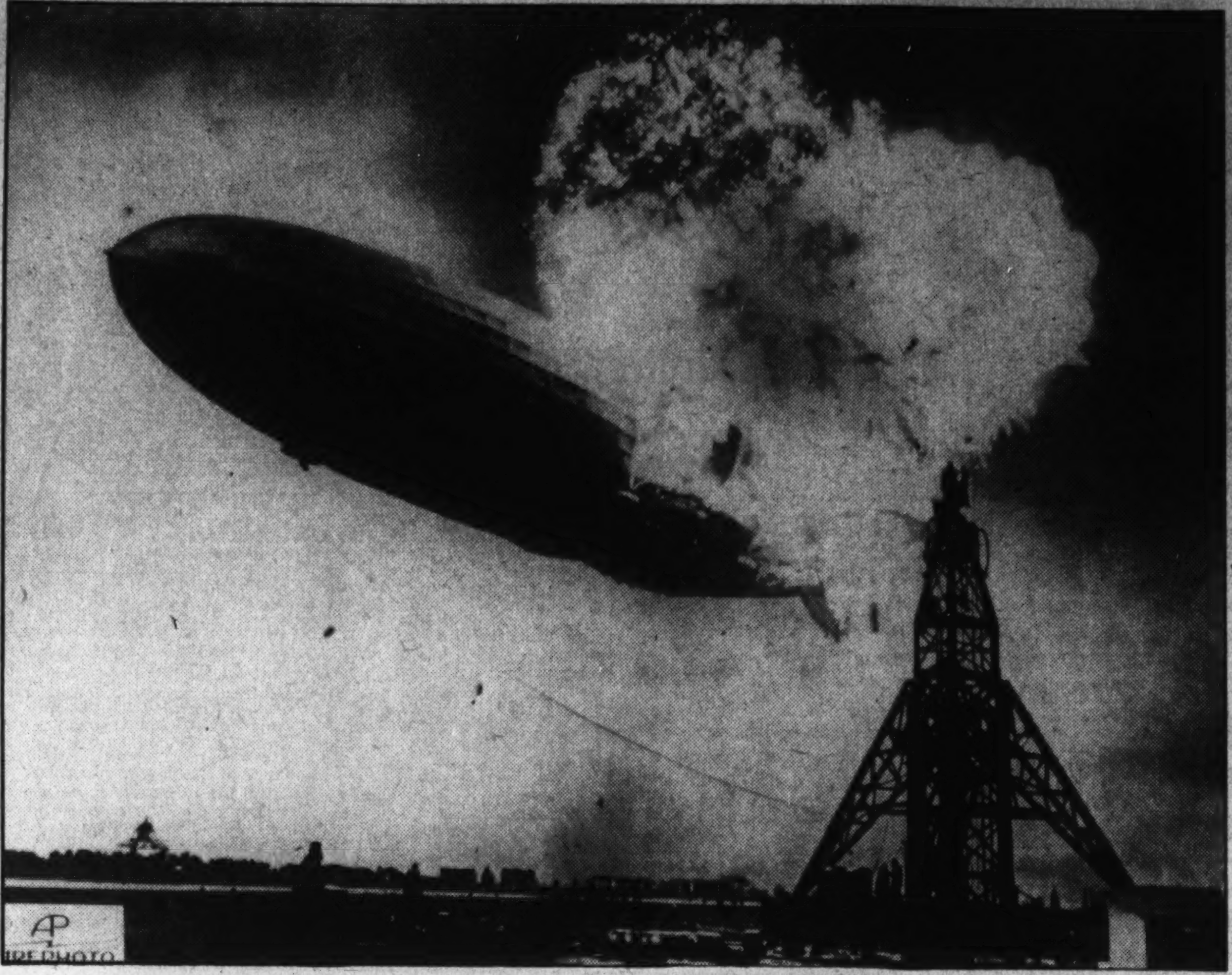
An extra of The Post told Washington about the greatest of airship disasters on the morning of April 4, 1933. The Akron went down off the New Jersey coast, 73 were drowned, including Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett. The Post's aviation editor, Harris B. Hull, flew with a Coast Guard rescue plane on a 1,000-mile trip over the area, and saw a second wreck, that of the Navy blimp J-3, also searching for survivors. Hull rushed back to Washington that night, bringing with him an eye-witness account, and pictures of the second tragedy.

In 1935 three disasters overtook aviation. The crash of the Macon, in the Pacific, claimed only two lives, but spelled a temporary finis to America's airship program. In May the Maxim Gorky crashed in Russia, when flier Nikolai Blagin flew his small escorting plane into the giant craft. Blagin and all 48 aboard the Maxim Gorky perished in the crash.

Earlier that month Senator Bronson Cutting had lost his life in a crash near Atlanta, Mo. Although only four lives were lost the crash had greater effect on American aviation than other crashes that claimed four times that many. A wire-photo on page 1 showed the wrecked plane. And special articles traced the investigations, new equipment, stricter regulations, resulting from the crash.

Only half a year ago the most sensational of all aviation disasters was reported in The Post. The Hindenburg crashed at Lakehurst in early evening. By 3 o'clock the next morning half a dozen editions of The Post, each one with pages of pictures of the blazing airship settling to earth, brought the story to Washington. The death, the following day, of Capt. Ernest Lehman, and the later investigations and reports, were carried prominently in The Post.

Airplane crashes themselves have been spread across The Post's front page from time to time—the Post and Rogers crash in August, 1935, the Martin Johnson wreck, the series of fatalities near Pittsburgh, and those near Salt Lake City, each has been reported in words—and in pictures—in The Post.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

TRAGEDY—Completing a trans-ocean flight. The dirigible Von Hindenburg exploded at Lakehurst before photographers and other eye-witnesses could grasp what was happening.

Capital of '77 Floundered In Role of a City

Just Emerged From Mud As Nation Centered Government Here

Continued from preceding page.

were national banks. There were no trust companies and no savings banks in those days.

The six banks are:

The National Bank of Washington, organized in 1809; the National Metropolitan Bank, which began in 1814 as the Bank of the Metropolis; the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Washington, which began as the Farmers' Bank of Georgetown in 1814; Riggs National Bank, started under the name of W. W. Corcoran, banker, in 1837, changing to Corcoran & Riggs, Riggs & Company, and finally to the Riggs Bank in 1896; National Savings & Trust Co., organized as National Safe Deposit Co. in 1867 and the Second National Bank, 1872.

The National Bank of Washington was forced to take its staff and funds and flee to Brookville, Md., when the British burned the Capital on August 14, 1814, and there it remained until September 3. A historian writing of that era said:

"That the National Capital remained the seat of the government of these United States after the act of vandalism by the British is due to the patriotism of the citizens of the District backed by the money of the young banks."

Stock Exchange Started.

Today Washington has 22 banks although 10 failed to reopen after the bank holiday. There are nine national, eight savings and five trust company banks.

Building and loan associations already were helping finance home building in 1877. Three that were in existence then are still operating: the Oriental, Metropolis and American.

The Washington Stock Exchange did not come into being until 1881. Seats sold for $20 and were limited to 20 members. In recent years seats in the Exchange have sold for as high as $10,000.

The Acacia Insurance Company was 11 years old when The Post began publication, but its assets then were less than $25,000. Today they exceed $4,000,000.

Tourist trade, which now brings Washington merchants, hotels, and other business establishments $50,000,000 a year, was only a small factor in the business picture of 1877. However, with expansion of railways visitors began flocking to the Capital in the early eighties and are reported to have exceeded 250,000 in 1881. This year they numbered 2,851,685 up to November 1 and are expected to reach 3,000,000 by end of the year. Hotels in the District in 1935 did a business of $15,500,000.

U. S. Pay Roll a Mine.

There are no records of the retail trade of 60 years ago but the business this year, as estimated by the Washington Board of Trade, will approximate $400,000,000. Wholesale houses in 1935 reported sales of $242,000,000.

The greatest source of this wealth of trade, throughout the District's history, has been the Federal pay roll. As the Federal Government has grown, extended its agencies and adding employes, so the city's trade has prospered.

No figures are available as to the number of Federal employes in Washington when The Post first appeared, but the Civil Service Commission reports there were 131,208 in the United States in 1884. The pay roll is not known. It is likely that far less than half of these resided in the Capital as Federal employes in Washington even in 1929 numbered only 64,000.

Today the average monthly Federal employment in the District is 110,608 and the pay roll $19,610,094, as of September last.

Many Building Booms.

This semimonthly flood of money has made local industries prosper even through the depression. It has been bolstered by a municipal pay roll of another $1,000,000 every fortnight, paid to 12,000 workers, and additional millions from private businesses.

Building construction, both private and public, has paralleled growth of the city. In the war it boomed along with other industries and as the New Deal brought thousands of new employes into the District it prospered accordingly.

The Washington Post files disclose, however, that the city experienced building booms in the latter decades of the nineteenth century as well.

Although Florida avenue served as northern boundary of the city in 1877 and the area that is now Dupont Circle was considered "out in the country," realty promoters had already begun to look to suburban developments. Municipal improvements effected in the Shepherd regime boosted property values and induced residential and business building.

Profits Were Split.

In 1887 assessed valuation of taxable property was $95,985,212, on a two-thirds valuation basis, whereas today it is $1,171,330,921 on full value. There was no record kept then of the value of Federal property, but the 1937 figure is $649,659,593.

The first building boom occurred in 1874-75, The Post reported. Row houses were built as a co-operative enterprise by mechanics, who did the work, and promoters, who furnished the money to buy materials. The profits were split. A syndicate known as the "Real Estate Ring" was later formed, but it fell into bad repute.

There were no apartment houses at that time such as now house a large percentage of Washington's population. The first apartment house was built a few years later, however. It was the Fernando Wood Flats and was located at 1418 I street northwest, opening in 1879.

Boarding houses were in the ascendency, and most members of Congress left their families at home and stayed at these transient lodging places. Whether they complained of high rents in those days is not recorded.

Rents High Even Then.

Apartment rents, however, were not so cheap in that day as might have been expected when low building costs are considered. A 7-room furnished apartment in the Portland, one of the oldest of the apartment houses and still in existence on Dupont Circle, rented for from $75 to $150 a month.

The Post in 1883 became interested in low-cost housing although the name of this class of building was not used for almost two generations later.

Writing editorially, The Post said: "It is high time for men of wealth interested in the development of the city to begin to provide good dwellings for the poor."

Many years later The Post took the lead in the movement for alley dwelling clearance that eventually resulted in formation of the Alley Dwelling Authority.

While Le Droit Park was the first suburb developed in Washington, Columbia Heights and Meridian Hill were close behind. Columbia Heights lots sold for 10 cents a foot, whereas today they average between $1 and $1.25, and Meridian Hill lots, that now bring around $1, sold for 9 cents a foot. Property on Sixteenth street, in fact, which is in the heart of this one-time suburb, is worth $2.25 or more today.

Big Stores Arrive.

About the time The Post was established two commercial ventures were started that have since played an important role in the business history of Washington.

The Palais Royal was founded October 14, 1877, at 1117 Pennsylvania avenue, just a few months before The Post, and Woodward & Lothrop came into being a few months later, February 23, 1880, as the Boston Dry Goods House at 705 Market space.

The Post, in chronicling advent of the "Boston Store," as it came to be known, said:

"Our citizens will see from an advertisement elsewhere that our growing city is to have another large stock of general dry goods, brought here by three enterprising young men, Messrs. Woodward, Lothrop and Cochrane. The gentlemen have all learned their trades practically, having served their apprenticeship in Boston, where dry goods are retailed altogether on the one-price, cash basis, quick sales and light profits."

Willard Price Record.

The Post took the lead in urging beautification of Pennsylvania avenue, probably partly because of its location, and duly recorded its improvements.

The old Willard Hotel, already a landmark, was sold at public auction July 1, 1891, and brought the highest price at any local public sale up to that time. Joseph C. Willard paid $602,406, or $18 a foot for it, The Post reported, and in 1902 built the New Willard Hotel, later extending it to F street.

The trend of business toward F street began in the early eighties, Post files show, although the Center Market was the center of retail trade in the city prior to 1870, when it was swept by a disastrous fire. Center Market remained, however, as a favorite shopping center until driven out by the Federal Triangle building development only a few years ago.

The Post announced appearance of the first "horseless carriage" on April 3, 1897, on page 11 with the following modest headline:

Motor Carriage Here.
The Horseless Vehicle Causes a Street Sensation.
Trial Trip on the Asphalt.

Today Washington has 181,319 motor vehicles, the largest number in proportion to population in the world, and a traffic problem that our forebears never dreamed of.

Paving Covered Mud.

Street paving in the Capital was progressing rapidly in 1877, although not many years before members of Congress loudly protested against the muddy morass over which they had to traverse.

Pennsylvania avenue was first paved with stone in 1832 and with wood blocks in 1870. These were replaced by asphalt in 1876. The section of the avenue in front of the White House was paved in 1871.

Many of the original foundations of Washington streets are still in use and only this year the highway department is preparing to replace a paving base on K street, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, that dates back 61 years.

These improvements had been brought about by the Shepherd regime, though at a tremendous cost. It was these expenditures which led three years before The Post arrived to establishment of the present commission form of government.

An indication of the size of the city government at that time may be seen in an annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Taxes and general revenue for that year, the record shows, was $1,555,000. This was supplemented by a Federal appropriation of $1,716,000 and special appropriations amounting to $134,000. These brought the total cost of operating the municipal government to $3,400,000, of which $1,150,000 went to pay interest and bolster a sinking fund for repayment of the debt incurred by the territorial government.

Today the Board of Trade hopes that the District budget for 1939 may be held down to $48,000,000.

Gleams of Humor Lightened Post in Hard-Hitting 1881

The editor of The Post had his moments of humor in the hard-hitting days of 1881. Between the more serious comment of the editorial page, you can glimpse such lines as these:

"One of the ludicrous features of our absurd system of foreign missions is the requirement of each new minister to report to the State Department for 'final instructions.' There is a grave and solemn air of imperceptible mystery about these 'final instructions.' There is a ridiculous effort to keep up a pretense of great public interest at stake. We don't know of anything above, below or on the earth to which it may be likened except a solemn old hen, sitting in solitary gloom, engaged in the incubation of a glass egg."

Concerning the Congress: "The House struck a business boom yesterday. It took The Post for a text and proceeded to discuss it during the whole of the session. At this rate Congress will adjourn in May."

Post Finds Queer Shift in Russian Temperance Views

The efforts of Soviet Russia in 1937 to cut down the drinking of liquor among the proletariat are in sharp contrast to the manner in which the Czar handled a liquor problem 60 years ago. In The Post of December 20, 1877, appeared this story:

"They have a peculiar way of dealing with the temperance question in Russia. The Pall Mall Gazette tells how the peasantry recently got so incensed at the high tax put upon their liquors that they made a compact to 'swear off' until the government brought down the prices.

"This was a serious matter, because the revenue of the Czar is largely drawn from the sale of spirits. Something had to be done, so the government took the matter in hand and punished severely all those persons who had taken the pledge. In some cases where the offenders persevered in their determination not to drink, the liquor was poured down their refractory throats."

GIVE JELLEFF GIFTS

There's that added something of the name that endears and endures . . .

Back in 1898—Jelleff quality measured yard by yard in our first Christmas gift of a dress length of the fabrics of yesteryear!

Now in 1937—Jelleff quality is faithfully maintained in a store many times as large and in a myriad of gift items.

We congratulate THE WASHINGTON POST upon its sixtieth birthday. **Frank R. Jelleff, Inc.**

Capital Transit's Value

Recent talk in and out of print about the value of Capital Transit Company's business prompts us to give you the facts. The company is capitalized at roundly $38,000,000—$14,000,000 bonded debt, $24,000,000 capital stock.

In proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission, May 1, 1937, company engineers testified that it would cost $60,374,753 to reproduce the company's property new; that its present value, allowing for depreciation, was $45,145,076. Commission engineers testified it would cost $46,724,053 to reproduce the property new. They figured it was worth $22,067,350 less than if it were all new, giving us a squeezed down theoretical value of $24,656,703, as of May 1.

Commission engineers can theorize about such things. They don't have to build or operate utility property. Company engineers have to deal with actual construction and operating costs.

No transit system anywhere operates all new, modern cars and buses. All, of necessity, replace old with new gradually, from year to year, meanwhile keeping older but still useful equipment in good condition. Our property serves Washington as well and as cheaply as any other city of comparable size is served. Its actual, useful value exceeds our total capitalization. It is entitled to earn good wages for employes, cost of property upkeep, interest on debt and a yearly fair return for owners. Our customers, our employes and the community as a whole cannot afford to have it earn less than that.

Capital Transit Company

Since 1904
REAL ESTATE
Sales—Rentals
Insurance
Mortgage Loans
Property Management
RANDALL H. HAGNER & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
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Police Force Reorganized in 1877 to Combat Growing Crime Problem

Many Changes Were Wrought For Efficiency

Maj. Brown, Present Head, Joined Department in 1896 as 'Rookie.'

By Howard F. Wentworth.

The Metropolitan Police Department, first organized in 1861, underwent radical changes the year The Post was founded—1877.

After feeble struggles to combat a growing crime problem during its early history, the force was completely reorganized. At that time, the city was divided into two jurisdictions — Washington and Georgetown. A. C. Richards was Mayor and Superintendent.

Maj. Richards had served as police chief for 15 years, but in January of the following year he resigned. His place was taken by Thomas P. Morgan, a native Washingtonian.

During this reorganization period, numerous changes were made in the interest of efficiency. Funds were appropriated for police stations; the police telegraph or "call box" system was perfected and the first Board of Commissioners was appointed.

Maj. Morgan served until 1879 when he was appointed a Commissioner. He was succeeded by Maj. William G. Brock.

But Maj. Brock's administration provided Washington with its first major police scandal. In 1882, according to early records, there came a "startling development" in the department's history.

First Police Corruption Charged in 1882.

Charges were made that several detectives were in league with gamblers and were getting "rake offs." An investigation ended with a general shakeup within the ranks and several officers were dismissed. This was probably the first instance of graft and corrupt politics in Washington's police administration.

It was during this year—the morning of July 2—that President James A. Garfield was assassinated. Charles Guiteau, who claimed the President's death was a "political necessity," was arrested and later hanged at the jail.

The early "graft" charges focused an unfavorable spotlight of public sentiment on the Police Department and the Commissioners decided to change superintendents.

Consequently, Gen. William McE. Dye—described as a man of "force and will"—was appointed to succeed Maj. Brock. Gen. Dye was a retired Army office, the first military man to head the Metropolitan Department.

Under his regime, new police methods were adopted and the department again became an efficient crime-fighting machine. Gen. Dye was the first to introduce methods of crime prevention and conducted a relentless war against gambling and illegal sale of liquor.

Although Gen. Dye provided the department with many innovations, he was not a native of Washington and there soon rose a cry for another local resident to head the department.

In 1886, he resigned and Samuel H. Walker was made police chief. Walker, a Washington business man, served less than a year and was succeeded by Col. W. G. Moore.

With continued shifts in administration and personnel, the department plugged steadily along during the following 10 years.

'Rookie' Brown Joined Force in January, 1896.

On January 10, 1896, a "rookie" joined the force and was destined to be one of the two future superintendents who "worked his way up from the street" and held actively every position in the department. His name was Ernest W. Brown.

Up until 1899, the department had no women members. An act of Congress during that year provided the first Women's Bureau with three matrons.

The administration of Maj. and Superintendent Moore ended with his death in 1898. His place was taken by Richard Sylvester, who was then chief clerk of the department.

Maj. Sylvester, one of the department's best known characters, adopted new police methods which were copied by other enforcement agencies throughout the country.

He succeeded in establishing a House of Detention for young women and juveniles, separating them from the ordinary run of hardened criminals during periods of confinement.

He abolished many crude methods of routine and under his guidance members of the force were placed on 8-hour shifts. The shorter hours resulted in increased efficiency and general improvement in health conditions among the men.

He inaugurated the system of daily police bulleting and was the father of the photo-lithograph circular bearing pictures and descriptions of wanted criminals.

In 1906, the department again underwent a complete reorganization. An act of Congress provided for a new class of officers by automatic promotion; an assistant superintendent with the rank of inspector and various salary ranges.

Former Post Reporter Made Superintendent in 1914.

Maj. Sylvester held the position of superintendent for 18 years—longer than any other Washington police chief. He was succeeded in 1914 by May. Raymond W. Pullman, a former Post reporter. Incidentally, The Post was his severest critic.

Maj. Pullman had no previous police experience. His term in office was marked by increasing strides toward modernization and 10 years later the superintendent's duties were turned over to Maj. Daniel Sullivan, who had made an enviable record during the race riots immediately after the war.

Like the present major and superintendent, Sullivan started as a "beat pounder" and worked his way to the top through all grades in the department.

Edwin B. Hesse, chief clerk and property clerk of the department, followed Sullivan as superintendent. In turn, he was succeeded by Henry L. Gessford and Henry L. Pratt.

From the days of bicycles and policemen with helmets and flowing mustaches, the department progressed rapidly in mobile equipment. Horses soon gave way to automobiles and rapid transportation facilities were provided by motorcycles and motorized patrol wagons.

For many years after advent of the automobile, small cars were used in the various precincts for emergency purposes only. A policy of stationing "reserve" men in several station houses was soon abandoned, however, because of inadequate transportation facilities and curtailed personnel.

Until 1931, nearly all patrol work was done by footmen. A few cars were scattered throughout the precincts. During that year, however, a young officer, James Kelly, developed a police radio system within the department.

For his work in perfecting the system to its present efficient operation, Kelly was promoted to acting lieutenant. Great strides have been made by the department in radio work. Lieut. Kelly is now experimenting with a two-way short-wave system and predicts its installation within the near future.

Glassford's Regime Was Most Hectic.

The most hectic of all superintendent regimes fell to Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford. He succeeded Maj. Pratt. The second Army man to be appointed as Washington's police chief, Glassford was a familiar figure on downtown streets astride his polished motorcycle.

He held office, however, only 11 months. During that period, Washington was the scene of the 1932 bonus riots.

Glassford was confronted with one of the gravest problems in police history when the ragged army of veterans marched into the city.

Desperately, he applied Army training and organized his men for defense. Three deaths—one of them a policeman—resulted before Glassford appealed to the Regular Army for aid.

Washington will long remember that June day when tanks and mounted soldiers rode down Pennsylvania avenue to quell riots and drive the bonus seekers from the city with force and flames.

It was a short time later that Glassford resigned and the superintendency was taken over by Maj. Brown. Veteran of wide experience in some of the city's "toughest" precincts, Maj. Brown was then an inspector in charge of the Traffic Bureau.

And it was just about this time that traffic was rapidly becoming one of the city's major problems. With his broad knowledge of the subject, Maj. Brown hastened to combat the growing evil from all angles.

His efforts have resulted in the adoption of scientific methods of saving lives, as exemplified by his present traffic training school.

Perhaps one of the most important crime-prevention movements in the histroy of policing was founded by Maj. Brown in establishment of his widely known Police Boys Club system.

Fostering a new understanding between young boys and policemen, the Boys Club plan has lowered juvenile crime records below any previous level.

Maj. Brown Compiles Outstanding Record Here.

Recently celebrating his fifth anniversary as police chief, Maj. Brown can look back on an outstanding record in crime control. His men were the first to deal a smashing blow at the Tri-State gang of bandits and murderers. His vice squad has virtually "cleaned up" Washington gambling and petty racketeering.

Three mysterious murder cases have defied solution during recent years.

First in importance is the famous case of Mary Baker, attractive young Government clerk, who disappeared on the evening of April 11, 1930. The daughter of a Virginia minister, she had been employed in the Navy Department for several years.

On the evening in question, Mary Baker left the Navy Department to get her car, parked behind the White House. She was not seen again—although several witnesses described a "florid-faced man" seated with a woman in a car near the Ellipse—until her battered body was found in a culvert near Arlintgon Cemetery the following day. Her blood-stained coupe was found not far away.

Numerous arrests were made, but alibis were proven and details of the case are now gathering dust in police archives.

In September of 1929, Virginia McPherson, 28-year-old nurse, was found strangled to death in her apartment at the Park Lane. A pajama cord was knotted around her neck and tied beneath her ear with a surgical knot.

A coroner's jury called it suicide. But Robert Allen, a Third Precinct policeman, uncovered what he described as new evidence. Robert McPherson, the young woman's husband, was indicted. The indictment, however, was thrown out. Policeman Allen was found guilty of insubordination and dismissed from the force. A new grand jury announced there was not enough evidence to indict anyone, and the case ended.

And again in 1930, another young woman was found dead, a bullet through her head. She was Beulah Limerick, 19-year-old theater usher. She was discovered on a cot in the basement of her home in Southeast Washington. A young interne pronounced her dead of "natural causes." An undertaker found the bullet hole. Once more, numerous arrests were made—including members of her family. Nothing ever came of the case and it is "still open" on police records.

HOT ON THE TRAIL. *Forty years ago, detectives and reporters sometimes went out on a murder in this fashion. Standing are the late Fred Sandberg, fingerprint expert of the Police Department; Howard Brooks, veteran police reporter of the Evening Star, and Detective Sergt. Larry O'Dea. Seated are Billy Cochrane, of The Post, and Police Driver Hurney.*

Case of 'Sewer Slayer' Had Echo in Congress

Many colorful "story book" crimes have confronted the Police Department during the past 60 years. Perhaps the most famous of these was the Dorsey Foultz case.

Foultz was one of the most elusive slayers of the "gay 90's" era. He was a colored man who shot and killed another member of his race at Seventh street and Florida avenue northwest during a Fourth of July celebration.

On the face of it, the case was "just another shooting." It would have caused no unusual comment, said stories at the time, "except that Foultz disappeared as completely as if he had vanished from the face of the earth."

Foultz escaped from the murder scene and has not been seen since. A short time after the crime, reports spread that the slayer was hiding in the city's sewer system. Scores of policemen combed underground passages while members of Congress made caustic speeches anent "police inefficiency."

Sometime later, a body was recovered from the Potomac River near a sewer outlet. With a sigh of relief, police marked the Dorsey Foultz case "closed." However, another administrative shake-up resulted and several high-ranking police officials were demoted.

How Post Won Miss Boardman 'Beat' Recalled

Her Appointment as D. C. Commissioner Was Told Exclusively.

By Vylla Poe Wilson.

How The Washington Post printed the exclusive story of the appointment of Miss Mabel Boardman, noted Red Cross worker, as the first woman commissioner of the District, is a thrilling incident in the history of this newspaper.

In the last year of the Wilson Administration, when both national parties were setting up headquarters of voters and supporters here, a Washington Post reporter called the headquarters of the Republican Party and asked for news of the women's activities in connection with that work.

"Miss Mabel Boardman is much interested," the reporter was informed, "but she cannot serve actively on a committee as President Wilson has asked her to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia. She has written us a letter to that effect from her summer home in Murray Bay, Canada."

Accepted Appointment.

"Did she say she was going to accept President Wilson's appointment?" the reporter asked, trying to conceal her excitement. It was the big news of the day—the name of the person President Wilson was going to appoint to one of the two vacancies.

"Yes, she is," came the answer. "That is the reason she cannot serve with us; she is going to be so busy as District Commissioner."

The story was written at the home of the reporter, and only the city editor and one other person knew of it. However, there was still time for the afternoon papers to stumble on the same lead. The recipient of the letter from Miss Boardman was asked not to tell anyone about it. This promise was given and kept.

As soon as the story appeared, other papers telephoned Miss Boardman in Murray Bay and confirmed the news, including the word that her acceptance was on its way to the President. And The Post reporter who scored the scoop was one of the few persons invited to see Miss Boardman take her oath of office.

Won Wide Approval.

It was an ideal appointment, which won approval from citizens generally and members of both parties. Miss Boardman had lived in Washington since before the Taft Administration, and in her work as leader of the American Red Cross and many civic interests had learned many details which gave her an insight into District institutions, their needs and aims. When she took office she was given charge of welfare and social service institutions.

She entered into her duties with the zest and thoroughness true of all her work. Miss Boardman made a tour of inspection frequently of the institutions under her charge to get new ideas. The Post had many stories and interviews with her about her work during her short but effective term of office.

Washington recalls Miss Boardman, of course, as a young society woman who lived on Dupont Circle with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Boardman. Fond of social events but of a serious nature, Miss Boardman always found time to engage in social service work and then became interested in the American Red Cross, which became her life work.

Helped Revamp Red Cross.

Miss Boardman was invited by President William McKinley to assist in the difficult task of the reorganization of the American Red Cross. Miss Clara Barton, its founder, was then an elderly woman living at Glen Echo.

When the Red Cross was incorporated by an act of Congress in 1900, Miss Boardman's name was placed on the board of incorporators by a number of persons who had worked in the organization during the Spanish-American War. In 1905 the Red Cross was reorganized and reincorporated by Congress, and since then Miss Boardman has given indefatigable service to Red Cross work.

NOT A CROONER, *but James P. Clement, Police radio announcer at the Tenth Precinct station. Calls made to radio equipped scout cars are answered in less than a minute on an average. Some cars have been on the scene before the broadcaster has finished his message.*

Judge Gus Schuldt Starred as Amateur Writer for The Post

A star contributor to The Post's "Amateur Writers" department in 1894 was former Police Court Judge Gus A. Schuldt, then a 16-year-old student at Eastern High School.

Some of young Schuldt's literary efforts showed a vivid imagination. In one, published June 3, 1894, he told of visiting the Congressional Library and of seeing a Chinaman reading a book with one eye, while the other eye was asleep. Three weeks later he wrote of an imaginary trip to the Arctic, and the headline over it said, "Gus Goes to North Pole."

Schuldt's father was a solo trombonist in the Marine Band, and in this there was a coincidence. In 1889 the leader of that band, John Philip Sousa, wrote the "Washington Post March" to commemorate an essay contest sponsored by The Post's Amateur Writers Association.

Gus Schuldt, encouraged by his success as a Post contributor, became a reporter and play reviewer on the old Washington Critic. In the end, however, he became a lawyer. He was named a Police Court judge in 1922 by President Harding and served on the bench until 1936, being reappointed by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. Still pretty much a scribe at heart, Judge Schuldt is a member in good standing of the Old-Timers Club, a club within the National Press Club.

Post Got Testimonial From 1890 Advertiser

The "efficacy" of The Post as an advertising medium is attested by the following letter written by A. Lisner, of the Palais Royal, in 1890.

It said: "Here is a fair test of The Post as an advertising medium: 100 dozen Japanese cups and saucers were advertised this morning in The Post only. Their non-arrival from New York has made an explanation necessary to at least 1,000 applicants, thus bringing to my notice, in a very forcible but disagreeable manner, the efficacy of The Post as a means of advertising. I write on the spur of the moment. You may use this for what it is worth."

For 62 Years

R. Harris & Co.

have catered to Washingtonians who seek the best in

Jewelry and Silverware

Choice Christmas Gifts

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Single Pieces		Half Dozens	
Butter Knife	$2.75	Butter Spreaders	$9.00
Game Set	10.00	Coffee Spoons	6.00
Cold Meat Fork (small)	4.00	Iced Teaspoons	13.50
Lemon Fork	1.00	Bouillon Spoons	10.50
Olive Fork	1.75	Medium Teaspoons	7.50
Bon Bon Spoon	2.50	Salad Forks	10.50
Olive Spoon	1.75	Medium Knives	15.00
Serving Spoon (small)	5.00	Medium Forks	16.50
Sugar Spoon	2.00	Cream Soup Spoons	15.00
Table Spoon	3.50	Dessert Spoons	15.00

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JEWELERS

11th at F Sts. EST. 1874 DI. 0916

THE PIONEERING SPIRIT

Banking

Real Estate

Savings

Foreign Exchange

Forty-eight years ago this bank was established to provide a combined fiduciary and banking service—the first of its kind in the nation's capital.

It also established sound management policies that have proved their value through the years. It installs every modern convenience of value to its customers.

It counts itself a servant of the community rather than just a counting house.

On the basis of our record, we offer you our services.

HARRY G. MEEM
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Trusts

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Safe Deposits

Customers' Securities

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: F Street At 9th • West End Office: 17th Street At G

Member, Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HAHN'S was one year old when the POST was born

BACK IN '76 grandma's girlish heart was set a-flutter by this "fashion of the hour," then being sold by Hahn at 1922 Pennsylvania Avenue . . . And ever since, through all the proud pageantry of style, from the days when Mrs. Grant was First Lady to this present Era of Elegance, Hahn footwear modes have kept pace with the drumbeat of fashion . . . just as Hahn stores have grown with the city. In serving three generations it is gratifying to know that Hahn has not swerved from those fine old-fashioned principles of Reliability, Friendly Service, Quality and Fair-Dealing that have been the corner stone of this business for sixty-one years.

Wm. Hahn & Co.
RELIABLE FOOTWEAR

1207 F • 14th & G • 7th & K • 3212 14th

Capital Has Paid Share in Disaster; Theater Collapse Was the Worst

Roof Caved In After Big Snow; 98 Were Killed

Terra Cotta Train Wreck Killed 47, Injured Scores in 1906.

Along with the rest of the country, Washington has paid in wholesale death the price of modern civilization with its crowding and its high-speed mode of life.

In this respect the city has been more fortunate than many. There have been no Iroquois Theater disasters, no Galveston floods, no San Francisco fires, no Halifax explosions. But even now, 15 years after it happened, mention of the Knickerbocker Theater collapse brings a sense of shock and its site is still an object of awed remembrance.

The Knickerbocker Theater disaster was most stunning in the city's history. It cost 98 lives. Few of the 300 persons in the theater escaped injury. For two days the dead and injured still were being taken from the shambles where a house of entertainment had stood.

For days before January 28, 1922, snow had been falling; 28 inches slanted steadily to earth from January 27 to January 29. The night of January 28 some 300 men, women and children had braved the heavy drifts to see "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" in the new theater at Eighteenth street and Columbia road northwest. They had been warm in there and had laughed themselves into a fine sense of well-being. Then it happened. A crack appeared in the ceiling. Within two minutes this crack had splashed down a wall, the huge steel roof structure crumpled down on the balcony, the balcony itself fell forward onto the audience below. Snow piled on the roof had buckled it.

Architect for Structure Committed Suicide.

Rescue workers fought their way to the place through almost impassable snowdrifts. Transportation had practically ceased; fire, police, and rescue apparatus and ambulances slipped and slithered there somehow and with the help of soldiers, sailors and marines began the grisly work of rescue and removing the dead. They fought their way down through snow and timbers, brick, plaster and gaunt twisted steel beams, fighting with numb hands to save what lives they could.

Emergency first aid stations were established in a candy store inside the theater building, in nearby residences and stores. Restaurants nearby threw open their kitchens to rescue workers. The city concentrated on its bloody job for two bitter days and two long cold nights. A temporary morgue was established in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, around the corner from the theater and bodies were laid there in rows for identification.

Investigations were started immediately and nine men, including contractors and members of the building inspector's office, were arrested. Five were indicted but the indictments later were thrown out of court. No civil action against those responsible for construction of the building ever has been successful. The architect for the structure committed suicide August 20, 1927.

Sixteen years before the Knickerbocker collapse, Washington's second most costly disaster occurred at the little station of Terra Cotta, southeast of Takoma Park on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Forty-seven persons were killed and scores injured when an extra freight train, running light, crashed into the rear of a standing local passenger train there about 6:45 p. m. Sunday, December 31, 1906.

Post Urges Change In Railroad Signals.

The night was foggy, "the foggiest I have ever seen," according to the telegraph operator at Takoma Park. It was charged the engineer of the extra freight ran through a red signal at Takoma Park, though he contended no red light was set. Controversy raged for a long time over responsibility for the wreck, The Post urging a change in signal protection for trains.

Wednesday, January 2, 1907, was a day of funerals in Washington. The wooden rear coach of the local passenger train was ripped from end to end by the freight engine and some of the dead were so badly mangled identification was all but impossible even by nearest kin. The disaster threw Washington into gloom for months and until the Knickerbocker collapse the Terra Cotta wreck was the epitome of horror.

Thirteen years before the Terra Cotta wreck, another collapsing theater brought the fullness of disaster to the nation's capital. Ford's Theater at Tenth and E streets northwest, where a more far-reaching tragedy had taken place the night of April 14, 1865, was being used as an office building by about 500 clerks in the record and pension division of the War Department. The building was admittedly in dangerous condition. The Post had been campaigning against the use of dilapidated and dangerous buildings by the Government.

Ford Theater Collapse Carried 22 to Death.

June 9, 1893, the clerks were at work, dodging when their work took them past a place on each floor marked "Danger." Under this spot workmen were excavating for installation of a dynamo plant. There was danger there indeed.

At 9:35 a. m. a post at this spot gradually began sagging. Floors above sagged with it, and frightened clerks milled and crowded toward the one narrow stairway. There were no fire escapes.

Before the clerks could begin to clear the building, a large section fell through to the earth, taking 22 men to death and maiming 103. Rescue work was begun at once; firemen and police tore into the dusty ruins and pulled out the victims as rapidly as debris could be removed.

Though officials of the record and pension division were blamed by a coroner's jury for the disaster and they were released on bonds of $10,000 each, no arrests were made. Three years later Congress appropriated $5,000 each to the families of the men killed and compensated those injured in varying amounts.

Not so costly in life, but infinitely more horrible, was Washington's most recent instance of wholesale slaughter, this tragedy also involving civilization's desire to get somewhere fast. The night of April 11, 1935, 14 high school children of Williamsport, Md., returning from a visit to College Park, were killed when their school bus was struck by a B. & O. train at Rockville, Md. Twenty-nine others, including their teacher and the bus driver, were injured.

The bus was tossed high on an embankment along the track, its rear end demolished. Bodies of children were scattered along the right of way for a quarter-mile, two children were flung into an adjoining yard, two others were carried 300 yards down the track on the pilot of the engine.

It was raining that night and the crossing watchman had gone off duty at 10 o'clock. When the bus reached the crossing shortly before 11 o'clock the driver said he did not see the tracks and neither saw nor heard warning signals until he was on the track. Then the blinding light from the engine's headlight and the hoarse scream of its whistle filled the bus. That blinding light was the last thing 14 children ever saw, that howling whistle the last they ever heard.

A priest living nearby rushed out and immediately annointed the dead and dying children. A morgue was set up in Rockville and there the mutilated bodies were identified by the teacher and by a doctor, father of a dead girl student, who "brought most of them into the world."

The bus driver was cleared of blame by the Montgomery County grand jury, while the engineer and the fireman of the train were arrested under warrants sworn out by a Maryland State policeman. Neither was brought to trial, though civil suits arising out of the tragedy still are pending.

CATASTROPHE. *Washington's worst disaster was the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater the night of January 28, 1922. Ninety-eight were killed and 102 injured when the roof, weighted down by snow, crashed. This photograph, made by Hugh Miller, of The Post, shows rescue squads removing the dead.*

Post Accepted Opuses by 'T.R.' Back in 1880s

But Joaquin Miller Rated a Bigger Play for Letter on 'Small Men.'

With high disregard for future box-office values, The Post accepted some stories on Western ranch life from a young man named Theodore Roosevelt, back in the 1880's—but did not think it worth while to give him a by-line, nor to save his manuscripts.

Joaquin Miller, already "the poet of the Sierras," fared much better. In big tombstone letters The Post of February 18, 1883, headlined a front-page letter from the poetic Westerner giving his impressions of the Capitol.

Writing from the Arlington Hotel, Miller lamented with gusto the fact that he found it "a big building filled with small men." He declared members of Congress to be a "luxurious" group and bounced into them with a fresh grass-roots fervor. The paper was so pleased with his column and a half of reflections that it ran his "Charcoal Sketches."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, also got a full credit line when he penned an article for the paper in 1916—but the editor failed to add a footnote reminding the Democrats that here was their future leader.

All of which is a way of saying that it always has been difficult to tag a Post writer. Former members of the staff are scattered throughout the United States, some owning papers of their own, many of them filling executive positions with various businesses and industries. In the older days they went to Congress, became District of Columbia Commissioners, accepted judgeships, or fulfilled the old newspaperman's dream of owning "little papers of their own." In later years they seem to have turned from politics and private ownership to vice presidencies in corporations and public relations jobs—both private and for the Government.

Some of them, of course, have been newspapermen from the beginning and remained so until the end—either on The Post or elsewhere. Probably the oldest living regular Post writer, in point of service, is Henry Litchfield West—second city editor, whose story appears elsewhere in the anniversary edition. He and Oliver P. Newman were the two Post reporters who became District Commissioners. Ernest G. Walker finished off a career as an ace political reporter by becoming a real estate dealer and writer of books. Albert Johnson was sent to the editorship of a Tacoma, Washington, paper on recommendation of Managing Editor Scott Bone—and came back to the Capitol as a Congressman. Retired from politics, he has settled down to running some papers of his own.

Louis Seibold, "a small freckle-faced boy who used deliver A. P. copy to The Post via bicycle," won the Pulitzer reporting prize in 1920 and is still making his contribution to the "field of letters." Channing Pollock, who lived to write "The Fool" and "The House Beautiful," in 1898 cried on his desk of drama criticism at The Post because he so envied the author of a play he had just witnessed.

Joseph Pulitzer, long before the days of Seibold and Pollock, was contributing regularly to The Post's editorial pages—partly because of his friendship for Stilson Hutchins, first owner of the paper, partly because he was "courting a Washington belle named Kate Davis," but mostly because he loved to write and knew a good story when he saw it. Several of The Post's staff members later worked on the Pulitzer papers. Notable among these was Col. John A. Cockerill, the first managing editor, who went to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and figured in a sensational murder trial. (It was Col. Cockerill, it is said, who suggested the name of "The Washington Post.") Pulitzer's "tie-up" with The Post continues today in the "shape of young graduates who come to the paper each year from the school of journalism he endowed at Columbia University."

In keeping with the style of the 1870's many of the paper's first staff bore titles other than "mister." In addition to Col. Cockerill, there was also Col. Frederick A. Aiken, the first city editor. Col. Aiken had come to Washington as secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and died the year following the paper's founding. In addition to "Colonel" West, his successors have included: Charles H. Merillat, William H. Walker, J. Lynn Yeagle; James V. Fitzgerald, now in the publicity department of the Department of Labor; Edwin Vawter Harris, now with the New York Times, the son of a former Post society editor; Don Reed, now with the Baltimore Sun; Jesse Irwin, now with Social Security; Aubrey Taylor, Felix Bruner, now with General Motors; Luther Huston, also with the New York Times, and John Riseling, the incumbent. Riseling came to The Post in 1923, and served as Sunday editor, make-up editor, and night city editor before assuming his present position as "boss of the city room."

Scott Bone Remembered For His "Gruffness."

Among the managing editors who have succeeded Col. Cockerill have been Walter S. Hutchins, son of the paper's founder; A. J. Halford; Scott Bone, who took the job in 1894 and remained in complete charge of the news and editorial departments until 1905, resigning when John R. McLean became the owner, and William P. Spurgeon, who held the position during the World War and whose daughter Marie later was a member of The Post's society staff. Spurgeon was city editor before his elevation to the managing editorship.

Of all of these, Scott Bone, of Indiana, was identified with the paper longest and wielded the greatest influence. He was on the staff 17 years in all, and possessed to a remarkable degree the qualities of "gruffness, mercilessness, kindness and understanding of of human nature that make a good managing editor." Numerous Washington newspaper men and women of today are quick to give him credit for their journalist training.

William P. Spurgeon was succeeded by his brother, John J. Spurgeon, who was followed in 1923 by Henry Jones, who was moved up from the position of news editor. Norman Baxter, who now is helping direct policy for the liquor industry, was next on the list. He was succeeded by Aubrey Taylor, who had formerly been city editor and who was followed in turn by Don Reed. Taylor now does publicity for the Government. Reed was on the job when the present owner of the paper purchased it in 1930. He was succeeded by Ralph E. Renaud, now with the New York Times.

William Haggard was next. He was succeeded November 1, 1935, by Alexander F. Jones, who came to the job after a wide journalistic experience and who is now "in the chair."

Some Famous Editorial Writers Numbered on Staff.

Among the famed editorial writers of The Post have been Harry L. Merrick, "the paragrapher without equal;" Ira E. Bennett, Col. George Harvey, who became editor after he had been Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Willis Hawkins, associate editor, and Harry Hunter, who wrote paragraphs after Merrick.

Alfred Henry Lewis, creator of the "Wolfville" stories, came to The Post in 1893 and in 1895 started in its columns the Wolfville series that was to make him famous and recognized as one of the best raconteurs in the world.

Henry E. Eland, during his term of service with the paper, from 1884 to 1887, earned the distinction of being the "only man ever to jump over the top of the Washington Monument." The feat was performed when the Monument was being capped, after having stood in an unfinished condition for 26 years.

Folger McKinsey, "the Benztown Bard" of the Baltimore Sun, was employed by The Post in 1906. Charles S. Abell, former general manager of the Sun and grandson of the founder, was business manager of The Post in 1925.

It is impossible to check up on them all. In conclusion, here are some of the others who made their contributions down through the years—some almost 60 years ago and some within times much more recent: George Rothwell Brown, who was responsible for The Post's fiftieth anniversary edition and was later one of Hearst's stars; Jim McElhone, star police reporter of the early days; Robert T. Small and Ewan Justice, who went to the old New York World; R. H. Sylvester, who became chief of police in the District; William W. Richardson and Winfield S. Larner, early reporters; Ed B. Smith, who covered the hotel lobbies back in 1888, when that was a major assignment; Angus McSween, who covered the burning of The Post Building at Tenth and D streets; James M. Thompson, who became proprietor of the New Orleans Item, and Robert M. Collins, star reporter.

In the business office few men were closer connected with the growth and development of the paper than Arthur Marks, who was business manager from 1909 until 1924 and again from 1926 to 1933.

S. S. Grogan, of the national advertising department, has been connected with the paper for 25 years and for a number of years has been automobile editor.

Our Anniversary Announcement

We are pleased to announce, on our 24th anniversary, our appointment as exclusive distributor in Washington for Trommer's Malt Beer.

We believe that Trommer's Beer is the finest ever brought to Washington and consider being able to furnish this beer to sell for 10c per bottle the crowning achievement of our 24 years of successful business.

10c

In the United States, Trommer's Beer is one of the few genuine malt beers, brewed after the European formula. It costs considerably more to produce a "MALT" beer, in fact it represents a fortune each year, contributed to maintaining the highest ideals and standards of the brewing art.

You will enjoy the individual flavor in TROMMER'S—mellow, full bodied and distinctive from hundreds of other beers—a beer with its own definite characteristics.

TROMMER'S MALT BEER
"TASTES LIKE FINE IMPORTED BEER"

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Est. 1913.
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REAL ESTATE LOANS

On improved or to be improved real estate.

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PAYMENTS include interest and curtail ... No commissions ... No renewal fees ... Let us help you solve your problems with a loan through one of the largest building associations in the United States.

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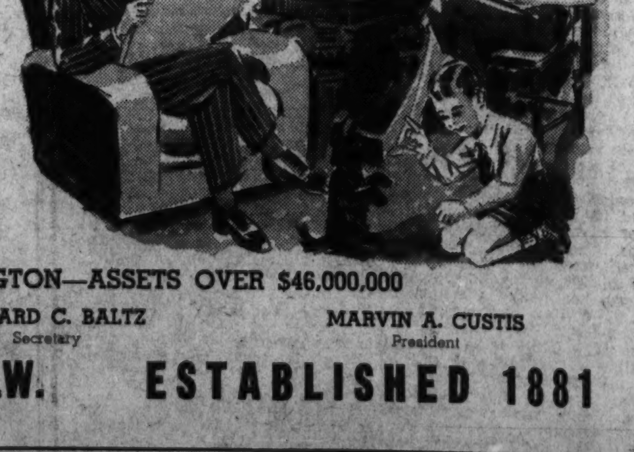
Perpetual has always had a reputation for sound, fair appraisals. Over 200 borrowers per month were advanced loans last year.

Perpetual now has over 55,000 borrowing and savings members.

Regular United States Treasury Department examinations are supplemented by special C. P. A. audits.



LARGEST IN WASHINGTON—ASSETS OVER $46,000,000

ARTHUR G. BISHOP, Chairman of The Board
EDWARD C. BALTZ, Secretary
MARVIN A. CUSTIS, President

11th & E STREETS N.W. ESTABLISHED 1881

Capital's Weather in 60-Year Period Called Better Than Average

Bares 'Temper' Only on Day of Inaugurations

Just Five Days of Entire Time Deservedly Made History.

There can be a lot of weather in 60 years, and the really astonishing thing is how little of it, comparatively, has afflicted Washington since since The Post was established in 1877.

Tradition takes one on the button when the record is examined, and Washington weather is seen to be more nearly normal than the average, with a few unhappy times sticking out all the more vividly because they were so rare. And, with the innate perverseness of inanimate things, Washington weather has been practically unanimous on only one subject.

It has chosen Inauguration Day, when more visitors gain an impression of the city than at any other time, to act up and be nasty. Since 1877, when Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated in a cold rain, until 1937, when Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewed a drenched parade from a glassed-in stand, there have been 15 Inauguration days.

Only five of these have been fair and all five were cold, and most of them windy. The others have been chill, miserable, damp, slushy, boisterous March days which have helped no end to stamp Washington with the stigma of the Nation's worth weather.

Throughout those 60 years while The Post was growing to lusty manhood, there have been hardly more than five days when the weather deservedly made history. Hot days there have been, and cold and rainy and dry and snowy and sleety, but on those five days Washington was devastated by the weather and death and destruction lay over the city like a pall over life itself.

Most memorable, of course, is January 27-29, 1922, when 28 inches of snow fell, setting a record for a single storm. But that storm's claim to fame lies in that fact that piled-up snow caved in the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater and crushed 98 persons to their death.

Even worse, from a weather standpoint, was the "Great Blizzard" of February 11-13, 1899. Then 20.5 inches of snow fell during 40 hours, piling on top of 14.7 inches already on the ground and smothering the city under an unprecedented shroud of 35.2 inches. The mercury, early in the morning of February 11, fell to 14.9 degrees below zero, a mark happily never equaled before or since.

Washington was entirely unequipped to care for any such catastrophe. During the next two days, the thermometer hovered near zero, snow pelted relentlessly down, driven by a 45-mile wind. Washington was completely isolated from the outside world. Business was suspended, street transportation was unable to move, railway traffic was completely demoralized and the Potomac was so tightly frozen not even a rowboat could be navigated.

Scores of men and women were pulled half-dead from snowdrifts where exhaustion, and (The Post of that day blandly declared) too much internal protection from the cold, had flung them. Rescue efforts were hampered because neither fire engines, patrol wagons nor ambulances could be moved over the slippery streets but, remarkably, there were no deaths.

An electric car was stalled in deep drifts at Four Mile Creek and its 45 passengers and crew spent a dismal 36 hours huddled in a powerhouse without food. Hundreds who went to work in Washington the morning of February 11 were unable to return home that night and communication with their families was utterly impossible. Thousands of poor were on the verge of starvation.

Somehow, ill-equipped as it was to meet such an emergency, Washington pulled through. By the morning of February 15 the city started digging itself out of the drifts. Every piece of equipment available, and 2,000 men, were put to work in weather 6 degrees below zero, transportation was partially restored and communication slowly put back in working order. It was an ordeal that proved the city.

On the other side of the picture was the deadly heat of August 9-13, 1896. Although the thermometer by no means recorded the hottest weather Washington has known, or anything near that, heat and humidity took a fearful toll of life.

August 9, after two weeks of intense heat, six died here and prostrations were counted in scores. A colored cook collapsed in Emrich's kitchen, was placed in the icebox to cool off and fled when an ambulance came to take him to Emergency Hospital. Many policemen were forced to leave their beats and churches (it was Sunday) were all but empty. The maximum temperature was 94 degrees.

Next day, five more persons died of heat, despite clouds in the sky and a slight breeze which swept across the city. Three more died August 11, and 11 were prostrated. Next day two more died, with the mercury reaching a maximum of 96. Another death was recorded August 13 before rain came at 3 p. m. and drove the mercury down 25 degrees from 95 to 70.

Not only heat and cold, but wind has had its place in Washington's weather history more than once. Perhaps the worst windstorm screamed down on the city September 29, 1896, 10 days after a sudden storm had halted a campaign speech by William Jennings Bryan in Capitol Park.

Described in The Post of the next day as "the worst storm ever known here," the affair of September 29 began at 10 p. m. after a cloudy, rainy day and lasted two furious hours. Devastation in that time was enormous, its cost estimated at $500,000 in money and uncountable terror. Scores of houses were unroofed and the wall of a new five-story building at 1213 Pennsylvania avenue northwest was thrown down, crushing two three-story buildings at 1215 and 1217 Pennsylvania avenue. Five men were buried in these two buildings, but miraculously, all were rescued.

Plate glass show windows were smashed throughout the business district and the Metropolitan Railroad powerhouse on Four-and-a-half street collapsed. Shipping in the harbor was scattered and the steamer George Leary tore loose from her moorings and swept down through other shipping, leaving a trail of wreckage behind her. At least 75 boats were damaged or destroyed and a schooner went down in the Potomac below Washington with her crew of three.

The steeple of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was flung into the street and trees and limbs of trees littered the city. Georgetown College and many public buildings were damaged. Although the storm reached a maximum velocity of 80 miles an hour and scores were injured, only one death was reported in Washington and 11 in nearby Virginia and Maryland. Next day all city equipment and hundreds of workmen were out clearing away the debris left by what the Weather Bureau described as a tropical cyclone whose center passed over Washington.

And there was an earlier storm, way back in 1878, when The Post was just a year old, which was remembered many years by those who went through it. This storm broke at 2:45 p. m. August 5 and blew itself out two hours and 15 minutes later at 5:45 p. m. and was accompanied by thunder, lightning and torrential rain.

The thunder, said The Post, was "fearful to hear" and "lightning danced in fantastic shapes all over the sky," while "solid sheets" of rain, mixed with hail, pounded the city. Damage was estimated at $100,000 and, though there were no deaths, there were no end of narrow escapes. There was Mrs. Margaret Boston, for instance, who "had just gone across the street to borrow a cup of saleratus from a neighbor" when the three-story brick wall of three new buildings on Eleventh street between M and N streets was blown down on her home, crushing it and all the furniture it contained.

A colored woman was thrown in the river when her house at the foot of Twentieth street northwest was blown down. The Scheutzen Arch at Seventh street and Louisiana avenue was blown over, all but burying a passing street car which was saved "by the presence of mind of the driver, John Helm, who promptly backed his horses." Many houses were struck by lightning.

Slightly different was the ice-storm which coated Washington in impenetrable glaze March 11, 1888. A gentle, spring-like rain began falling at 8 a. m., with the thermometer resting easily at 40 degrees. By 11 a. m., a heavy rain was falling and citizens attempting to go to church (another Sunday) found the streets were swift rivers. At 5 p. m. a sudden blinding snowstorm swept down, mixing with the rain and converting the streets to mires of slush. This mixture then froze wherever it lay and ice sheathed everything.

Wires of all kinds, power wires, telephone wires, telegraph wires, police and fire alarm wires, heavily laden with ice, tore loose and crashed to the earth and tangled with each other. Said The Post, "a telephone message which was started to Georgetown ended up at the Navy Yard or terminated in an electric light." Police and fire alarm systems were useless and the fear of a crime wave was added to that of the weather. Not a line of press copy was filed into or out of Washington for 24 hours and The Post of March 13 carried nothing but local news (of which there was plenty) and clippings.

Then, just as Washington was recovering from this visitation on March 21, a thunderstorm descended on the city and lightning struck the Senate wing of the Capitol. The Supreme Court was sitting and the justices, said The Post, were "so startled that they rose from their seats." A horse attached to a cab standing before the wing was killed. The Senate press gallery switchboard was short circuited and all telegraph instruments put out of commission.

The year before that, on July 18, 1887, hot winds "came from the west and were like furnace blasts. They made the skin of one's face crack and burn; the air which you breathed parched your nostrils and throat." Five persons, one an ice dealer plying his trade, were killed by the heat. Business was practically suspended and at 1 p. m. many Government departments closed and sent their clerks out to fry on the streets rather than roast indoors. Temperature readings varied as much then as they do now. The official figure was 103, but private thermometers registered as high as 110, a figure accepted skeptically even by The Post.

In 1896, on May 28, Washington was swept by the fringe of the storm which devastated St. Louis and in only 10 minutes, $75,000 damage was done "from Georgetown to Anacostia." The storm struck at 4 p. m., tore roofs from houses, ripped huge limbs from trees and created general havoc on New York avenue and parallel streets. In 10 minutes one-half inch of rain fell and the mercury dropped 30 degrees in 5 minutes.

Mount Zion colored church on Twelfth street near Maryland avenue was destroyed. Harry Gates, 11-year-old son of the Rev. L. S. Gates, was killed by falling bricks.

Until the old Tiber Creek canal and the James Creek Canal were filled in and the Southwest Washington flats raised, the city was a perennial sufferer from floods. Even today, as any citizen can testify, the flood threat is serious enough.

The first flood in the lifetime of the Post was that of February 12, 1881, when an immense ice gorge piled up in the Potomac, above Georgetown, and broke at 12:30 p. m. Ice and turgid water poured down on the lower city, ripped 200 feet out of the Long Bridge (now the Highway Bridge) and swept shipping from the harbor. The water streamed into the city between the Observatory and the northwest end of the Monument lot. By 1 p. m. all of the city between Pennsylvania avenue and B street, from Fourteenth street to the Capitol grounds, was under icy water. In all, 253,810 acres were flooded as boats made their way up and down Pennsylvania avenue.

The next great flood was on June 1, 1889, while Washington was bending its energies to relief of Johnstown flood sufferers. Heavy rains were general in the East and Washington experienced its share, but no one expected the catastrophe to come. The Post appeared on the streets with a 6 o'clock extra that morning announcing the Johnstown tragedy and before the day was over, Washington was battling its own relentless river.

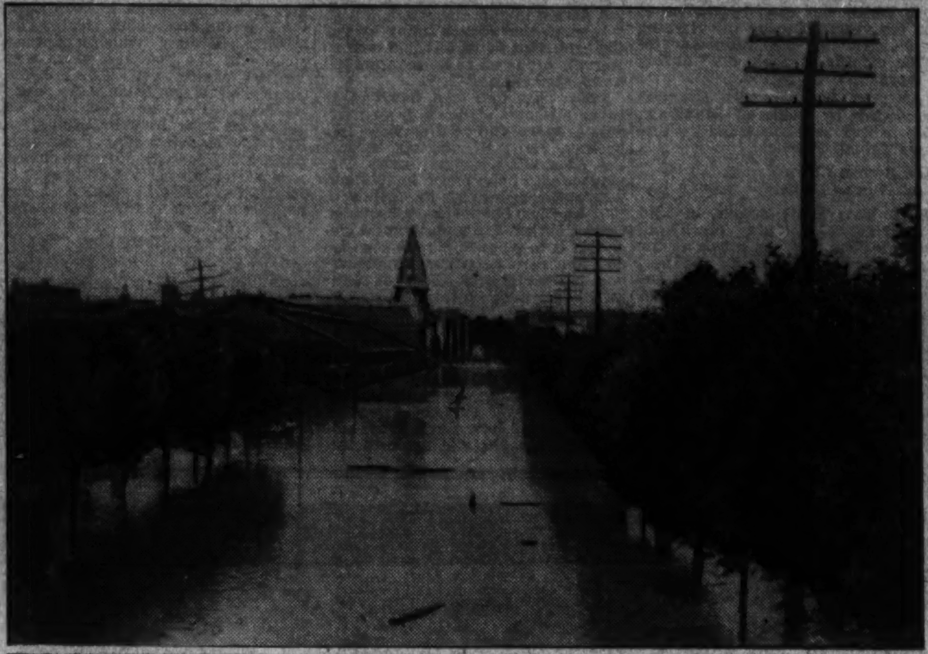
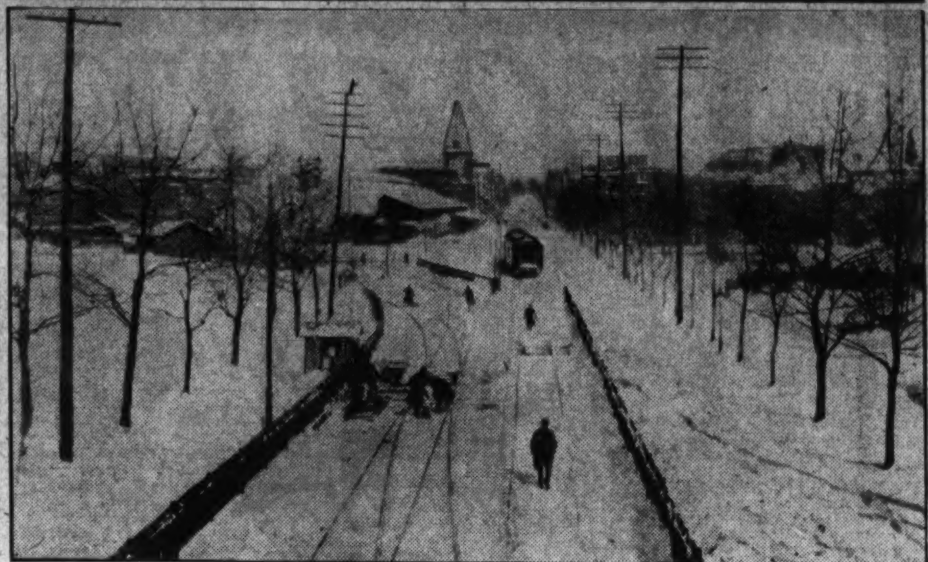
Bridges were swept away, Pennsylvania avenue once more became a navigible stream, every boat club along the waterfront was destroyed or badly damaged, the wharves were under water. South Washington was cut off from the rest of the city and hundreds were driven from their homes to higher ground.

These are the outstanding instances of weather havoc in threescore years; very probably there are plenty of oldest inhabitants who can recall other cases which to them seemed more impressive. From the standpoint of figures, there's another side to the weather situation.

The longest period of cold weather in Washington, when the thermometer remained consistently below normal, was almost two years in extent, running 21 months from June, 1903, to February, 1905. During that time only May, 1904, was a comparatively normal month.

The longest period of hot weather in one month was in July, 1878, when the mercury rode above 90 degrees 21 consecutive days. Temperatures here have reached 100 degrees or more 36 times in the 60-year period, three times in June, 19 times in July, 13 times in August and once in September.

Zero temperature or lower has been recorded 28 times during the same period, three times in December, 15 times in January, 10 times in February. The greatest temperature drop in a 24-hour period was 56 degrees, from 82 at 1 p. m., March 28, to 26 at 5 a. m., March 29, 1921.

Photos by The Washington Post and Harris & Ewing.

SNOW AND HIGH WATER. *Upper—Scene from atop a telephone pole on Sixth street during the flood of 1889 about the time of the Johnstown flood. Lower—A snow scene from almost the same spot the following winter during a snowstorm.*

Host of Readers Offer Congratulations; Many Have Taken Paper Since First Issue

With its very first edition, The Washington Post gained a host of friends and followers who eagerly watched and supported its progress down through the years.

MRS. TUCKER.

From every city these old subscribers and constant readers have telephoned, corner of the written and made personal calls to wish The Post "many happy returns" on its 60th anniversary.

There are those who remember The Post as a struggling young newspaper of six decades ago; those who came to Washington during the "gay nineties" period and have not missed an issue since, and those who recall early days of the old Post during their childhood.

Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, daughter of Gen. John A. Logan, Civil War hero for whom Logan Circle is named, was among the first to offer her congratulations. Mrs. Tucker now lives alone in the Highlands Apartments, surrounded by memories of by-gone days when her father was a power in official Washington.

"We have had The Post in our home over since I can remember," said Mrs. Tucker. "My mother and father were among original subscribers. I have never been without it. It is a wonderful publication and I enjoy particularly the editorial pages. For many, many years The Post financial reports have told us of the country's ups and downs. I would never be without it."

The Post is a "member of the family" to Mrs. Eleanor B. Spencer, 1809 Belmont road northwest. "I have taken the paper for 39 years," she said, "and my father was a subscriber before me. We wouldn't think of starting a day without first consulting The Post. The editorial page is wonderful, Tom McCarthy is grand and I like Westbrook Pegler—in fact the entire paper meets with my hearty approval."

MRS. SPENCER.

For five generations The Post has been read by members of the Widmayer family. L. A. Widmayer, an attorney with offices in the Peoples Life Insurance Building, Fourteenth and H streets northwest," said "Pennsylvania avenue was a dirt road" when he first subscribed to The Post."

L. A. WIDMAYER.

"It is a great paper," Widmayer declared. "I can remember the old Post Building at Tenth and D streets northwest. Every member of my family—on both sides—have been Post boosters since its birth. The Legal Record is the best I know of. Not only does The Post help me in my work, but it gives me a complete and true picture of world events. It will be read by the Widmayer family for many generations to come."

One of Washington's best-known characters among the older inhabitants is James F. Duhamel. When The Post was in its infancy, Duhamel said he used to pass the old building at Tenth and D streets and stop to watch the presses in action.

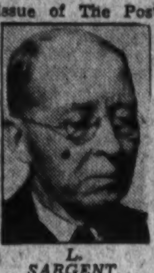
"Those old presses," he said, "were among the city's most interesting sights. I used to spend many hours just standing and watching."

J. F. DUHAMEL.

The Post, Duhamel declared, has made great strides through the years. He thinks the editorial page and foreign news coverage rank among the country's best.

"And I enjoy Mary Haworth's column," Duhamel said. "It is a great study in human nature."

Duhamel, corresponding secretary for the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, said he bought the first issue of The Post and has been reading it since.



L. SARGENT.

Since 1891, the family of Leonard Sargeant, a retired businessman of 3142 Nineteenth street northwest, have constantly been Post readers.

"It is a wonderful paper," said Sargeant, "I have read it all my life. You fellows who put it out certainly know your business. Your editorial page is one of the best. My sincere congratulations."

Theodore Michael 3802 Military road northwest, has taken The Post for 47 years.

"Your editorial page is far superior to any other in the city," said Michael. "The entire paper is exceptionally fine and I wouldn't be without it. More power to you."

THEODORE MICHAEL.

In the opinion of Thomas B. Walker, 226 Eighth street southeast, The Post "is improving every day." He has been reading it since 1891.

"I start with the front page and go right through it," he said. "Sometimes I don't finish or fail to digest all the wealth of information and after I retire at night The Post is the last thing I look at."

MICHAEL O'HANLON.

Since 1889, Michael O'Hanlon, 7164 Alaska avenue northwest, has been a Post subscriber.

"I think The Post's coverage of news — local and foreign — is the best to be had," said O'Hanlon. "I have noticed a great improvement in the paper since it was taken over by Mr. Meyer."

To Mrs. Mary E. Cowell, 1629 Columbia road northwest, The Post is her traveling companion to and from work every morning. She is employed in the Washington Loan & Trust Building at Ninth and F streets northwest and has been a Post reader for more than 40 years.

MRS. COWELL.

"I like everything in the paper," she said. "I wouldn't know what to do if I was ever deprived of it."

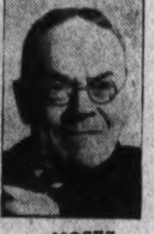
There is hardly space to print all the good wishes offered by past and present Post subscribers, but the following are a few of those who asked "to be remembered" after subscribing constantly for at least 25 and up to 60 years:

Mrs. William P. Webb has lived at the same house at 1111 S street northwest since she was 5 years old. She wouldn't tell her present age, but laughingly explained her father, Prof. Frederick Widdows, played the chimes in old Metropolitan Church in 1897. Her husband admitted he was "well along" in his 70's.

MRS. WEBB.

"During my childhood," said Mrs. Webb, "The Post was always in the house. I grew up here and The Post grew up with me. My father used to take all the papers and was a charter subscriber to The Post. I still take your paper and I'll never cancel my subscription. It is grand."

And Moses R. Sanger, 2714 Ontario road northwest, said also his home "had never been without The Post."



MOSES SANGER.

"I have personally read every page of it for more than 50 years," he declared, "and my father did the same thing before me. My leasure time—and I have a lot of it now—is well spent by reading your paper. The editorial page is great."

MORTON PATTERSON.

Mortin C. Patterson, retired War Department worker, sits in his favorite chair in front of a parlor window to read The Post every morning.

"Since 1891," Patterson said, "I have never missed a copy. When I leave town, The Post follows me. And when I return, it always shows up on schedule. I couldn't do without it. That fellow Waltman is plenty smart."

From The Post's first edition, the family of Mrs. J. W. Barnes, 3421 Massachusetts avenue northwest, have been subscribers. In fact, Mrs. Barnes, herself, once reported for the paper.

MRS. BARNES.

"I have read The Post for 60 years," said Mrs. Barnes, "and for 37 of those years I contributed to a weekly column of Jewish news. I read it every day even now — and so does everybody else in the house, children and grandchildren."

Miss Nellie Segerson, 3053 P street northwest, described The Post as "magnificent."

MISS SEGERSON.

"It has been in my home for 40 years," she said, "and I think everything in it is just about perfect. It was interesting in the old days, but you didn't have such writers as Pegler, Harlan Miller and Tom McCarthy. I read them — and the whole paper — religiously."

Miss Mittie E. Burch, of Woodley Park Towers, dropped into The Post city room to offer congratulations.

MISS BURCH.

"I have read The Post for 40 years, but it has been in the family for more than 60," she said.

"My mother, one of your first readers, remembers when the paper was first published. It is the most interesting paper I know of."

Others and the length of time they have been subscribers are:

Mrs. Rose Mullen, 1434 Webster street northwest, 50 years; Henry Calver, 1721 P street northwest, 50 years; Walter A. Brown, 2713 Connecticut avenue northwest, 44 years; Dr. Ira W. Dennison, 2430 Twentieth street northwest, 40 years; H. A. Davis, 1615 Tenth street northwest, 44 years; Ernest M. Mills, 40 years; Alice S. Miller, 1324 Longfellow street northwest, 27 years; Mrs. A. F. Dinsmore, 1401 Girard street northwest, 40 years; Mrs. C. B. Reynolds, Fredericksburg Va., 25 years.

Mrs. Alice Camaller Behrendt, 4410 Sixteenth street northeast, in family 40 years; Martin L. Jacobson, 2633 Adams Mill road northwest, 50 years; Charles H. Mayers, 7405 Alaska avenue northwest, 44 years; Mrs. Edith Klein Germody, 616 Eighth street southwest, in family 40 years; Dr. J. A. Branson, 3531 Sixteenth street northwest, 41 years; M. G. McCormick, 1929 Biltmore street northwest, since first edition; Mrs. J. G. Hutchins, 2350 Sixth street northwest, 45 years.

Bernard L. Grove, 1527 Farragut street northwest, 40 years; William M. Hallam, 1430 Locust road northwest, 45 years; S. S. Garrett, 2566 University place northwest, 55 years; Miss G. L. Wilcox Annapolis, Md., 40 years; Arthur Robb, Herndon, Va., 40 years.

A. Nusbaum, 1513 Allison street northwest, 50 years; Mrs. H. K. Willard, 2425 Wyoming avenue northwest, 40 years; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon G. Ray, Mount Rainier, Md., 50 years; T. W. Stanton 54 S street northwest, 50 years; Miss A. May Johnson, 4701 Connecticut avenue northwest, in family since first edition.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Blaser, 1634 Euclid street northwest, 17 years; C. S. Sloane, 2038 Eighteenth street northwest, 49 years; M. D. Rosenberg, Alban Towers Apartments, 40 years; John D. Larner, 1709 Nineteenth street northwest, 40 years; T. R. Hudson 3415 Brown street northwest, 40 years.

Harry T. Voorhees, 1014 Kearney street northeast, 19 years; M. B. Waite, 1447 Euclid street northwest, 53 years.

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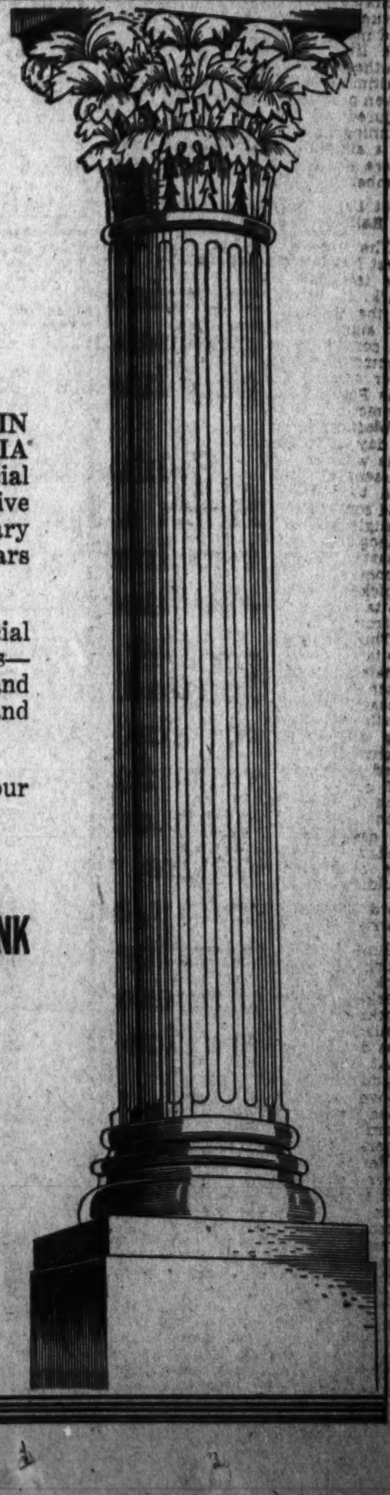

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Women Carved Enviable Niche On Post Staff

Scores Have Made Names For Themselves In Journalism.

Since its very beginning 60 years ago, The Post has been known as a paper with a "liberal" attitude toward the woman journalist. Scores of women writers have been members of its various staffs—some only long enough "to get money together for a trousseau," but many more of them long enough to establish enviable national reputations as reporters and editors.

First of them was Calista Halsey Patchin, who became a member of the general assignment staff shortly after the paper was founded. A brilliant woman of real literary ability, she set the pace for all who were to come later, and her influence lasted long after she married and "went West."

In 1901, her son, Robert Halsey Patchin, became a reporter on the paper and later his brothers, Philip and Ira, followed him from Iowa to fill similar positions. (Robert H. Patchin—now an executive of the Grace steamship lines—is scheduled to deliver an address at the Inter-American Conference opening today at George Washington University.)

Mrs. Grundy's Word Was Law in Society.

When society began to be considered news—and not just a matter for gossip—The Post secured the services of Miss Justine Snead, daughter of "Fay" of the Louisville Courier-Journal. In keeping with the vogue at that time, Miss Snead did not use her own name, but chose to be known as Mrs. Grundy. Beginning in 1883, Mrs. Grundy built up a distinguished record. If it appeared in The Post that "Miss Woodbury, who is always a belle, wore the most numerous and rare diamonds of any lady present," that settled it. No one disputed Mrs. Grundy.

Among the well-known newspaper women who began their careers on The Post, shortly before and after 1900, were: Mrs. William Brown Meloney, now editor of "This Week;" Mrs. Sallie H. V. Pickett, known as the dean of Washington newspaper women; Margaret Wade, now on retirement from The New York Times, and Helen Irene Rowland, a Georgetown native whose "Reflections of a Bachelor Girl" and "Sayings of Mrs. Solomon" later entertained countless readers.

Mrs. Pickett, who lives today at 1943 Biltmore street, started on The Post under Managing Editor Scott Bone in 1897 as special Sunday writer and contributor of news stories. She recalled last week that she was paid space rates, which amounted to only $5 a column. She also recalled that she, Miss Rowland and Mrs. Brown (then Marie Mattingly) often discussed their plans in order that editors would not get the idea that too many women were around.

"Newspapers didn't want more than one woman around at a time in those days," she said.

During the summer months, when Miss Wade was away, Mrs. Pickett served The Post as society editor. In all, she was on the paper around five years, leaving to become society editor of Mr. Munsey's Times. She is now society editor emeritus of the Evening Star, where she went in 1919.

Like many Washington newspaper women, she has served "almost innumerable" out-of-town papers as correspondent. She was connected with the Chicago Tribune for 20 years, just to give one illustration.

She carried on the tradition established by Calista Patchin by furnishing a son to The Post staff. Edwin Vawter Harris, the son, now with the New York Times, was one of the paper's city editors.

Miss Wade, who makes her home at the Martinique, came to The Post as society editor during the McKinley administration and for several years was the whole society department.

"Sometimes the city room would let a boy from the news staff accompany me to cover some large reception," she said last week.

She was with The Post as society editor seven consecutive years and after that wrote "Fashions in the Capital," a syndicated weekly feature which was used by the paper for ten years. During the Harding administration she returned for three months to "help out" during a reorganization period.

As Miss Wade recalls, she was succeeded by Roberta Bradshaw, who in turn was succeeded by Virginia Tatnall Peacock.

Mrs. Brooks City's First Woman Critic.

Mrs. Kate Scott Brooks, of 2210 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, came to The Post as music editor and critic in 1897, being the first woman in Washington to fill this position on a newspaper. She stayed until 1906, and returned in 1915 as society editor. She held the latter job until 1920, doing it so excellently that she was asked to return in 1930, when she stayed for a year.

In 1905 The Post asked Dolly Peyton Shepperson, of Alexandria, to write her city's society news for the paper. Mrs. Shepperson today holds the record of having served the paper longer than any other writer now on its staff.

For the first 15 of her 32 years of service, Mrs. Shepperson always sent her society copy to the office, not daring to appear herself.

"I know that sounds funny today," she said, "but I just felt that women weren't supposed to be seen around newspaper offices."

Since that date she has had to cover all sorts of news, from murders to sports and card parties. Her brother, James H. Peyton, became the Alexandria general news correspondent of the paper in 1900 and was succeeded after his death in 1921 by Mrs. Shepperson's husband, Capt. Charles M. Shepperson. Alexandria is so close to Washington today that the Shepperson couple report to the city desk almost as regularly as anybody on the staff.

Poe Sisters Joined Staff Eighteen Years Ago.

It has been 18 years now since The Post staff was joined by "the Poe Sisters," probably the most remarkable "team" of women writers in the history of journalism. From editorial paragraphs and art criticism to mystery stories, syndicated columns, clubs, society, news, politics, poetry—all have been written by Elisabeth E. Poe and Vylla Poe Wilson.

Third cousins of Edgar Allen Poe, they have done much to keep alive the Poe tradition. They wrote "The Missing Number," which apepared serially in The Post and which was the first mystery written by a member of the Poe family since the poet's death. In 1930 they published at their own expense "The Stylus," a magazine modeled after Poe's own ideas, bringing to reality the hopes he always had of establishing such a publication himself. Copies of the magazine, which ran for two years, are now at a premium—as are also copies of their biography, "Edgar Allen Poe, the High Priest of the Beautiful."

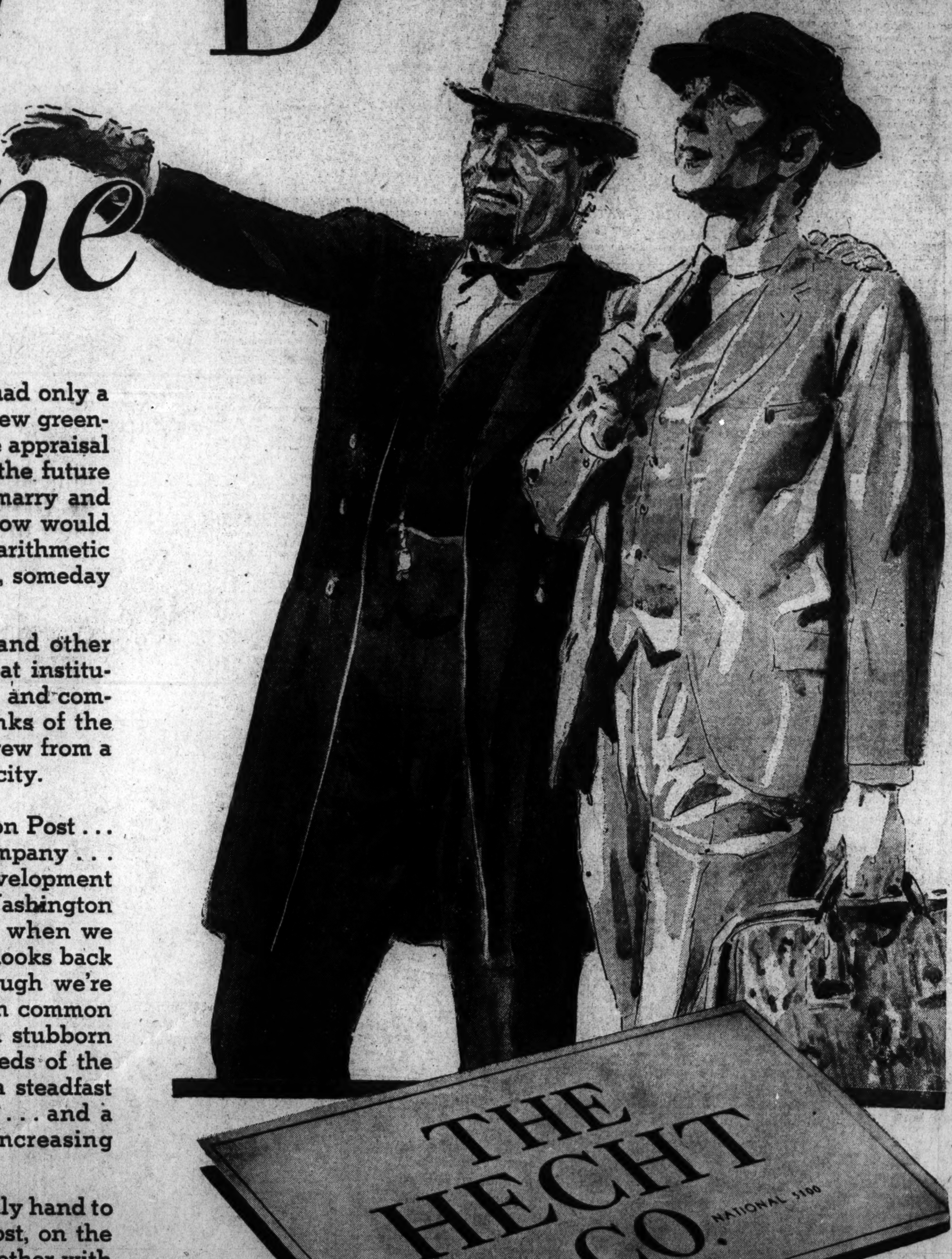
Finding journalism too limited in scope for their many abilities, the Poe sisters four years ago turned to art. Miss Poe took up water color, and Mrs. Wilson decided upon oil. Within that brief period, Miss Poe has been represented in 21 shows and has had pictures purchased for the permanent collection at the Phillips Memorial Gallery and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Her paintings, which are highly imaginative, have been likened to Poe's poetry. Miss Poe herself cannot understand the praise they have brought her.

"I just know painting is almost more fun than anything I have ever done," she said. One of her major complaints is that Mrs. Wilson will not keep up her end of the teamship by concentrating on oils. Mrs. Wilson, however, admits to finding her herb garden and "curtain hemming" just as much fun as painting.

With both, of course, journalism still comes first. They have been on the White House press list for 25 years and have background information on society and Washington happenings that will serve them for years to come.

Among the notable scoops they have contributed to The Post was the appointment of Miss Mabel Boardman as District Commissioner, the resignation of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, World War commandant in the Marine Corps, and the marriage of Admiral Dewey at St. Matthews.

Grandpa Dreamed of a Skyline



Grandpa came to town in '77 ... He had only a spare shirt in his carpet valise, and a few greenbacks in his pocket ... but he had a fine appraisal of civic growth, and abundant faith in the future ... Grandpa knew that people would marry and have children ... that ground then fallow would someday come into its own ... and plain arithmetic told him that where two roads crossed, someday there would be four big corners.

Grandpa dreamed of a skyline ... and other grandpas helped him fashion it ... Great institutions, world-famed monuments, cultural and commercial projects sprang up on the banks of the Potomac ... and the Nation's Capital grew from a tiny hamlet to a great and magnificent city.

Such a beginning had the Washington Post ... Such a beginning had The Hecht Company ... two institutions whose growth and development are inseparably linked with that of Washington ... the Post, already a stalwart youth when we located at F Street and Seventh, today looks back on sixty years of progress ... and though we're only forty-one, we have many things in common with our sixty-year old neighbor ... a stubborn desire, for instance, to consider the needs of the many, and not the wants of a few ... a steadfast loyalty to the community as a whole ... and a sincere determination to be of ever increasing service to our city.

The Hecht Company extends a friendly hand to Mr. Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Post, on the occasion of its sixtieth birthday ... together with a sincere wish for six times sixty years of service to the people of Washington.

Published by The Hecht Co. as a Sincere Expression of Congratulation to the Washington Post ... on the Occasion of its 60th Anniversary.